

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES
3 3433 08254313 7

340 (L)



J. Shotbolt Burroughs

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

A NEW AND GENERAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

CONTAINING

AN HISTORICAL, CRITICAL, AND IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIVES AND WRITINGS

OF THE

Moſt Eminent Perſons

IN EVERY NATION IN THE WORLD,

PARTICULARLY THE BRITISH AND IRISH,

From the Earlieſt Accounts of Time to the preſent Period;

WHEREIN

THEIR REMARKABLE ACTIONS AND SUFFERINGS,
THEIR VIRTUES, VICES, PARTS, AND LEARNING,

ARE ACCURATELY RECORDED AND DISPLAYED:

WITH CATALOGUES OF THEIR LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.

A NEW EDITION, IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

Corrected, Enlarged, and greatly Improved; with the Addition of many Hundreds of New Lives, never Publiſhed before.

VOL. II.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS;
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.
MDCCXCV.

Digitized by Google

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
159815
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

Digitized by Google

NEW, COMPLETE, AND GENUINE

ACCOUNTS

OF THE

LIVES AND WRITINGS

OF THE MOST

Eminent Perſons

IN

EVERY AGE AND NATION.

BATE (GEORGE), an eminent phyſician, born at Maid's Morton, near Buckingham, 1608. At fourteen years of age he became one of the clerks of New College, in Oxford; from whence he was removed to Queen's College, and afterwards to St. Edmund's Hall. When he had taken the degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts, he entered on the phyſic line, and having taken a degree in that faculty in 1629, he obtained a licence, and for ſome years practiſed in and about Oxford: his practice was chiefly amongſt the Puritans, who at that time conſidered him as one of their party. In 1637 he took his degree of doctor in phyſic, and became very eminent in his profeſſion; ſo that when King Charles kept his court at Oxford, he was his principal phyſician. When the king's affairs declined, Dr. Bate removed to London, where he accommodated himſelf ſo well to the times, that he became phyſician to the Charter-houſe, fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and afterwards principal phyſician to Oliver Cromwell. Nevertheleſs, upon the Reſtoration he got into favour with the royal party, was made principal phyſician to the king, and fellow of the Royal Society; and this, we are told, was owing to a report raiſed on purpoſe by his friends, according to Mr. Wood, that he gave the protector a doſe which haſtened his death. Dr. Bate wrote in Latin an account of the late commotions in England, and ſome other pieces. He died t his houſe in Hatton-garden, 1669.

Digitized by Google

BATE (JULIUS), was an intimate friend of the celebrated Hutchinson (as we learn from Mr. Spearman's life of that remarkable author); by whose recommendation he obtained from Charles duke of Somerset a presentation to the living of Sutton in Sussex, near his grace's seat at Petworth. His publications were, 1. An Essay towards explaining the first Chapter of Genesis, in Answer to Mr. Warburton, 1741, 8vo. 2. The Philosophical Principles of Moses asserted and defended against the Misrepresentations of Mr. David Jennings, 1744, 8vo. 3. Remarks upon Mr. Warburton's Remarks, shewing, that the Ancients knew there was a Future State, and that the Jews were not under an equal Providence, 1745, 8vo. 4. The Faith of the Ancient Jews in the Law of Moses, and the Evidence of the Types, vindicated in a Letter to Dr. Stebbing, 1747, 8vo. 5. Micah, v. 2. and Matthew, ii. 6. reconciled, 1749, 8vo. 6. An Hebrew Grammar, formed on the Usage of the Words by the inspired Writers, 1750, 8vo. 7. The Use and Intent of Prophecy, and History of the Fall cleared, 1750, 8vo. This was occasioned by Middleton's Examination of Sherlock. 8. The Blessing of Judah and Jacob considered, and the Æra of Daniel's Weeks ascertained, in two Dissertations, 1753, 8vo. 9. The Integrity of the Hebrew Text and many Passages of Scripture vindicated from the Objections and Misconstructions of Mr. Kennicot, 1755, 8vo. 10. A Reply to Dr. Sharp's Review and Defence of his Dissertations on the Scripture Meaning of Eloim and Berith, 1755, 8vo. 11. A Reply to Dr. Sharp's Review and Defence of his Dissertation on the Scripture Meaning of Berith; with an Appendix in Answer to the Doctor's Discourse on Cherubim, Part II. 1755. 8vo. 12. Remarks upon Dr. Benson's Sermon on the Gospel Method of Justification, 1755, 8vo. 13. Critica Hebræa, or a Hebrew-English Dictionary without Points, &c. 1767, 4to. 14. A new and literal Translation from the original Hebrew of the Pentateuch of Moses, and of the Historical Books of the Old Testament, to the End of the Second Book of Kings; with Notes critical and explanatory, 1737, 4to.

Mr. Bate attended Hutchinson in his last illness, 1737, and was by him, in a most striking manner, recommended to the protection of an intimate friend, "with a strict charge not to suffer his labours to become useless by neglect." It having been reported that Hutchinson had recanted the publication of his writings to Dr. Mead a little before his death, that circumstance was flatly contradicted by a letter from Mr. Bate, dated Arundel, January 20, 1759. This learned writer died April 7, 1771.

BATE (JOHN), prior of the monastery of Carmelites, at York, in the 15th century, was born in Northumberland, and educated at York in the study of the liberal arts; in which he was greatly encouraged by the favour of some persons, his patrons, who were at the

Digitized by Google

the expence of ſending him to Oxford, to finiſh his ſtudies in that univerſity. Bate abundantly anſwered the hopes conceived of him, and became an eminent philoſopher and divine, and particularly remarkable for his ſkill in the Greek tongue. He took the degree of doctor in divinity at Oxford, and afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an author. The Carmelites of York were ſo ſenſible of his merit, that upon a vacancy they offered him the government of their houſe; which he accepted, and diſcharged that office with great prudence and ſucceſs. He died the 26th of January, 1429, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI.

BATECUMBE, or BADECOMBE (WILLIAM), an eminent mathematician, is ſuppoſed to have flouriſhed about the year 1420, in the reign of Henry V. He ſtudied at Oxford, where he applied himſelf to natural philoſophy in general, but chiefly to the mathematics, in which he made a very great proficiency, as is evident by his writings in that ſcience, which introduced him to the acquaintance and intimacy of the greateſt men of thoſe times. His mathematical writings conſiſt of, 1. Of the Formation and Uſe of the Concave Sphere. 2. Of the Solid Sphere. 3. Of the Uſe of the Aſtrolabe. 4. Philoſophical Concluſions.

BATEMAN (WILLIAM), biſhop of Norwich in the fourteenth century, and founder of Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, was born at Norwich, being the ſon of a citizen of good repute in that place. He was from his tendereſt years of a docile and ingenuous diſpoſition: having therefore made a good proficiency in learning, wherein he ſurpaſſed all his equals, he was ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge. After having gone through the uſual circle of the ſciences, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the civil law, in which he took the degree of doctor, before he was thirty years of age, a thing then uncommon. On the 8th of December, 1328, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Norwich: ſoon after this he went and ſtudied at Rome, for his farther improvement; and ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge and exemplary behaviour, that he was promoted by the pope to the place of auditor of his palace. He was likewiſe advanced by him to the deanery of Lincoln; and ſo great an opinion had he of his prudence and capacity, that he ſent him twice as his nuncio, to endeavour to procure a peace between Edward III. king of England, and the king of France. Upon the death of Anthony de Beck, biſhop of Norwich, the pope did, by his uſurped proviſional authority, confer that biſhopric upon our William Bateman, on the 23d of January, 1343, and conſecrated him with his own hands. He was confirmed the 23d of June, 1344. Being inveſted with that great dignity, he returned into his native country after many years abſence, and lived in a regular, and withal in a generous and hoſpitable manner. Of Pope Clement VI. he obtained for himſelf

Digitized by Google

himself and successors the first fruits of all vacant livings within his diocese; which occasioned frequent disputes between himself and his clergy. In the year 1347 he founded Trinity-hall in Cambridge, for the study of the civil and canon laws; and another hall dedicated to the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, for the study of philosophy and divinity.

Being a person of great wisdom, eloquent, and of a fine address, he was often employed by the king and parliament in affairs of the highest importance; and particularly was at the head of several embassies, sent on purpose to determine the great differences between the crowns of England and France. In 1354 he was by order of parliament dispatched to the court of Rome, with Henry duke of Lancaster, and others; to treat (in the pope's presence) of a peace, then in agitation between the two crowns above mentioned. This journey proved fatal to him; for he died at Avignon, where the pope then resided, on the 6th of January, 1354-5, and was buried with great solemnity in the cathedral church of that city. With regard to his person, he was of an agreeable countenance, tall, handsome, and well made. He was likewise a man of strict justice and piety, punctual in the discharge of his duty, and of a friendly and compassionate disposition.

BATES (William), an eminent nonconformist divine, born November, 1625, and educated at Cambridge. He was entered at Emanuel college, and thence removed to King's, in 1644. He took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1647, and was admitted doctor of divinity by the king's letters, dated November 9, 1660. Soon after the Restoration he was appointed chaplain to Charles II. and was also for some time minister of St. Dunstan's in the West, but ejected thence by the act of uniformity. He was one of the commissioners at the conference at the Savoy, in 1660, for reviewing the public Liturgy, and assisted in drawing up the exceptions against the Common Prayer. He was likewise chosen on the part of the ministers, together with Dr. Jacomb and Mr. Baxter, to manage the dispute against Dr. Pearson, afterwards bishop of Chester, Dr. Gunning, afterwards bishop of Ely, and Dr. Sparrow, afterwards bishop of Norwich.

Dr. Bates bore an excellent character, and was honoured with the friendship of the lord keeper Bridgman, the lord chancellor Finch, the earl of Nottingham, and archbishop Tillotson. He had been offered at the Restoration the deanery of Coventry and Lichfield, which he refused; and, according to Dr. Calamy, might have been afterwards raised to any bishopric in the kingdom, if he would have conformed to the established church. He resided for the latter part of his life at Hackney, near London; and died in 1699, aged 73.

BATHE

Digitized by Google

BATHE (HENRY DE), a learned knight, an eminent and skilful juſticiary of the 13th century, was born at that ancient ſeat of this family, called Bathe-houſe, in the county of Devon. Being a younger brother, it is not unnatural to imagine he might, upon that account, apply himſelf to the ſtudy and profeſſion of the laws of his country, in the knowledge of which he grew ſo eminent, that he was advanced by King Henry III. in 1238, to be one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas, and in 1246 was conſtituted one of the juſtices itinerant (as they were then called) for the county of Hartford, and in 1248 he was appointed the ſame for Eſſex and Surry, in 1249 for Kent, Berks, Southampton, and Middleſex, and in 1250 for Lincolnſhire; at which time he had allowed him out of the Exchequer, by a peculiar favour, an hundred pounds a year for his ſuſtentation in the diſcharge of his office. But the year following he fell from the king's grace and favour, the occaſion of which were certain crimes laid to his charge; viz. that he had not exerciſed his office uprightly, but to his own private gain, having perverted juſtice through bribes, upon an occaſion of a ſuit betwixt him and one Everard Trumpington, which was chiefly ſupported againſt him by one Philip de Arcis, Knight, who alſo added treaſon to that of infidelity in his office. The accuſed was attached in the king's court; but one Manſel, who was now become a great favourite at court, offered bail for his appearance. King Henry refuſed this; the caſe, as he alledged, not being bailable, he terming him guilty of high treaſon. Fulk Baſſet, however, then biſhop of London, and a great many of De Bathe's friends interceding, the king at laſt gave orders that he ſhould be bailed, twenty-four knights becoming ſureties for his appearing, and ſtanding to the judgment of the court. But De Bathe ſeems to have been conſcious of his own demerits, or the prepoſſeſſion of his judges againſt him; for he was no ſooner ſet at liberty, than he wrote to all his relations either by blood or marriage, deſiring that they would apply to the king in his favour, at firſt by fair ſpeeches and preſents, and that if theſe did not prevail, they ſhould appear in a more warlike manner, thereby to intimidate the court. This they faithfully and unanimouſly promiſed to do, upon the encouragement given them by a bold knight, one Nicholas de Sandford: but the king, imagining that his own power, and the intereſt of De Bathe's accuſers, infinitely outweighed all the preparations of the others, appeared the more inexorable upon the intimation of theſe proceedings; he rejected all preſents from the friends of the accuſed, and put on an air as if nothing but his puniſhment ſhould ſatisfy his and the nation's juſtice. De Bathe knew well to what all this outward inflexibility tended; but was certain, that if Henry perſiſted in his reſolution, he himſelf muſt periſh. He therefore had recourſe to a more prudent meaſure; he applied himſelf to the biſhop of London, and other his ſpecial friends, and with a great poſſe of theſe goes to Richard earl of Cornwall (after-

Digitized by Google

wards king of the Romans), whom by prayer and fine promiſes he won over to his intereſt. The king continued deaf to all his remonſtrances, and about the end of February De Bathe was ſummoned, and obliged to appear to anſwer what ſhould be laid to his charge. This he accordingly did, but ſtrongly defended by a great retinue of armed knights, gentlemen, and others, viz. his own and his wife's friends and relations; among whom was the family of the Baſſets and Sandfords, a band as undaunted as his perſecutors were violent. We may, from what our hiſtorian has delivered upon this occaſion, conclude that the aſſembly was divided between thoſe who depended upon the king for their poſts and preferments, and thoſe who, though a great majority, were ſo thoroughly exaſperated at the meaſures of the court, that they were reſolved not to find De Bathe guilty. It was not long before the king perceived this, and upon that occaſion he made an unjuſt and impolitic ſtretch of his prerogative, in an unheard-of proclamation. A new charge was now brought againſt De Bathe, and perhaps the chief and only one, at leaſt that had exaſperated King Henry, viz. he was impeached not only on the former articles, but particularly for alienating the affections of the barons from his majeſty, and creating ſuch a ferment all over the kingdom, that a general ſedition was now on the point of breaking out. This ſpeech was enforced from Bathe's brother juſticiary, who declared to the aſſembly, that he knew the accuſed to have diſmiſſed without any cenſure, for the ſake of lucre, a convicted criminal. Many other complaints were urged againſt De Bathe; but they ſeem to have been diſregarded by all but the king and his party, who was ſo much exaſperated to ſee De Bathe likely to be acquitted, that he mounted his throne, and with his own mouth made proclamation, That whoſoever ſhould kill Henry de Bathe, ſhould have the royal pardon for him and his heirs; after which ſpeech he flung out of the room in a great paſſion. Many of the royal party, who were exceedingly keen upon this occaſion, would readily have executed the king's terrible doom, and were for diſpatching De Bathe in court; but his friend Manſel, one of the king's council, and Fulco Baſſet, biſhop of London, interpoſed ſo effectually, that he was ſaved; and afterwards, by the powerful mediation of his friends (among whom was the earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, and the biſhop of London), and the application of a ſum of money, viz. two thouſand marks to the king, he obtained not only a pardon, but all his former places and favour with the king, who re-eſtabliſhed him in the ſame ſeat of judicature as he was in before, and rather advanced him higher, for he was made chief juſtice of the King's Bench, after about three years diſcontinuance from his office of a judge, in which honourable poſt he continued for eight years after, till the time of his death, which happened in 1261.

BATHE

Digitized by Google

BATHE (WILLIAM), was born in Dublin, in 1564. We have it by tradition, that he was of a ſullen, ſaturnine temper, and diſturbed in his mind that his family was reduced from it's ancient ſplendour. His parents, who were Proteſtants, had a greater regard to the learning of their child, than his religion; and therefore put him, in his green years, under the tuition of an eminent Popiſh ſchoolmaſter, who thoroughly corrupted his principles, and fitted him for that ſtation of life which he afterwards embraced. He removed to Oxford, where he ſtudied ſeveral years with indefatigable induſtry; but the inquſitive Anthony Wood could not diſcover in what college or hall he ſojourned, or whether he took any univerſity degree. The ſame writer alledges, that growing weary of the hereſy profeſſed in England (as he uſually called the Proteſtant faith), he quitted the nation and his religion together, and the year 1596 was initiated among the Jeſuits, being then between thirty and forty years of age; though one of his own order ſays he was but twenty-five, which certainly is erroneous. Having ſpent ſome time among the Jeſuits in Flanders, he travelled into Italy, and completed his ſtudies at Padua; from whence he paſſed into Spain, being appointed to govern the Iriſh ſeminary at Salamanca. He is ſaid to have had a moſt ardent zeal for the gaining of ſouls, and was much eſteemed among the people of his perſuaſion for his extraordinary virtues and good qualities, though he was of a temper not very ſociable. At length, taking a journey to Madrid to tranſact ſome buſineſs of his order, he died there on the 17th of June, 1614.

BATHURST (RALPH), an eminent Latin poet, phyſician, and divine, born in 1620, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he at firſt applied himſelf to divinity, but afterwards to phyſic, and was employed as phyſician to the ſick and wounded of the navy. After the reſtoration of Charles II. he returned to the ſtudy of divinity; and having taken orders, was appointed chaplain to the king, and admitted fellow of the royal ſociety. September, 1664, he was elected preſident of Trinity college, June 1670 was inſtalled dean of Wells, and 1673 and 1674 ſerved the office of vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford. April 1691, he was nominated by King William and Queen Mary to the ſee of Briſtol, but refuſed it, chuſing rather to reſide in his college, the chapel of which he afterwards rebuilt in a very elegant manner. He was a perſon of great learning, and particularly celebrated for his poetical genius. He died 1704, in the 84th year of his age, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity college. Dr. Bathurſt wrote, 1. Newes from the Dead, or a true and exact Narration of the miraculous Deliverance of Anne Green, who being executed at Oxford, Dec. 14, 1650, afterwards revived. 2. A Poem on the Death of Mr. Selden. 3. Several Latin Poems.

Digitized by Google

BATHURST (ALLEN), earl, an Engliſh nobleman of diſtinguiſhed abilities, was ſon of Sir Benjamin Bathurſt, of Pauler's Perry, in Northamptonſhire, and born in St. James's-ſquare, Weſtminſter, Nov. 16, 1684. His mother was Frances, daughter of Sir Allen Apſley, in Suſſex, knight. After a grammatical education, he was entered, at fifteen, in Trinity college, Oxford, of which his uncle, Dean Bathurſt, was preſident. In 1795, when juſt of age, he was choſen for Cirenceſter, in Glouceſterſhire, which borough he repreſented for two parliaments. He acted, in the great oppoſition to the duke of Marlborough and the Whigs, under Mr. Harley and Mr. St. John; and in December, 1711, at that memorable period in which the adminiſtration, to obtain a majority in the upper houſe, introduced twelve new lords in one day, was made a peer. On the acceſſion of George I. when his political friends were in diſgrace, and ſome of them expoſed to perſecution, he continued firm in his attachment to them; he united, particularly, in the proteſts againſt the acts of the attainder againſt Lord Bolingbroke and the duke of Ormond. We have no ſpeech of his recorded, till on February 21, 1717-18; from which period, for the ſpace of twenty-five years, we find that he took an active and diſtinguiſhed part in every important matter which came before the upper houſe, and that he was one of the moſt eminent oppoſers of the meaſures of the court, and particularly of Sir Robert Walpole's adminiſtration.

In 1704 he married Catherine, daughter of Sir Peter Apſley, ſon and heir of Sir Allen aforeſaid, by whom he had four ſons and five daughters. In 1738, when Frederic prince of Wales was at Bath, he paid Lord Bathurſt a viſit of ſome days at Cirenceſter. In 1742 he was made one of the privy council. In 1757, upon a change in the miniſtry, he was conſtituted treaſurer to the preſent king, then prince of Wales, and ſo continued till the death of George II. On his majeſty's acceſſion, in 1760, he was continued privy counſellor, but on account of his age declined all employments; he had, however, a penſion of two thouſand pounds per annum. In 1772 he was advanced to the dignity of Earl Bathurſt. He lived to ſee his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, Henry Earl Bathurſt, ſeveral years chancellor of England, and promoted to the peerage by the title of Baron Apſley. He died, after a few days illneſs, at his ſeat near Cirenceſter, Sept. 16, 1775, aged 90.

BATMANSON (JOHN), a perſon of great piety and learning in the ſixteenth century, was at firſt a monk, and afterwards prior of the Carthuſian monaſtery or Charter-houſe, in the ſuburbs of London. For ſome time he ſtudied divinity at Oxford; but it does not appear that he took any degree there in that faculty. He was intimately acquainted with, and a great favourite of Edward Lee, archbiſhop of York; at whoſe requeſt he wrote againſt Eraſmus and Luther. He died on Nov. 16, 1531, and was buried in the chapel

Digitized by Google

belonging to the Charter-house. Pits gives him the character of a man of quick and discerning genius; of great piety, and learning, and fervent zeal; much conversant in the study of the scriptures; and that led an angelical life among men. Bale, on the contrary, represents him as a proud, forward, and arrogant person; born as it were for disputing and wrangling; and says, that Erasmus, in one of his letters to Richard bishop of Winchester, stiles him an ignorant fellow, encouraged by Lee, and vain glorious even to madness. So opposite are the characters given by the zealots of different parties!

BATTIE (Dr. WILLIAM), an English physician, was born in Devonshire, 1704. He received his education at Eton; and, in 1722, was sent to King's college, Cambridge. His own inclination prompted him to the profession of the law; but his finances would not support him at one of the inns of court. He had two cousins of the name of Coleman, old bachelors and wealthy citizens, to whom, upon this occasion, he applied for assistance; but they declined interfering in his concerns. Upon this he turned to physic, and first entered upon the practice of it at Cambridge; where, in 1729, he gave a specimen of an edition of "Isocrates," which he afterwards, 1749, completed in two vols. 8vo.

He afterwards removed to Uxbridge, and then to London; where, meeting with success and flourishing, his relations the Colemans, who had now left off business and retired, grew fond, or rather proud of him, and behaved to him with cordiality and friendship. In 1738, or 1739, he fulfilled by marriage a long engagement to a daughter of Barnham Goode, the under-master of Eton school, who is honoured with a place in the "Dunciad," for having abused Pope in a piece called "The Mock Æsop." Against Goode, it seems, the Colemans had a political antipathy: however, they behaved well to Mrs. Battie, and the survivor of them left the doctor 30,000l. In the dispute which the college of physicians had with Dr. Schomberg, about 1750, Dr. Battie, who was at that time one of the censors, took a very active part against that gentleman. In 1751, he published "De Principiis Animalibus Exercitationes in Coll. Reg. Medicorum," in three parts; which were followed, the year after, by a fourth. In 1757, being then physician to St. Luke's hospital, and master of a private mad-house near Wood's close in the road to Islington, he published in 4to, "A Treatise on Madness:" in which, having thrown out some censures on the medical practice formerly used in Bethlem hospital, he was replied to, and severely animadverted on, by Dr. John Monro, whose father had been lightly spoken of in the forementioned treatise. In 1762, he published "Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis morbis nonnullis ad principia accommodati." February 1763, he was examined before a committee of the House of Commons, on the state of

Digitized by Google

the private mad-houſes in this kingdom; and received in their printed report a teſtimony, very honourable to his abilities.

In 1776, Dr. Battie was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, of which he died June the 13th, in his ſeventy-fifth year.

BAUDIUS (DOMINIC), profeſſor of hiſtory in the univerſity of Leyden, was born at Liſle, Auguſt 8, 1561. He began his ſtudies at Aix la Chapelle, and continued them at Leyden. He removed thence to Geneva, where he ſtudied divinity: after reſiding here ſome time, he returned to Ghent, thence to Leyden, where he applied to the civil law, and was admitted doctor of law, June 1585. Soon after, he accompanied the ambaſſadors from the States to England, and during his reſidence here became acquainted with ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, particularly the famous Sir Philip Sidney.

He was admitted advocate at the Hague, the 5th of January, 1587; but being ſoon tired of the bar, went to France, where he remained ten years. He was much eſteemed in that kingdom, and gained many friends. Achilles de Harlai, firſt preſident of the parliament of Paris, got him to be admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris in 1592. In 1602, he went to England with Chriſtopher de Harlai, the preſident's ſon, who was ſent ambaſſador thither by Henry the Great. This ſame year, having been named profeſſor of eloquence at Leyden, he went and ſettled in that univerſity. He read lectures on hiſtory after the death of Morula, and was permitted alſo to do the ſame on the civil law. In 1611, the States conferred upon him the office of hiſtoriographer in conjunction with Meurſius; and in conſequence thereof he wrote "The Hiſtory of the Truce." Baudius is an elegant proſe-writer, as appears from his "Letters," many of which were publiſhed after his death. He was alſo an excellent Latin poet: the firſt edition of his poems was printed in 1587; they conſiſt of verſes of all the different meaſures: he publiſhed ſeparately a book of iambics in 1591, dedicated to Cardinal Bourbon. Some of his poems he dedicated to the king of England; others to the prince of Wales, in the edition of 1607, and went over to England to preſent them.

Baudius was a ſtrenuous advocate for a truce betwixt the States and Spain: two orations he publiſhed on this ſubject, though without his name, had very high proved his deſtruction: Prince Maurice was made to believe he was affronted in them, and the author was ſaid to have been bribed by the French ambaſſador to write upon the truce. He was obliged to write to the prince and his ſecretary, in order to vindicate himſelf: and in his vindication he laments his unhappy fate in being expoſed to the malice of ſo many ſlanderers, who put wrong interpretations on his words. Some verſes, which he wrote in praiſe of the marquis of Spinola, occaſioned him alſo a good deal of trouble: the marquis came to Holland before any thing

Digitized by Google

thing was concluded either of the peace or truce; and though Baudius had printed the poem, yet he kept the copies of it, till it might be ſeen more evidently upon what account this miniſter came: he gave them only to his moſt intimate friends. It being known however that the poem was printed, he was very near being baniſhed for it.

Baudius was addicted to women as well as wine, to ſuch a degree as expoſed him to the public ridicule; and ſeveral ſarcaſtical jokes were printed againſt him on this account. He died at Leyden, Auguſt 22, 1613.

BAUTRU, a celebrated wit, and one of the firſt members of the French academy, was born at Paris, in 1588, and died there in 1665. He was the delight of all the miniſters at court, of all the favourites, and of all the great in general. He was indeed a kind of a fool among them; who, while he played the buffoon, took the uſual privilege of ſaying what he pleaſed. Many of his bons mots are preſerved. Once, when he was in Spain, having been to ſee the famous library of the Eſcurial, where he found a very ignorant librarian, the king of Spain aſked him what he had remarked? To whom Bautru replied, that "the library was a very fine one; but your majeſty," adds he, "ſhould make your librarian treaſurer of your finances." "Why ſo?" "Becauſe," ſays Bautru, "he never touches what he is entruſted with."

BAXTER (RICHARD), an eminent nonconformiſt divine, born Nov. 12, 1615, at Rowton, near High Ercal, in Shropſhire. He was unlucky as to his education, by falling into the hands of ignorant ſchoolmaſters; neither had he the advantage of an academical education, his parents having accepted of a propoſal of putting him under Mr. Wickſtead, chaplain to the council of Ludlow: but this did not anſwer their expectation. When he had remained in this ſituation about a year and a half, he returned to his father's. In 1633, Mr. Wickſtead perſuaded him to lay aſide his ſtudies, and to think of making his fortune at court. He accordingly came to Whitehall, and was recommended to Sir Henry Herbert, maſter of the revels, by whom he was very kindly received; but, in the ſpace of a month, being tired of a court life, he returned to the country, where he reſumed his ſtudies, and Mr. Richard Foley of Stourbridge got him appointed maſter of the free ſchool at Dudley, with an aſſiſtant under him. In 1638, he applied to the biſhop of Wincheſter for holy orders, which he received, having at that time no ſcruples about conformity to the church of England.

In 1640, he was invited to be miniſter of Kidderminſter, which he accepted; and had been here two years when the civil war broke out. He was a favourer of the parliament, which expoſed him to ſome inconveniencies, and obliged him to retire to Glouceſter, but being ſtrongly ſolicited he returned to Kidderminſter. However, not

Digitized by Google

not finding himself safe in this place, he again quitted it, and took up his residence at Coventry: here he lived in perfect quiet, preaching once every Sunday to the garrison, and once to the town's people. After Naseby fight, he was appointed chaplain to Colonel Whalley's regiment, and was present at several sieges. He was obliged to leave the army in 1657, by a sudden illness, and retired to Sir Thomas Rouse's, where he continued a long time in a languishing state of health. He afterwards returned to Kidderminster, where he continued to preach with great success. When Cromwell gained the superiority, Mr. Baxter expressed his dissatisfaction to his measures, but did not think proper to preach against him from the pulpit.

Mr. Baxter came to London a little before the deposition of Richard Cromwell, and preached before the parliament the day preceding that on which they voted the king's return. He preached likewise before the lord mayor at St. Paul's a thanksgiving-sermon for General Monk's success. Upon the king's restoration he was appointed one of his chaplains in ordinary. He assisted at the conference at the Savoy as one of the commissioners, when they drew up a reformed liturgy. He was offered the bishopric of Hereford by the lord chancellor Clarendon, which he refused, and gave his lordship his reasons for not accepting of it, in a letter: he required no favour but that of being permitted to continue minister at Kidderminster, but could not obtain it. Being thus disappointed, he preached occasionally about the city of London, having a licence from Bishop Sheldon, upon his subscribing a promise not to preach any thing against the doctrine or ceremonies of the church. May 15, 1662, he preached his farewell sermon at Blackfriars, and afterwards retired to Acton in Middlesex. In 1665, during the plague, he went to Richard Hampden's, esq. in Buckinghamshire, and when it ceased returned to Acton. He continued here as long as the act against conventicles was in force, and when that was expired, had so many auditors that he wanted room: hereupon, by a warrant, signed by two justices, he was committed for six months to New Prison gaol; but having at length procured an habeas corpus, he was discharged, and removed to Totteridge near Barnet.

After the indulgence in 1672, he returned to London, and the times appearing more favourable about two years after, he built a meeting house in Oxenden-street, where he had preached but once, when a resolution was formed to take him by surprize, and send him to the county gaol, on the Oxford act; which misfortune he escaped, but the person who happened to preach for him was sent to the Gate-house, where he was confined three months. After having been three years kept out of his meeting-house, he took another in Swallow-street, but was likewise prevented from preaching there, a guard having been placed for many Sundays to hinder his entrance.

In 1682, he was seized by a warrant, for coming within five miles of a corporation, and five more warrants were served upon him to distrain for 195*l.* as a penalty for five sermons he had preached,

Digitized by Google

ed, so that his books and goods were sold. He was not, however, imprisoned on this occasion, which was owing to Dr. Thomas Cox, who went to five justices of the peace, before whom he swore that Mr. Baxter was in such a bad state of health, that he could not go to prison without danger of death. In the beginning of 1685, he was committed to the King's Bench prison, by a warrant from the Lord Chief Justice Jeffries, for his Paraphrase on the New Testament; and on May 18th, of the same year, he was tried in the court of King's Bench, and found guilty. He was condemned to prison for two years; but, in 1686, King James, by the mediation of the Lord Powis, granted him a pardon; and on November the 24th, he was discharged out of the King's Bench. He died December 8, 1691.

Mr. Baxter wrote a vast number of books; Mr. Long of Exeter says fourscore; Dr. Calamy, one hundred and twenty; and others say more. His practical works have been published in four volumes folio. Bishop Burnet, in the History of his Own Times, calls him "A man of great piety; and says, that if he had not meddled with too many things, he would have been esteemed one of the most learned men of the age."

BAXTER (WILLIAM), nephew to the above, an eminent grammarian and critic, was born in 1650, at Lanlugany in Shropshire. His education was much neglected in his younger years; for, at the age of eighteen, when he went to the school at Harrow on the Hill, in Middlesex, he knew not one letter in a book, nor understood one word of any language but Welsh: but soon retrieved his lost time, and became a man of great learning. He applied chiefly to the study of antiquities and philology, in which he composed several books. In 1679, he published a grammar on the Latin tongue; and in 1695, an edition of Anacreon, afterwards reprinted in 1710, with improvements; in 1710, an edition of Horace; and, in 1719, his Dictionary of the British Antiquities. His Glossary, or Dictionary of the Roman Antiquities, which goes no farther than the letter A, was published in 1726, by the reverend Mr. Moses Williams; and, in 1732, he put out proposals for printing his Notes on Juvenal. Mr. Baxter had also a share in the English translation of Plutarch by several hands. He was a great master of the ancient British and Irish tongues, and well skilled in the Latin and Greek as well as the northern and eastern languages. He kept a correspondence with most of the learned men of his time, especially with the famous antiquarian Mr. Edward Lhwyd. Some of Mr. Baxter's letters to him are published in his "Glossarium antiquitatum Romanarum." There are likewise in the "Philosophical Transactions" two letters of his to Dr. Harwood, one concerning the town of Veroconium, or Wroxeter in Shropshire, and the other concerning the hypocausta, or sweating-houses of the ancients; and another

to

Digitized by Google

to Dr. Hans Sloane, ſecretary to the Royal Society, containing an abſtract of Mr. Lhwyd's "Archæologia Britannica."

Mr. Baxter ſpent moſt of his life in educating youth: for ſome years he kept a boarding ſchool at Tottenham High-croſs in Middleſex, where he remained till he was choſen maſter of the Mercers ſchool in London. In this ſituation he continued above twenty years, but reſigned before his death; which happened on the 31ſt of May, 1723.

BAXTER (ANDREW), a very ingenious writer of Scotland, was born in 1686, or 1687, at Old Aberdeen, of which city his father was a merchant, and educated in King's college there. His principal employment was that of a private tutor to young gentlemen; and among others of his pupils were Lord Grey, Lord Blantyre, and Mr. Hay of Drummelzier. About 1724, he married the daughter of a clergyman in the ſhire of Berwick. A few years after he publiſhed in 4to, "An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, wherein it's Immateriality is evinced from the Principles of Reaſon and Philoſophy;" without date. In 1741, he went abroad with Mr. Hay, and reſided ſome years at Utrecht; having there alſo Lord Blantyre under his care. He made excurſions from thence into Flanders, France, and Germany; his wife and family reſiding, in the mean time, chiefly at Berwick upon Tweed. He returned to Scotland in 1747, and reſided till his death at Whittingham, in the ſhire of Eaſt Lothian. He drew up, for the uſe of his pupils and his ſon, a piece, entitled, "Matho: ſive, Coſmotheoria puerilis, Dialogus." This was afterwards greatly enlarged, and publiſhed in Engliſh, in two volumes, 8vo. In 1750, was publiſhed, "An Appendix to his Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul;" wherein he endeavours to remove ſome difficulties, which had been ſtarted againſt his notions of the "vis inertiæ" of matter, by Maclaurin, in his "Account of Sir Iſaac Newton's Philoſophical Diſcoveries." To this piece Mr. Baxter prefixed a dedication to Mr. John Wilkes, with whom he had commenced an acquaintance abroad. He died this year, April the 23d, after ſuffering for ſome months under a complication of diſorders. He was a very ingenious and knowing man: the French, German, and Dutch languages were ſpoken by him with much eaſe, the Italian tolerably; and he wrote and read them all, together with the Spaniſh. He was a man alſo of great integrity, humanity, and candour.

BAYLE (PETER), author of the Hiſtorical and Critical Dictionary, born November 18, 1647, at Carla, a ſmall town in the county of Foix, was the ſon of John Bayle, a Proteſtant miniſter. Peter gave early proofs of a fine genius, which his father cultivated with the utmoſt care: he himſelf taught him the Latin and Greek languages, and ſent him to the Proteſtant academy at Puylaurens in

Digitized by Google

in 1666. The ſame year, when upon a viſit to his father, he applied ſo cloſely to his ſtudies, that it brought upon him an illneſs which kept him at Carla above eighteen months. Upon his recovery he returned to Puylaurens to proſecute his ſtudies: afterwards went to Toulouſe in 1669, and attended the lectures in the Jeſuits college. The controverſial books which he read at Puylaurens raiſed ſeveral ſcruples in his mind with regard to the Proteſtant religion; his doubts were increaſed by ſome diſputes he had with a prieſt, who lodged in the ſame houſe with him at Toulouſe. He thought the Proteſtant tenets were falſe, becauſe he could not anſwer all the arguments raiſed againſt them, ſo that about a month after his arrival at Toulouſe he embraced the Roman catholic religion. This was matter of great concern to all his relations. Mr. Bertier, biſhop of Rieux, rightly judging, that after this ſtep young Bayle had no reaſon to expect any aſſiſtance from his relations, took upon him the charge of his maintenance. They piqued themſelves much at Toulouſe upon the acquiſition of ſo promiſing a young man. When it came to his turn to defend theſes publicly, the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of the clergy, parliament, and city aſſiſted there, ſo that there had hardly ever been ſeen in the univerſity a more ſplendid and numerous audience. The theſes were dedicated to the Virgin, and adorned with her picture, which was ornamented with ſeveral emblematical figures.

Some time after Mr. Bayle's converſion, Mr. Naudis de Bruguiere, a young gentleman of great wit and penetration, and a relation of his, happened to come to Toulouſe, where he lodged in the ſame houſe with him. They diſputed warmly about religion, and after having puſhed the arguments on both ſides with great vigour, they uſed to examine them over again coolly. Theſe familiar diſputes often puzzled Mr. Bayle, and made him diſtruſt ſeveral opinions of the church of Rome, ſo that he ſecretly condemned himſelf for having embraced them too precipitately. Some time after Mr. de Pradals came to Toulouſe, whom Mr. Bayle's father had deſired to viſit him, hoping he would in a little time gain his confidence; and this gentleman ſo far ſucceeded, that Bayle one day owned to him his having been too haſty in entering into the church of Rome, ſince he now found ſeveral of her doctrines contrary to reaſon and ſcripture. Auguſt 1670, he departed ſecretly from Toulouſe, where he had ſtaid eighteen months, and retired to Mazeres in the Lauragais, to a country houſe of Mr. du Vivie. His elder brother came thither the day after, with ſome miniſters of the neighbourhood; and next day Mr. Rival, miniſter of Saverdun, received his abjuration in preſence of his elder brother and two other miniſters, and they obliged him inſtantly to ſet out for Geneva. Soon after his arrival here, Mr. de Normandie, a ſyndic of the republic, having heard of his great character and abilities, employed him as tutor to his ſons. Mr. Baſnage at that time lodged with this gentleman, and it was here

Digitized by Google

Mr. Bayle commenced his acquaintance with him. When he had been about two years at Geneva, at Mr. Baſnage's recommendation he entered into the family of the count de Dhona lord of Copet, as tutor to his children; but not liking the ſolitary life he led in this family, he left it, and went to Roan in Normandy, where he was employed as tutor to a merchant's ſon: but he ſoon grew tired of this place alſo. His great ambition was to be at Paris; he went accordingly thither in March 1675, and, at the recommendation of the marquis de Ruvigny, was choſen tutor to meſſieurs de Beringhen, brothers to M. de Beringhen, counſellor in the parliament of Paris.

Some months after his arrival at Paris, there being a vacancy of a profeſſorſhip of philoſophy at Sedan, Mr. Baſnage propoſed Mr. Bayle to Mr. Jurieu, who promiſed to ſerve him to the utmoſt of his power, and deſired Mr. Baſnage to write to him to come immediately to Sedan. But Mr. Bayle excuſed himſelf, fearing leſt if it ſhould be known that he had changed his religion, which was a ſecret to every body in that country but Mr. Baſnage, it might bring him into trouble, and the Roman Catholics from thence take occaſion to diſturb the Proteſtants at Sedan. Mr. Jurieu was extremely ſurprized at his refuſal; and even when Mr. Baſnage communicated the reaſon, he was of opinion it ought not to hinder Mr. Bayle's coming, ſince he and Mr. Baſnage being the only perſons privy to the ſecret, Mr. Bayle could run no manner of danger. Mr. Baſnage therefore wrote again to Mr. Bayle, and prevailed with him to come to Sedan. He had three competitors, all natives of Sedan, the friends of whom endeavoured to raiſe prejudices againſt him, becauſe he was a ſtranger. But the affair being left to be determined by diſpute, and the candidates having agreed to make their theſes without books or preparatio Mr. Bayle defended his theſes with ſuch perſpicuity and ſtrengt ..nent, that, in ſpite of all the intereſt of his adverſaries, the ſenate of the univerſity determined it in his favour; and notwithſtanding the oppoſition he met with upon his firſt coming to Sedan, his merit ſoon procured him univerſal eſteem.

In 1680, an affair of the duke of Luxemburgh made a great noiſe: he had been accuſed of impieties, ſorcery, and poiſonings, but was acquitted, and the proceſs againſt him ſuppreſſed. Mr. Bayle, having been at Paris during the harveſt-vacation, had heard many particulars concerning this affair. He compoſed an harangue on the ſubject, wherein the marſhal is ſuppoſed to vindicate himſelf before his judges. This ſpeech is a ſmart ſatire upon the duke and ſome other perſons. He afterwards wrote one more ſatirical, by way of criticiſm upon the harangue. He ſent theſe two pieces to Mr. Minutoli, deſiring his opinion of them; and, that he might ſpeak his mind more freely, he concealed his being the author. About this time father de Valois, a Jeſuit of Caen, publiſhed a book, wherein he maintained that the ſentiments of M. Des Cartes concerning

Digitized by Google

concerning the essence and properties of body, were repugnant to the doctrine of the church, and agreeable to the errors of Calvin on the subject of the eucharist. Mr. Bayle read this performance, and judged it well done. He was of opinion the author had incontestibly proved the point in question, to wit, that M. Des Cartes's principles were contrary to the faith of the church of Rome, and agreeable to the doctrine of Calvin. He took occasion from thence to write his "Sentimens de M. Des Cartes touchant l'Essence," &c. wherein he maintained Des Cartes's principles, and answered all the arguments by which Father de Valois had endeavoured to confute them.

The great comet, which appeared December 1680, having filled the generality of people with fear and astonishment, induced Mr. Bayle to think of writing a letter on this subject, to be inserted in the "Mercure Galant;" but finding he had such abundance of matter as exceeded the bounds of a letter for that periodical work, he resolved to print it by itself, and accordingly sent it to M. de Vise. He desired M. de Vise to give it to his printer, and to procure a licence for it from M. de la Reynie, lieutenant of the police, or a privilege from the king, if that was necessary; but M. de Vise having returned for answer, that M. de la Reynie being unwilling to take upon him the consequences of printing it, it would be necessary to obtain the approbation of the doctors before a royal privilege could be applied for; which being a tedious and difficult affair, Mr. Bayle gave over all thoughts of having it printed at Paris.

The Protestants in France were at this time in a distressed situation; not a year passed without some infringement of the edict of Nantz, and it was at length resolved to shut up their academies. That at Sedan was accordingly suppressed by an arret of Lewis XIV. dated the 9th of July, 1681. Mr. Bayle staid six or seven weeks at Sedan after the suppression of the academy, expecting letters of invitation from Holland; but not receiving any during that time, he left Sedan the 2d of September, and arrived at Paris the 7th of the same month, not being determined whether he should go to Rotterdam or England, or continue in France; but whilst he was in this uncertainty, he received an invitation to Rotterdam, for which place he accordingly set out, and arrived there the 30th of October, 1681. He was appointed professor of philosophy and history, with a salary of five hundred guilders per annum. The year following he published his "Letter concerning Comets;" and Father Maimbourg having published about this time his "History of Calvinism," wherein he endeavours to draw upon the Protestants the contempt and resentment of the Catholics, Mr. Bayle wrote a piece to confute his History: in this he has inserted several circumstances relating to the life and disputes of Mr. Maimbourg.

The reputation which Mr. Bayle had now acquired, induced the states of Friezland, in 1684, to offer him a professorship in their

Digitized by Google

univerſity; but he wrote them a letter of thanks, and declined the offer. This ſame year he began to publiſh his "Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres;" and the year following he wrote a ſecond part to his "Cenſure on the Hiſtory of Mr. Maimbourg."

In 1686 he was drawn into a diſpute in relation to the famous Chriſtiana queen of Sweden. In his "Journal for April," he took notice of a printed letter, ſuppoſed to have been written by her Swediſh majeſty to the Chevalier de Terlon, wherein ſhe condemns the perſecution of the Proteſtants in France. He inſerted the letter itſelf in his "Journal for May," and in that of "June" following he ſays, "What we hinted at in our laſt month is confirmed to us from day to day, that Chriſtiana is the real author of the letter concerning the perſecutions in France, which is aſcribed to her; it is a remainder of Proteſtantiſm." Mr. Bayle received an anonymous letter, the author of which ſays, that he wrote to him of his own accord, being in duty bound to it, as a ſervant of the queen. He complains that Mr. Bayle, ſpeaking of her majeſty, called her only Chriſtiana, without any title; he finds alſo great fault with his calling the letter "a remainder of Proteſtantiſm." He blames him likewiſe for inſerting the words "I am," in the concluſion of the letter. "Theſe words," ſays this anonymous writer, "are not her majeſty's; a queen, as ſhe is, cannot employ theſe words but with regard to a very few perſons, and Mr. de Terlon is not of that number." Mr. Bayle wrote a vindication of himſelf as to theſe particulars, with which the author of the anonymous letter declared himſelf ſatisfied, excepting what related to "the remainder of Proteſtantiſm." He would not admit of the defence with regard to that expreſſion; and, in another letter, adviſed him to retract that expreſſion. Mr. Bayle accordingly did retract it, after he had received a letter from the queen, deſiring him to do ſo.

The perſecution which the Proteſtants at this time ſuffered in France affected Mr. Bayle extremely. He made occaſionally ſome reflections on their ſufferings in his "Journal," and he wrote a pamphlet alſo on the ſubject. Some time after he publiſhed his "Commentaire Philoſophique," upon theſe words, "Compel them to come in:" but the great application he gave to this and his other works threw him into a fit of ſickneſs, which obliged him to diſcontinue his "Literary Journal." Being adviſed to try a change of air, he left Rotterdam, and went to Cleves, whence, after having continued ſome time, he removed to Aix la Chapelle, and thence returned to Rotterdam. In 1690 the famous book entitled "Avis aux Refugiez," &c. made it's appearance: Mr. Jurieu, who took Mr. Bayle for the author, wrote a piece againſt it, and prefixed an advice to the public, wherein he calls Mr. Bayle a profane perſon, and a traitor engaged in a conſpiracy againſt the ſtate. As ſoon as Mr. Bayle had read this libel againſt him, he went to the Grand Schout of Rotterdam, and offered to go to priſon, provided his accuſer would accompany him, and undergo the puniſhment he deſerved if

Digitized by Google

if the accuſation was found unjuſt. He publiſhed alſo an anſwer to Mr. Jurieu's charge; and as his reputation, nay his very life, was at ſtake, in caſe the accuſation of treaſon was proved, he therefore thought himſelf not obliged to keep any terms with his accuſer, and attacked him with the utmoſt ſeverity. Mr. Jurieu loſt all patience: he applied himſelf to the magiſtrates of Amſterdam, who adviſed him to a reconciliation with Mr. Bayle, and enjoined them not to publiſh any thing againſt each other till it was examined by Mr. Boyer, the penſioner of Rotterdam. But, notwithſtanding this prohibition, Mr. Jurieu attacked Mr. Bayle again with ſo much paſſion, that he forced him to write a new vindication of himſelf.

In November, 1690, Mr. de Beauval advertiſed in his "Journal," a ſcheme for a "Critical Dictionary." This was the work of Mr. Bayle. The articles of the three firſt letters of the alphabet were already prepared; but a diſpute happening betwixt him and Mr. de Beauval, obliged him for ſome time to lay aſide the work: nor did he reſume it till May 1692, when he publiſhed his ſcheme; but the public not approving of his plan, he threw it into a different form, and the firſt volume was publiſhed in Auguſt 1695, and the ſecond the October following. The work was extremely well received by the public, but it engaged him in freſh diſputes, particularly with M. Jurieu and the Abbé Renaudot. Mr. Jurieu publiſhed a piece, wherein he endeavoured to engage the eccleſiaſtical aſſemblies to condemn the Dictionary: he preſented it to the ſenate ſitting at Delft, but they took no notice of the affair. The conſiſtory of Rotterdam granted Mr. Bayle a hearing; and after having heard his anſwers to their remarks on his Dictionary, declared themſelves ſatisfied, and adviſed him to communicate this to the public.

Mr. Bayle was a moſt laborious and indefatigable writer. In one of his letters to Des Maizeaux, he ſays, that ſince his twentieth year he hardly remembers to have had any leiſure. His intenſe application contributed perhaps to impair his conſtitution, for it ſoon began to decline. He had a decay of the lungs, which weakened him conſiderably; and as this was a diſtemper which had cut off ſeveral of his family, he judged it to be mortal, and would take no medicines. He died the 28th of December, 1706, after he had been writing the greateſt part of the day. He wrote ſeveral books beſides what we have mentioned, many of which were in his own defence, againſt attacks he had received from the Abbé Renaudot, M. le Clerc, M. Jaquelot, and others.

BAYLY (Lewis), author of that moſt memorable book entitled "The Practice of Piety," was born at Caermarthen, in Wales, educated at Oxford, made miniſter of Eveſham, in Worceſterſhire, about 1611, became chaplain to King James, and promoted to the ſee of Bangor in 1616. His book is dedicated "to the high and mighty prince, Charles Prince of Wales;" and the author tells his highneſs

Digitized by Google

highneſs, that "he had endeavoured to extract out of the chaos of endleſs controverſies the old practice of true piety, which flouriſhed before theſe controverſies were hatched." The deſign was good; and the reception this book has met with may be known from the number of it's editions, that in 8vo, 1734, being the fifty-ninth. This prelate died in 1634.

BAYLY (THOMAS), ſon of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, and having commenced bachelor of arts, was preſented to the ſubdeanery of Wells by Charles I. in 1638. In 1644 he retired, with other loyaliſts, to Oxford; and two years after we find him, with the marquis of Worceſter, in Ragland caſtle. When this was ſurrendered to the parliament army, he travelled into France and other countries; but returned the year after the king's death, and publiſhed at London, in 8vo. a book, entitled "Certamen Religioſum; or, A Conference between King Charles I. and Henry late Marquis of Worceſter, concerning Religion, in Ragland Caſtle, Anno 1646." But this conference was believed to have no real foundation, and conſidered as nothing elſe than a prologue to the declaring of himſelf a Papiſt. The ſame year, 1649, he publiſhed "The Royal Charter granted unto Kings by God himſelf," &c. to which is added, "A Treatiſe, wherein is proved that Epiſcopacy is Jure divino," 8vo. Theſe writings giving offence, occaſioned him to be ſearched out, and committed to Newgate; whence eſcaping, he retired to Holland, and became a flaming Roman Catholic. During his confinement in Newgate, he wrote a piece entitled "Herba Parietis; or, The Wall Flower, as it grows out of the Stone Chamber belonging to the Metropolitan Priſon." Some time after he left Holland, and ſettled at Douay; where he publiſhed another book, entitled, "The End to Controverſy between the Roman Catholic and Proteſtant Religions. At laſt this ſingular perſon went to Italy, where he lived and died extremely poor.

BAYNES (Sir THOMAS), an eminent phyſician, and profeſſor of muſic at Greſham college, in London, was born about the year 1622, and educated at Chriſt's college, in Cambridge, under the tuition of the learned Dr. Henry More, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts about the year 1642. In 1649 he took the degree of maſter of arts, after which time he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic. He went into Italy in company with Mr. Finch (afterwards Sir John), with whom he had contracted the greateſt friendſhip; and at Padua they were both created doctors of phyſic. Upon the reſtoration of King Charles II. in 1660, Mr. Baynes and Mr. Finch returned into England, and the ſame year their grace was paſſed at Cambridge, for creating them doctors of phyſic in that univerſity. On the 26th of February following, Mr. Baynes, together

Digitized by Google

ther with Sir John Finch, was admitted a fellow extraordinary of the College of Phyſicians of London. Dr. Petty having reſigned his profeſſorſhip of muſic in Greſham college, Dr. Baynes was choſen to ſucceed him, the 8th of March, 1660; and the 26th of June following, he and his friend Sir John Finch were admitted graduates in phyſic at Cambridge, in purſuance of the grace paſſed in their favour the year before. The winter following, this inſeparable pair of friends deſigned to have made a ſecond tour into Italy, but did not execute their deſign. The 20th of March, 1663, they were elected fellows of the Royal Society, upon the firſt choice made by the council, after the grant of their charter, of which they had been members before, and May 15, 1661, had, with ſeveral others, been nominated a committee for a library (at Greſham college), and for examining of the generation of inſects. In March, 1664, Dr. Baynes accompanied Sir John Finch to Florence, where that gentleman was appointed his majeſty's reſident, and returned back with him into England in 1670. Towards the end of the year 1672, Sir John being appointed the king's ambaſſador to the grand ſeignior, Dr. Baynes was ordered to attend him as his phyſician, and before he left England received from his majeſty the honour of knighthood. Nine years after, Sir Thomas ſtill continuing in Turkey, the Greſham committee, taking into conſideration his long abſence without ſupplying the duty of his place, thought fit to diſmiſs him from his profeſſorſhip, and on the 9th of Auguſt, 1681, choſe Mr. William Perry in his room. The news of this diſmiſſion could not reach Sir Thomas Baynes; for he died at Conſtantinople the 5th of the following month.

BEALE (MARY), a portrait painter in the reign of Charles II. was daughter of Mr. Cradock, miniſter of Walton-upon-Thames, but born in Suffolk, in 1632. She was aſſiduous in copying the works of Sir Peter Lely and Vandyke. She painted in oil, water colours, and crayons, and had much buſineſs. She was little inferior to any of her contemporaries, either for colouring, ſtrength, force, or life. In the manuſcripts of Mr. Oldys, ſhe is celebrated for her poetry, as well as for her painting; and is ſtyled "that maſculine poet, as well as painter, the incomparable Mrs. Beale." In Dr. S. Woodford's tranſlation of the Pſalms, are two or three verſions of particular Pſalms by Mrs. Beale; whom in his preface he calls "an abſolutely compleat gentlewoman." She died Dec. 28. 1697, in her 66th year. She had two ſons, who both exerciſed the art of painting ſome little time; one of them afterwards ſtudied phyſic under Dr. Sydenham, and practiſed at Coventry, where he and his father died.

BEATON, or BETON, (DAVID), archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, and cardinal of the Roman church, was born 1494,

Digitized by Google

and educated in the univerſity of St. Andrew's. He was afterwards ſent over to the univerſity of Paris, where he ſtudied divinity; and when he attained a proper age, entered into holy orders. In 1519 he was appointed reſident at the court of France; about the ſame time his uncle, James Beaton, archbiſhop of Glaſgow, conferred upon him the rectory of Campſay; and in 1523 his uncle, being then archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, gave him the abbacy of Aberbrothock. David returned to Scotland in 1525, and in 1528 was made lord privy ſeal. In 1533 he was ſent again to France, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Erſkine, to confirm the leagues ſubſiſting betwixt the two kingdoms, and to bring about a marriage for King James V. with Magdalene, daughter of his Chriſtian majeſty; but the princeſs being at this time in a very bad ſtate of health, the marriage could not then take effect. During his reſidence, however, at the French court, he received many favours from his Chriſtian majeſty. King James having gone over to France, had the princeſs Magdalene given him in perſon, whom he eſpouſed Jan. 1, 1537. Beaton returned to Scotland with their majeſties, where they arrived the 29th of May; but the death of the queen having happened the July following, he was ſent over again to Paris, to negociate a ſecond marriage for the king with lady Mary, daughter to the duke of Guiſe; and during his ſtay at this time at the court of France, he was conſecrated biſhop of Mirepoix. All things being ſettled in regard to the marriage, in the month of June he embarked with the new queen for Scotland, where they arrived in July, and the nuptials were celebrated at St. Andrew's.

Beaton, though at this time only coadjutor of St. Andrew's, yet had all the power and authority of the archbiſhop; and in order to ſtrengthen the Catholic intereſt in Scotland, Pope Paul III. raiſed him to a cardinalſhip, by the title of St. Stephen in Monte Cœlo, December the 20th, 1538. King Henry VIII. having intelligence of the ends propoſed by the pope in creating him a cardinal, ſent a very able miniſter to King James, with particular inſtructions upon a deep ſcheme to procure the cardinal's diſgrace; but it did not take effect. A few months after, the old archbiſhop dying, the cardinal ſucceeded, and it was upon this promotion that he began to ſhew his warm and perſecuting zeal for the church of Rome. When the king died, there being none ſo near him as the cardinal, it was from thence ſuggeſted by his enemies that he forged his will; and it was ſet aſide, notwithſtanding he had it proclaimed over the croſs of Edinburgh, in order to eſtabliſh the regency in the earls of Argyle, Huntley, Arran, and himſelf. He was excluded from the government, and the earl of Arran was declared ſole regent during the minority of Queen Mary. This was chiefly effected by the noblemen in the Engliſh intereſt, who, after having ſent the cardinal priſoner to Blackneſs caſtle, managed the public affairs as they pleaſed. Things did not remain long, however, in this ſituation; for the ambitious

Digitized by Google

bitious enterprising cardinal, though confined, raised so strong a party, that the regent, knowing not how to proceed, began to dislike his former system, and having at length resolved to abandon it, released the cardinal, and became reconciled to him. Upon the young queen's coronation, the cardinal was again admitted of the council, and had the high office of chancellor conferred upon him; and such was now his influence with the regent, that he got him to solicit the court of Rome to appoint him legate à latere from the pope, which was accordingly done. His authority being now firmly established, he began again to promote the Popish cause with his utmost efforts. Towards the end of 1545 he visited some parts of his diocese, attended with the lord governor, and others of the nobility, and ordered several persons to be executed for heresy, among whom was Mr. George Wishart.

Soon after the death of Mr. Wishart, the cardinal went to Finhaven, the seat of the earl of Crawford, to solemnize a marriage between the eldest son of that nobleman and his daughter Margaret. Whilst he was thus employed, intelligence came that the king of England was making great preparations to invade the Scottish coasts. Upon this he immediately returned to St. Andrew's, and appointed a day for the nobility and gentry of that country, which lies much exposed to the sea, to meet and consult what was proper to be done upon this occasion. He likewise began to fortify his own castle much stronger than ever it had been before. Whilst he was busy about these matters, there came to him Norman Lesley, eldest son to the earl of Rothes, to solicit him for some favour, who, having met with a refusal, was highly exasperated thereby, and went away in great displeasure. His uncle, Mr. John Lesley, a violent enemy to the cardinal, greatly aggravated this injury to his nephew; who being passionate, and of a daring spirit, entered into a conspiracy with his uncle, and some others, to cut off the cardinal. The accomplices met early in the morning, on Saturday the 29th of May. The first thing they did was to seize the porter of the castle, and to secure the gate; they then turned out all the servants, and several workmen. This was performed with so little noise, that the cardinal was not waked till they knocked at his chamber-door, upon which he cried out, "Who is there?" John Lesley answered, "My name is Lesley." Which Lesley?" replied the cardinal; "Is it Norman?" It was answered, that he must open the door to those who were there; but being afraid, he secured the door in the best manner he could. Whilst they were endeavouring to force it open, the cardinal called to them, "Will you have my life?" John Lesley answered, "Perhaps we will." "Nay," replied the cardinal, "swear unto me, and I will open it." Some authors say, that upon a promise being given, that no violence should be offered, he opened the door: but however this be, as soon as they entered, John Lesley smote him twice or thrice, as did likewise Peter Carmichael,

Digitized by Google

but James Melvil, as Mr. Knox relates the fact, perceiving them to be in choler, said, "This work, and judgment of God, although it be secret, ought to be done with greater gravity; and, presenting the point of his sword, said, Repent thee of thy wicked life, but especially of the shedding the blood of that notable instrument of God, Mr. George Wishart, which albeit the flame of fire consumed before men, yet cries it for vengeance upon thee; and we from God are sent to revenge it. For here, before my God, I protest, that neither the hatred of thy person, the love of thy riches, nor the fear of any trouble thou couldst have done to me in particular, moved or moveth me to strike thee; but only because thou hast been, and remainest an obstinate enemy against Christ Jesus and his holy gospel." After having spoken thus, he stabbed him twice or thrice through the body: thus fell that famous prelate, a man of great parts, but of pride and ambition boundless, and withal an eminent instance of the instability of human grandeur.

BEAUCHAMP (RICHARD DE) earl of Warwick, and one of the most considerable persons in this kingdom in the fifteenth century, was born Jan. 28, 1381, at the manor-house Salwarpe in the county of Worcester, and had for his god-fathers, King Richard II. and Richard Scroope, then bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, and afterwards archbishop of York. He was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Henry IV. in the year 1399, and in the fourth year of the same reign he had livery of his lands, and was retained to serve the king one whole year, with one hundred men at arms, and three hundred archers. The next year, which was 1404, on the coronation of the queen, he kept, according to the custom of those times, justs, in which he behaved himself very gallantly. He was called the same year to do the crown more serious service, in that dangerous rebellion raised by Owen Glendower, against whom he behaved bravely, and took his standard in open battle. He was, likewise, in the famous battle at Shrewsbury, against the Percies, where he gained great honour, and was, not long after, made Knight of the Garter. In 1408, he obtained a licence from King Henry IV. to visit the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, in pursuance of a vow he had made. From Jerusalem he came back to Venice, and was there nobly received. Thence he travelled into Russia, Lithuania, Poland, Prussia, Westphalia, and some countries of Germany, shewing great valour in divers tournaments whilst he was in those parts. No sooner was he returned into England, than he was, by indenture, dated 9d October, 12 Henry IV. retained with Henry Prince of Wales, afterwards king by the name of Henry V. to serve him as well in times of peace as war, both in this realm, upon, and beyond the seas. At the ceremony of the new king's coronation, he was constituted lord high steward. In the same year 1413, we find him one of the king's commissioners into France, to treat of a solid peace between

Digitized by Google

between the two kingdoms, to be ſtrengthened and cemented by a marriage between the king his maſter and the Princeſs Catherine, daughter to the king of France. In the year 1415, he was declared captain of Calais, an office of great truſt and honour in thoſe days, and never conferred but upon a man of known abilities as a ſoldier, and of a clear unqueſtionable character in point of fidelity. In May 1417, King Henry ſent him to the king of France, attended by a thouſand men at arms, to treat of a marriage between him and that king's daughter, the Lady Catherine: but the dauphin knowing that this marriage was intended to defeat his ſucceſſion, he ſent a body of five thouſand men, under the command of the earls of Vendoſme and Lymoſin, to obſtruct his paſſage, to whom the earl gave battle, in which both thoſe noblemen were killed, and one of them fell by the earl of Warwick's own hand, and about two thouſand of their troops were either ſlain or taken. He then proceeded on his embaſſy, in which, notwithſtanding the difficulties he had to ſtruggle with, he very happily ſucceeded, to the king's great ſatisfaction. In the firſt of Henry VI. he was by indenture retained to be captain of Calais for two years; which fortreſs being beſieged by Philip duke of Burgundy, now reconciled to the French, this noble earl, aſſiſted by Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, and Humphrey earl of Stafford, ſo gallantly defended it, that, after a long ſiege and great loſs, the duke of Burgundy was forced to riſe from before it. Upon the death of the duke of Bedford, who was regent of France for King Henry, the earl of Warwick was conſtituted lieutenant-general of the realm of France and duchy of Normandy, the higheſt honour a ſubject of England could receive. He executed this great and difficult employment with his uſual wiſdom and diligence, for the four laſt years of his life, and died in poſſeſſion thereof in the caſtle of Roan, April the 30th, 1439.

BEAUCHAMP (Henry de), ſon to Richard earl of Warwick, was born at Hanley caſtle in Worceſterſhire, on the 22d of March, 1424. Being a young nobleman of great ſpirit and courage, he offered his ſervice before he was full nineteen for the defence of Normandy, with which the king was ſo well pleaſed, that, by his charter, bearing date the ſecond of April, in the twenty-ſecond year of his reign, he created him Primier Earl of England, and for a diſtinction between him and all other earls, he farther granted him, and the heirs male of his body, leave to wear a gold coronet upon his head, as well in his own preſence as elſewhere, in all ſuch aſſemblies, and upon all feaſts in which the like ornaments were worn. Within three days after this he advanced him to the rank of duke of Warwick, in conſideration of the many virtues and great ſervices of his father, granting him place in parliament and at all other meetings, next after the duke of Norfolk, before the duke of Buckingham; beſtowing likewiſe a penſion of forty pounds per annum, to be paid

Digitized by Google

by the ſheriffs of Warwickſhire and Leiceſterſhire out of the revenues of thoſe counties, towards the better ſupport of that honour. But this extraordinary mark of the royal favour was not more kindly and gratefully received by the young duke of Warwick, than it was hatefully and enviouſly looked upon by the duke of Buckingham, who thought himſelf extremely injured thereby. In that reign every thing was apprehended from the feuds and diſputes of the nobility; and therefore, to prevent any ill conſequences that might ariſe from the differences between theſe two noblemen, this point was ſettled by an act of parliament; which declared, that from the ſecond of December then next enſuing, they ſhould take place of each other by turns, one that year, and the other the next, and ſo on as long as they ſhould live together; the duke of Warwick to have the firſt year's precedency, and he which ſhould ſurvive, to take place of the other's heir male as long as he lived; and from that time the heir male of each was to take place of the other, according as it ſhould happen, that he had livery of his lands before him. Beſides theſe additional titles and marks of honour, the king gave Henry duke of Warwick more ſubſtantial proofs of his affection and gratitude, by granting him the reverſion after the death of the duke of Glouceſter, of the iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, Sark, Erm, and Alderney, for the yearly tribute of a roſe, to be paid at the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, as alſo of the manor and hundred of Briſtol in Glouceſterſhire, for the yearly farm of ſixty pounds, as alſo the caſtles and manors of the king within the foreſt of Dene, yielding and paying the yearly rent of one hundred pounds. But, as if all theſe honours and grants had been ſtill inſufficient to expreſs the king's affection for this young nobleman, and his remembrance and reſpect for his father's ſervices, Henry VI. went ſtill farther, even to the utmoſt verge and extent of his prerogative, by declaring the ſaid Henry duke of Warwick king of the iſland of Wight, and placing the crown upon his head with his own hands. As this was the higheſt honour the king could beſtow, ſo it proved the laſt favour the duke could receive; ſince he was taken off in the flower of his age, at the caſtle of Hanley, where he was born, on the 11th of June, 1445, in the twenty-ſecond year of his age.

BEAUCHAMP (JOHN DE) baron of Kidderminſter, in the reign of Richard II. and the firſt baron created by patent in this kingdom. He was the ſon of Sir Richard Beauchamp of Holt, who was the grandſon of William de Beauchamp of Elmeley, and brother to William de Beauchamp, the firſt earl of Warwick of that family. He was born in the year 1320, and by the death of his father inherited the lands of Holt in Worceſterſhire, 1 Edward III. He was early in the ſervice of his prince; for 12 Edward III. when he was not more than twenty, he was in the expedition to Flanders, and in 20 Edward III. in France, and acquired reputation in both. In 1353, he was in Gaſcoigne, in the retinue of

Digitized by Google

of Thomas earl of Warwick, and continued there all the next year. In the thirty-third of the ſame reign he ſerved again in France with much honour. In the forty-ſecond of that king, he went over into that realm on the ſame account; and in 46 Edward III. he attended the king's ſon, John duke of Lancaſter, in his expedition into Spain. By theſe long and faithful ſervices to the crown, he ſo raiſed his credit at court, that in the ſixth of Richard II. being then one of the eſquires of the king's chamber, he had a grant of twenty marks per annum, out of the manor of Sutton, in the foreſt of Macclesfield in Cheſhire. But growing more and more into the king's favour, he, in the ninth of the ſame reign, from the like conſiderations, and becauſe he had received the honour of knighthood, under the king's banner diſplayed againſt Scotland, had an annuity granted him of one hundred marks, out of the king's rents and revenue in North Wales. But ſoon after he made a ſurrender of this annuity, and, inſtead thereof, had a conſiderable grant made him in Caermarthenſhire, and was alſo appointed chief-juſtice of North Wales, both for term of his life. He had alſo a ſpecial charter of divers liberties and privileges, as well in vert and veniſon, as other things, in his lordſhip of Kidderminſter, in the county of Worceſter, granted him, much about the ſame time. By theſe repeated teſtimonies of royal kindneſs, Sir John Beauchamp, who was now advanced to be ſteward of the king's houſhold, and one of his chief favourites, was encouraged to procure new gifts from the crown; and, therefore, in the eleventh year of King Richard, laying hold of the breaking out of a French war, Sir John Beauchamp obtained for himſelf, a grant of all the manors and lands belonging to the priory of Deerhurſt in the county of Glouceſter, then ſeized into the king's hands; as all other priories-alien were. By ſuch grants he acquired a good eſtate; and to add an augmentation of honour to thoſe of fortune, he procured himſelf to be created Baron Kidderminſter by patent, limiting that honour to his heirs male; which became the precedent for future creations. It was thought that the king intended him farther honours, had not a ſudden reverſe of fortune put a ſtop to his maſter's power, and to his proſperity. This happened in the year 1388, when the duke of Glouceſter, and other powerful lords, having firſt defeated the army raiſed by the king's favourite, whom he had created Duke of Ireland, marched on to London, and forced him to call a parliament. Amongſt other noble perſons then called to account for their paſt behaviour, our Lord Beauchamp was one, who was firſt removed from his office of treaſurer of the king's houſhold, then ſent priſoner to Dover-caſtle, and laſtly condemned and executed for high treaſon upon Tower-hill.

BEAUCHAMP (JOHN DE), ſon to Sir William de Beauchamp, conſtable of the caſtle of Glouceſter, was, on the death of Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, conſtituted one of the guardians of his ſon Henry. He purchaſed from Thomas de Botreax, the moiety

Digitized by Google

moiety of the manor of Alceſtor, and obtained from King Henry VI. a charter for various privileges and immunities to that place, as alſo the grant of another fair to be held there on the eve of St. Dunſtan, and to continue for two days following. He was in ſo great credit with that monarch, that in the twenty-fifth year of his reign, he was advanced by him to the dignity of Lord Beauchamp of Powyke, and had an annuity of ſixty pounds, out of the fee-farm of the city of Glouceſter. He was alſo conſtituted juſtice of South Wales, with power to execute that office by himſelf, or his ſufficient deputy. About three years after this, by the kindneſs of the ſame prince, he was promoted to the office of lord high-treaſurer of England, which he did not hold full two years, but retiring to a private life, died at a good old age, in the year 1475.

BEAUCHAMP (WILLIAM DE), Lord Bergavenny, was the younger ſon of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. He ſeems to have made his firſt campaign in 1366, under the famous John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, in his expedition into Caſtile. He ſerved continually after this through that whole reign, ſometimes in Spain, ſometimes in France, by land ſometimes, and ſometimes by ſea. For theſe great ſervices and others expected from him, we find that in the firſt of Richard II. he was appointed governor of the caſtle and county of Pembroke, and in the fourth of the ſame king, lord chamberlain, with an annual penſion of two hundred pounds for life. The ſame year he was retained to ſerve by indenture with two hundred men at arms, and two hundred archers, under Edmund de Langley, earl of Cambridge, in Spain. In the ninth of King Richard, he attended the duke of Lancaſter into Spain, to ſupport his pretenſions to the crown of Caſtile. He was the next year conſtituted captain of the caſtles of Pembroke and Kilgaran in Wales, and holding ſtill his command of Calais, was appointed the king's commiſſioner to treat with the earl of Flanders. It was at this juncture he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a manner ſo particular, that it deſerves to be for ever remembered. Amongſt other baſe ſchemes put into the head of King Richard II. by his favourites, one was, to retire, when the duke of Glouceſter and the other lords were near London with an army, to France, and there purchaſe the aſſiſtance of that monarch, by giving up to him moſt of the fortreſſes he then held in that realm. If it be ſome ſcandal to our country, that it produced men baſe enough to betray a young and inconſiderate prince into ſo foul a contrivance; we muſt allow that it is no leſs honourable for us, that this gallant Lord Bergavenny had the courage to ſtand in the gap to ſecure our poſſeſſions from being ſo ſhamefully given up, and, at the hazard of his life, to ſerve the king againſt his will, and merit his confidence by a noble act of diſobedience. For when all things were ready at home for carrying this dark deſign into execution, and the king ſent orders to this lord to quit his command, and tranſmit certain letters

to

Digitized by Google

to the court of France, he ſtoutly refuſed both. He declared with reſpect to the former, that he was intruſted with this important fortreſs, with the advice and conſent of the nobility, and without their conſent he would not render up his command. As for the letters (gueſſing at their tenor), inſtead of ſending them to Paris, he tranſmitted them to the duke of Glouceſter in England. He went ſtill farther than this: for when John de la Pole, brother to the great favourite Suffolk, came with the king's orders to take from him the command of Calais, he not only refuſed to yield it into his hands, but ſeized him and carried him over priſoner to England, which at that time incenſed the King to ſuch a degree, as it entirely ruined the ſcheme of his miniſters, that he cauſed the Lord Bergavenny, immediately after his arrival, to be arreſted and committed to cloſe cuſtody; but ſoon after, either through fear or choice, cauſed him to be ſet at liberty again. In the firſt of Henry IV. we find him conſtituted juſtice of South Wales for life, and reſtored to the government of the town and caſtle of Pembroke and lordſhip of Tineby, with the addition of the caſtle and lordſhip of Kilgaran, and county of Oſterlowe alſo for life, paying into the Exchequer ſeventy marks per annum. He died about the year 1411.

BEAUFORT (JOHN), eldeſt ſon of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, was born in Beaufort-caſtle in Anjou. In 1394, being then a knight, he accompanied his father into Gaſcoigne. He was advanced to the honour of earl of Somerſet, in a parliament held at Weſtminſter, by creation, bearing date 1396-7; and on September 29th, in a parliament held at the ſame place, was created marquis of Dorſet; but this laſt honour being vacated, he was created the ſame day, September 29th, marquis of Somerſet: notwithſtanding which, he was ſummoned to parliament by the title only of marquis of Dorſet; and by that denomination was made conſtable of Wallingford caſtle, and ſteward of the honour of Wallingford, November 22, 1397; as alſo conſtable of Dover-caſtle, and warden of the Cinque-ports, on the 5th of February following; and not long after, King Richard the Second's lieutenant in Aquitain. He was likewiſe, on the 2d of February the ſame year, conſtituted admiral of all the king's fleet, both to the north and weſt. In 1397, he was one of thoſe lords, who, at the great council at Nottingham, impeached Thomas duke of Glouceſter, &c. of treaſon; for which he and the reſt of them were adjudged, in the firſt parliament of King Henry IV. to loſe their titles, and the eſtates that had been given them, at or ſince the laſt parliament, belonging to any of thoſe perſons they had impeached, or ſuch as they enjoyed at the time of the duke of Glouceſter's impriſonment. By this means, John Beaufort loſt the title of marquis of Dorſet, and retained only that of earl of Somerſet; but ſoon ingratiating himſelf with the new king, who was his brother by the father's ſide, he was conſtituted by him chamberlain of England for life, February 9, 1399-1400. In

Digitized by Google

1401, he was retained by indenture to ſerve the king as governor of the town of Caermardhyn, and had his eſtate reſtored to him. He was alſo made captain of Calais, with it's marches. In 1401, or 1402, he was commiſſioned with others, to treat of a league of amity between the king of England and the duke of Gueldres. In 1402, the commons in parliament petitioned for his reſtitution to the dignity of marquis; which he ſeemed unwilling to reſume, becauſe that title was new in this kingdom, he being the ſecond on whom it was conferred: however, he accepted of it at laſt. In the year 1404, he had an aſſignation of the iſle of Thanet, for the ſupport of himſelf, and the garriſon of Calais, which conſiſted of his ſoldiers; and was appointed ambaſſador to treat of a peace with the French. He alſo was one of the commiſſioners empowered to receive ſuch ſums of money as then remained unpaid for the ranſom of John, king of France, taken priſoner at the battle of Creſſy. And finally, in the eighth year of King Henry IV. was conſtituted admiral of the king's whole fleet, as well for the north as weſt. Having thus paſſed through many honourable employments, he departed this life on the 21ſt of April, 1410.

BEAUFORT (HENRY), biſhop of Wincheſter, and cardinal prieſt of the Roman church, was the ſon of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, by his third wife, Catherine Swinford. He ſtudied for ſome years at Oxford, but had his education chiefly at Aix la Chapelle, where he applied himſelf to the civil and common law. Being of royal extraction, he was advanced very young to the prelacy, and was elected biſhop of Lincoln in 1397, in the room of John Buckingham, who reſigned. In 1399, he was chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and at the ſame time dean of Wells. He was lord high chancellor of England in 1404, the fifth of his brother Henry IV. The next year he ſucceeded William of Wickham, by papal proviſion, in the ſee of Wincheſter, and received the ſpiritualities from the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the biſhop of London's palace, the 18th of March. He was again lord chancellor in 1414, the ſecond of his nephew King Henry V. This prelate was one of King Henry the Sixth's guardians during his minority; and in 1424, the third of the young king's reign, he was a fourth time lord chancellor of England. There were perpetual jealouſies and quarrels between the biſhop of Wincheſter, and the protector, Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, which ended in the ruin and death of the latter. About two years after, the biſhop of Wincheſter received with great ſolemnity, in the church of Our Lady at Calais, a cardinal's hat, with the title of St. Euſebius, ſent him by Pope Martin V. In September 1428, the new cardinal returned into England, with the character of the Pope's Legate lately conferred on him; and in his way to London, he was met by the lord mayor, aldermen, and the principal citizens on horſeback, who conducted him with great honour to his lodgings in Southwark. He died June 11, 1447.

BEAUFORT

Digitized by Google

BEAUFORT (JOAN), queen of Scotland, was the eldeſt daughter of John Beaufort, earl of Somerſet, ſon of John of Gaunt, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, and niece to the famous Henry Beaufort, cardinal of St. Euſebius, and biſhop of Wincheſter. In February 1423 ſhe was married, with great ſolemnity, in the church of St. Mary Overrey, in Southwark, to James the Firſt, king of Scotland, who had been priſoner in England ever ſince the 30th of March, 1404. Her portion was forty thouſand marks. This match was procured by her uncle, the biſhop of Wincheſter above mentioned, in order to ſtrengthen and ſupport his family by an alliance with the kingdom of Scotland. She ſet out, with the king her huſband, for Scotland, in March 1423, being attended as far as Berwick by her father, and her uncle the cardinal; and on the 20th of that month arrived at Edinburgh. She was crowned with him the 22d of May, 1424. Through her merciful interceſſion with the king in 1427, ſhe ſaved the life of Alexander lord of the iſles, who had committed ſome acts of hoſtility; and in 1431 that of Archibald earl of Douglas, who was ſuſpected of treaſon. The 16th of October, 1430, ſhe was delivered at Stirling of two ſons at one birth, which were baptized by the names of Alexander and James. Alexander died young, but James lived to ſucceed his father. In the year 1437 ſhe received an information of a conſpiracy forming againſt the king her huſband's life; upon which ſhe went poſt to him to Roxburgh, and informed him thereof: but notwithſtanding her precaution, the king was moſt cruelly murdered in the Dominicans abbey at Perth, by the faction of Walter earl of Athol, his uncle, on the 21ſt of February, 1436-7, in the thirteenth year of his reign. When the ruffians entered the room, the queen, to her everlaſting honour, ſo long ſhrouded the king from the aſſaſſins with her own body, that ſhe received two wounds before ſhe could be drawn off him. She married to her ſecond huſband, James Stewart, called the Black Knight, ſon to the lord of Lorne; and dying in the year 1446, was buried at Perth, near the king her firſt huſband.

BEAUFORT (MARGARET), the foundreſs of Chriſt's and St. John's colleges, in Cambridge, was the only daughter and heir of John Beaufort, duke of Somerſet (grandſon of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter), and of Margaret Beauchamp, his wife. She was born at Bletſhoe, in Bedfordſhire, in the year 1441. About the fifteenth year of her age, ſhe was married to Edmund of Haddam, earl of Richmond, by whom ſhe had a ſon, named Henry, who was afterwards king, by the title of Henry VII. Some time after, ſhe took for her ſecond huſband Sir Henry Stafford, ſecond ſon to Henry duke of Buckingham, by whom ſhe had no children. He dying about the year 1481, ſhe had for her third huſband Thomas Lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby.

On the 8th of September, 1502, ſhe inſtituted two perpetual pub-

Digitized by Google

thing to the king's humour; he partook of all his diverſions, and obſerved the ſame hours of eating and going to bed. He kept ſplendid levees, courted popular applauſe, and the expences of his table exceeded thoſe of the firſt nobility. In 1159 he made a campaign with King Henry into Toulouſe, having in his own pay twelve hundred horſe, beſides a retinue of ſeven hundred knights or gentlemen. In 1160 he was ſent by the king to Paris, to treat of a marriage between Prince Henry and the king of France's eldeſt daughter, in which he ſucceeded, and returned with the young princeſs to England. He had not enjoyed the chancellorſhip above four years when Archbiſhop Theobald died; and the king, who was then in Normandy, immediately ſent over ſome truſty perſons to England, who managed matters ſo well with the monks and clergy, that Becket was almoſt unanimouſly elected archbiſhop. After he had received his pall from Pope Alexander III. then reſiding in France, he immediately ſent meſſengers to the king in Normandy, with his reſignation of the ſeal and office of chancellor.

Becket now betook himſelf to a quite different manner of life, and put on all the gravity and auſterity of a monk. He began likewiſe to exert himſelf with great zeal in defence of the rights and privileges of the church of Canterbury, and in many caſes proceeded with ſo much warmth and obſtinacy, as raiſed him many enemies. In a ſhort time the king and he came to an open rupture; Henry endeavoured to recal certain privileges of the clergy, who had greatly abuſed their exemption from the civil courts, concerning which the king had received ſeveral complaints; while the archbiſhop ſtood up for the immunities of the clergy. The king convened a ſynod of the biſhops at Weſtminſter, and here demanded that the clergy, when accuſed of any capital offence, might take their trials in the courts of juſtice. The queſtion put to the biſhops was, whether, in conſideration of their duty and allegiance to the king, and of the intereſt and peace of the kingdom, they were willing to promiſe a ſubmiſſion to the laws of his grandfather, King Henry. To this the archbiſhop replied, in the name of the whole body, that they were willing to be bound by the ancient laws of the kingdom, as far as the privileges of the order would permit. The king was highly diſpleaſed with this anſwer, and inſiſted on having an abſolute compliance, without any reſervation whatever; but the archbiſhop would by no means ſubmit, and the reſt of the biſhops adhered for ſome time to their primate. Several of the biſhops being at length gained over, and the pope interpoſing in the quarrel, Becket was prevailed on to acquieſce; but afterwards repenting of his compliance, retired from court, nor would officiate in the church till he ſhould receive abſolution from the pope. He went aboard a ſhip, in order to make his eſcape beyond ſea; but before he could reach the coaſt of France, the wind ſhifting about, he was driven back to England. The king ſummoned a parliament at Northamp-

ton,

Digitized by Google

ton, 1163, where the archbishop, having been accused of failure of duty and allegiance to the king, was sentenced to forfeit all his goods and chattels. Becket made an appeal to the pope; but this having availed nothing, and finding himself deserted by his brethren, he withdrew privately from Northampton, and went aboard a ship for Graveline, in Holland, from whence he retired to the monastery of St. Berlin, in Flanders.

The king seized upon the revenues of the archbishop, and sent an ambassador to the French king, desiring him not to give shelter to Becket: but the French court espoused his cause, in hopes that the misunderstanding betwixt him and Henry might embarrass the affairs of England; and accordingly, when Becket came from St. Berlin to Soissons, the French king paid him a visit, and offered him his protection. Soon after the archbishop went to Sens, where he was honourably received by the pope, into whose hands he in form resigned the archbishoprick of Canterbury, and was presently reinstated in his dignity by the pope, who promised to espouse his interest. The archbishop removed from Sens to the abbey of Pontigny, in Normandy, from whence he wrote a letter to the bishops of England, informing them, that the pope had annulled the "Constitutions of Clarendon." From hence, too, he issued out excommunications against several persons who had violated the rights of the church. This conduct of his raised him many enemies. The king was so enraged against him for excommunicating several of his officers of state, that he banished all Becket's relations, and compelled them to take an oath that they would travel directly to Pontigny, and shew themselves to the archbishop. An order was likewise published, forbidding all persons to correspond with him by letters, to send him any money, or so much as to pray for him in the churches. He wrote also to the general chapter of the Cistercians, threatening to seize all their estates in England if they allowed Becket to continue in the abbey of Pontigny. The archbishop thereupon removed to Sens, and from thence, upon the king of France's recommendation, to the abbey of St. Columba, where he remained four years. In the mean time, the bishops of the province of Canterbury wrote a letter to the archbishop, intreating him to alter his behaviour, and not to widen the breach, so as to render an accommodation impracticable betwixt him and the king. This, however, had no effect on the archbishop. The pope also sent two cardinals to try to reconcile matters, but the legates found both parties inflexible.

The beginning of the year 1157, Becket was at length so far prevailed upon as to have an interview with Henry and the king of France, at Mount Mirail, in Champaigne. He made a speech to Henry in very submissive terms, and concluded with leaving him the umpire of the difference between them, saving the honour of God. Henry was provoked at this clause of reservation, and said, that whatever

Digitized by Google

whatever Becket did not reliſh, he would pronounce contrary to the honour of God. The interview, however, ended without any effect.

In 1169 endeavours were again uſed to accommodate matters, but they proved ineffectual. The archbiſhop refuſed to comply, becauſe Henry would not give him the cuſtomary ſalute, or kiſs of peace, which his majeſty would have granted, had he not once ſworn in a paſſion never to ſalute the archbiſhop on the cheek; but he declared he would bear him no ill-will for the omiſſion of this ceremony. Henry became at length ſo irritated againſt this prelate, that he ordered all his Engliſh ſubjects to take an oath, whereby they renounced the authority of Becket and Pope Alexander: moſt of the laity complied with this order, but few of the clergy acquieſced. The following year King Henry, upon his return to England, ordered his ſon, Prince Henry, to be crowned at Weſtminſter, and the ceremony was performed by the archbiſhop of York: this office belonged to the ſee of Canterbury, and Becket complained of it to the pope, who ſuſpended the archbiſhop of York, and excommunicated the biſhops who aſſiſted him.

This year, however, an accommodation was at length concluded betwixt Henry and Becket, upon the confines of Normandy, where the king held the bridle of Becket's horſe, while he mounted and diſmounted twice. Soon after the archbiſhop embarked for England; and upon his arrival received an order from the young king to abſolve the ſuſpended and excommunicated biſhops; but refuſing to comply, the archbiſhop of York, and the biſhops of London and Saliſbury, carried their complaint to the king in Normandy, who was highly provoked at this freſh inſtance of obſtinacy in Becket, and ſaid on the occaſion, "That he was an unhappy prince, who maintained a great number of lazy inſignificant perſons about him, none of whom had gratitude or ſpirit enough to revenge him on a ſingle inſolent prelate, who gave him ſo much diſturbance." Theſe words of the king put four gentlemen of his court on forming a deſign againſt the archbiſhop's life, which they executed in the cathedral church of Canterbury, on the 29th of December, 1171. They endeavoured to drag him out of the church; but finding they could not do this without difficulty, killed him there. King Henry was much diſturbed at the news of Becket's death, and immediately diſpatched an embaſſy to Rome, to clear himſelf from the imputation of being the cauſe of it. Immediately all divine offices ceaſed in the church of Canterbury, and this for a year, excepting nine days, at the end of which, by order of the pope, it was re-conſecrated. Two years after Becket was canonized; and the following year, Henry, returning to England, went to Canterbury, where he did penance, as a teſtimony of his regret for the murder of Becket. When he came within ſight of the church, where the archbiſhop was buried, he alighted off his horſe, and walked bare-foot,

Digitized by Google

foot, in the habit of a pilgrim, till he came to Becket's tomb, where, after he had proſtrated himſelf, he ſubmitted to be ſcourged by the monks, and paſſed all that day without any refreſhment, and kneeling upon the bare ſtone. In 1221 Becket's body was taken up, in the preſence of King Henry III. and ſeveral nobility, and depoſited in a rich ſhrine, on the eaſt ſide of the church.

BECKINGTON (THOMAS), was born in the pariſh of Beckington, in Somerſetſhire, towards the end of the fourteenth century. He was probably educated in grammar learning at Wykeham's ſchool, near Wincheſter, and admitted fellow of New College, in Oxford, in 1408; though ſome ſay he had alſo part of his education in Merton College. However, he continued fellow of New College about twelve years, and took his doctor of law's degree. Within this period, moſt probably, he was preſented to the rectory of St. Leonard's, near Haſtings, in Suſſex, and to the vicarage of Sutton Courtney, in Berkſhire. He was alſo prebendary of Bedwin, York, and Litchfield, archdeacon of Buckingham, and maſter of St. Catherine's hoſpital, near the Tower, in London. About the year 1429 he was dean of the Court of Arches; and a ſynod being then held in St. Paul's church, London, which continued above ſix months, Beckington was employed, jointly with William Linwood, official of the Court of Arches, and Thomas Brown, vicar-general to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to draw up a form of law, according to which the Wickliffites, or Lollards, were to be proceeded againſt. Before our author was made dean of the Arches, he was advocate in Doctor's Commons: but theſe preferments were inconſiderable, in compariſon of the honours to which he was afterwards raiſed, for having been tutor to King Henry VI. and written a book, wherein, in oppoſition to the Salique law, he ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the right of the kings of England to the crown of France, he arrived to a great degree of eſteem and favour with that prince; and, in conſequence of that, was made ſecretary of ſtate, keeper of the privy ſeal, and at laſt biſhop of Bath and Wells. He was conſecrated Oct. 13, 1443, in the new chapel of Eton college, which was not yet finiſhed, and was the firſt that officiated in that chapel. His character is thus repreſented: he was well ſkilled in polite learning and hiſtory, and very converſant in the Holy Scriptures; a good preacher, and ſo generous a patron and favourer of all learned and ingenious men, that he was called the Mæcenas of his age. As for his works of munificence and charity, they were numerous. He finiſhed Lincoln college, which had been left imperfect by it's founder, Richard Flemming, biſhop of Lincoln, and got the manor of Newton Longville ſettled upon New College, Oxon, in 1440. Moreover, he laid out ſix thouſand marks upon the houſes belonging to his ſee, built an edifice called New Buildings, and the weſt ſide of the cloiſters at Wells, and erected a conduit in the market-place of that city.

Digitized by Google

city. He died at Wells, January 14, 1464-5, and was buried in his cathedral, where his monument is ſtill to be ſeen.

BEDA, or BEDE, ſurnamed the Venerable, an Engliſh monk, and an eminent writer, born 672, or 673, at Wermouth and Jarrow, in the biſhopric of Durham. In 679 he was ſent to the monaſtery of St. Peter, under the care of Abbot Benedict, under whom, and his ſucceſſor Ceolfrid, he was educated for twelve years. He was ordained deacon at nineteen years of age, and prieſt at thirty, by John of Beverley, then biſhop of Hagulſtad, or Hexham. He applied to his ſtudies with ſo much diligence and ſucceſs, that he ſoon became eminent for his learning: his fame ſpread even to foreign countries, ſo that Pope Sergius wrote to Abbot Ceolfrid, in very preſſing terms, to ſend Bede to Rome, to give his opinion upon ſome important points. But, notwithſtanding this invitation, Bede remained in his cell; and being contented with the pleaſures of a monaſtic life, had hereby time and opportunity to make himſelf maſter of almoſt every branch of literature. He ſpent ſeveral years in making collections for his eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, the materials for which he drew from the lives of particular perſons, annals in convents, and ſuch chronicles as were written before his time. He publiſhed his hiſtory in 731, when he was fifty-nine years of age. He had written other books before; but this work eſtabliſhed his reputation in ſuch a manner, that he was conſulted by the greateſt prelates of that age in their moſt important affairs, and particularly by Egbert biſhop of York, a man of very great learning. He addreſſed an epiſtle to this prelate, which is eſteemed a curious performance, as it furniſhes us with ſuch a picture of the ſtate of the church at that time, as is no where elſe to be met with. This epiſtle is ſuppoſed to have been amongſt the laſt of Bede's writings. It appears from what he ſays himſelf, that he was much indiſpoſed when he wrote it, and it is not improbable that he began at this time to fall into a conſumption. William of Malmeſbury tells us, that, in the laſt ſtage of his diſtemper, he fell into an aſthma, which he ſupported with great firmneſs of mind, though in much weakneſs and pain, for ſix weeks together. During this time, however, he did not abate of his uſual employments in the monaſtery, but continued to inſtruct the young monks, and to proſecute ſome works under hand, which he was very deſirous to finiſh. He was particularly ſolicitous about his tranſlation of the Goſpel of St. John into the Saxon language, and ſome paſſages he was extracting from the works of St. Iſidore. The particulars which William of Malmeſbury gives relating to his death, were taken from an account by Cuthbert, one of Bede's diſciples, who ſays, that he died on Thurſday the 26th of May, being the feaſt of Chriſt's aſcenſion, which fixes it in the year 735, this circumſtance agreeing with that year, and no other. There have been, however, different opinions

Digitized by Google

about the time of his death, but as the matter is not of any great importance, we ſhall not trouble the reader with the controverſies on this point. His body was at firſt interred in the church of his own monaſtery at Jarrow, but afterwards removed to Durham, and placed in the ſame coffin with that of St. Cuthbert.

BEDELL (WILLIAM), a very famous prelate and biſhop of Kilmore in Ireland, born 1570, at Black-Notley in the county of Eſſex. After having gone through his ſchool education, he was ſent to Emanuel college in Cambridge, where he was choſen fellow in 1593, and took his degree of bachelor in divinity in 1599. He left the univerſity upon his being preſented to the living at St. Edmondſbury in Suffolk, where he continued till 1604, when he was appointed chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, ambaſſador to the republic of Venice. He was eight years at Venice, during which time he contracted an intimate acquaintance with the famous father Paul Sarpi, of whom he learnt Italian; and of this language he became ſo much a maſter, that he tranſlated into it the Engliſh Common Prayer Book. Nor was he leſs ſerviceable to father Paul, for whoſe uſe he drew up an Engliſh grammar, and in many reſpects greatly aſſiſted him in his ſtudies, inſomuch that Paul declared he had learnt more from him in all parts of divinity, than from any perſon he had ever converſed with. Whilſt Bedell reſided at Venice, he greatly improved himſelf alſo in the Hebrew language, by the aſſiſtance of the famous Rabbi Leo, who taught him the Jewiſh pronunciation, and other parts of rabbinical learning. Here he alſo became acquainted with the celebrated Antonio de Dominis, archbiſhop of Spalata, whom he aſſiſted conſiderably in correcting and finiſhing his famous book "De Republica Eccleſiaſtica." Father Paul was much concerned when Bedell left Venice; at his departure he made him a preſent of his picture, together with a Hebrew bible without points, and a ſmall pſalter. He gave him alſo the manuſcript of his hiſtory of the "Council of Trent," with the hiſtories of the interdict and inquiſition, and a large collection of letters he had received from Rome, during the diſpute between the Jeſuits and Dominicans, concerning the efficacy of grace.

Mr. Bedell, upon his return to England, retired to his charge at St. Edmondſbury; and here he tranſlated into Latin the hiſtories of the interdict and inquiſition, which he dedicated to the king. He alſo tranſlated into the ſame language the two laſt books of the "Hiſtory of the Council of Trent," the two firſt having been done by Sir Adam Newton. In 1615, he was preſented to the living of Horingſheath, in the dioceſe of Norwich, by Sir Thomas Jermyn. In 1627, he was unanimouſly elected provoſt of Trinity college in Dublin; he at firſt declined this office, but at laſt accepted of it, being enjoined thereto by the poſitive commands of his majeſty. He diſcharged his duty in this employment with great fidelity; and

Digitized by Google

when he had continued in it two years, by the intereſt of Sir Thomas Jermyn, and Laud biſhop of London, he was promoted to the ſees of Kilmore and Ardagh. He found theſe two dioceſes in great diſorder, and applied himſelf with great vigour to reform the abuſes there. He began with that of plurality of benefices. To this end he convened his clergy: and, in a ſermon, laid before them the inſtitution, nature, and duties, of the miniſterial employment, and after ſermon diſcourſed to them upon the ſame ſubject in Latin, and exhorted them to reform that abuſe. To prevail on them the better, he told them he reſolved to ſhew them an example by parting with one of his biſhoprics; and accordingly reſigned Ardagh. He made ſeveral regulations with reſpect to reſidence, was extremely watchful of the conduct of the clergy, and no leſs circumſpect in his own behaviour. His ordinations were public and ſolemn, he preached and gave the ſacrament on ſuch occaſions himſelf. He never gave any perſon prieſt's orders till a year after his deacon's, that he might know how he behaved during that time. He wrote certificates of ordination and other inſtruments with his own hand, and ſuffered none who received them to pay any fees. When he had brought things to ſuch a length, that his clergy were willing to aſſiſt him in the great work of reformation, he convened a ſynod in September, 1638, in which he made many excellent canons that are ſtill extant. There were ſome who looked upon this ſynod as an illegal aſſembly, and that his preſuming to make canons was againſt law, ſo that there was talk of bringing him before the ſtar-chamber, or high-commiſſion court; but his archdeacon, afterwards archbiſhop of Caſhell, gave ſuch an account of the matter as ſatisfied the ſtate. Archbiſhop Uſher ſaid on this occaſion to thoſe who were very earneſt for bringing him to anſwer for his conduct, "You had better let him alone; leſt, when provoked, he ſhould ſay much more for himſelf, than any of his accuſers can ſay againſt him." Bedell, having obſerved that the court in his dioceſe was a great abuſe, it being governed by a lay chancellor who had bought the place from his predeceſſor, and for that reaſon thought he had a right to all the profits he could raiſe, removed the chancellor; and, reſuming the juriſdiction of a biſhop, ſat in his own courts, and heard cauſes with a ſelect number of his clergy, by whoſe advice he gave ſentence. The chancellor upon this brought a ſuit againſt the biſhop into chancery, for invading his office. Bolton, the lord chancellor of Ireland, confirmed the chancellor's right, and gave him a hundred pounds coſts againſt the biſhop; and when Bedell aſked him how he could give ſuch an unjuſt decree? he anſwered, That all his father had left him was a regiſter's place; and therefore he thought he was bound to ſupport thoſe courts, which muſt be ruined if ſome check was not given to the biſhop's proceedings. The chancellor however gave him no further diſturbance, nor did he ever call for his coſts, but named a ſurrogate with orders to obey the biſhop.

This

Digitized by Google

This prelate was no perſecutor of Papiſts, nor did he approve of thoſe who made uſe of harſh and paſſionate expreſſions againſt Popery. He laboured to convert the better ſort of the Popiſh clergy, and in this had great ſucceſs. He procured a tranſlation of the common-prayer into Iriſh, and cauſed it to be read in his cathedral every Sunday. The New Teſtament had alſo been tranſlated by William Daniel, archbiſhop of Tuam; and at the biſhop's deſire, the Old Teſtament was firſt tranſlated into the ſame language by one King; but as he was ignorant of the original tongue, and did it from the Engliſh, Bedell reviſed and compared it with the Hebrew, and the beſt tranſlations. He took care likewiſe to have ſome of Chryſoſtom's and Leo's Homilies, in commendation of the ſcriptures, to be rendered both into Engliſh and Iriſh, to ſhew the common people, that, in the opinion of the ancient fathers, they had not only a right to read the ſcriptures as well as the clergy, but that it was their duty ſo to do. When he found the work was finiſhed, he reſolved to be at the expence of printing it, but his deſign was interrupted by a cruel and unjuſt proſecution carried on againſt the tranſlator, who not only loſt his living, but was alſo attacked in his character. The biſhop ſupported Mr. King as much as he could, and the tranſlation being finiſhed, he would have printed it in his houſe, at his own expence, if the troubles of Ireland had not prevented it: it happened luckily however that the tranſlation eſcaped the hands of the rebels, and was afterwards printed at the expence of Mr. Robert Boyle. The biſhop was very moderate in his ſentiments; he was indeed a ſincere friend to the church of England, but he loved to make proſelytes by perſuaſion, and not compulſion; and it was his opinion, that Proteſtants would agree well enough, if they could be brought to underſtand each other. There were ſome Lutherans at Dublin, who, for not coming to church and taking the ſacrament, were cited into the archbiſhop's conſiſtory, upon which they deſired time to write to their divines in Germany, which was granted; and when their anſwers came, they contained ſome exceptions to the doctrines of the church, as not explaining the preſence of Chriſt in the Euchariſt, ſuitable to their ſentiments: to which Biſhop Bedell gave ſuch a ſolid anſwer, that the German divines, who ſaw it, adviſed their countrymen to join in communion with the church, which they accordingly did.

When the rebellion broke out in Ireland, in October, 1641, the biſhop at firſt did not feel the violence of it's effects; for the very rebels had conceived a great veneration for him, and declared he ſhould be the laſt Engliſhman they would drive out of Ireland. His was the only houſe in the county of Cavan that was unviolated, and it was filled with the people who fled to him for ſhelter. About the middle of December, however, the rebels, purſuant to orders received from their council of ſtate at Kilkenny, required him to diſmiſs the people that were with him, which he refuſed to do, declar-

Digitized by Google

ing he ſhould ſhare the ſame fate with the reſt. Upon this they ſeized him, his two ſons, and Mr. Clogy, who had married his daughter-in-law, and carried them priſoners to the caſtle of Cloughboughter, ſurrounded by a deep water, where they put them all, except the biſhop, in irons. After being confined for about three weeks, the biſhop and his two ſons, and Mr. Clogy, were exchanged for two of the O'Rourkes; but though it was agreed that they ſhould be ſafely conducted to Dublin, yet the rebels would never ſuffer them to be carried out of the country, but ſent them to the houſe of Denis Sheridan, an Iriſh miniſter, and convert to the Proteſtant religion. The biſhop died ſoon after he came here, on the 7th of February, 1641, his death being chiefly occaſioned by his late impriſonment, and the weight of ſorrows which lay upon his mind.

BEDERICK (HENRY), a celebrated preacher in the fourteenth century, was a monk of the order of St. Auguſtin at Clare; and ſurnamed de Bury, becauſe he was born at St. Edmund's-bury in Suffolk. Having from his youth ſhewn a quick wit, and a great inclination to learning, his ſuperiors took care to improve theſe excellent faculties, by ſending him not only to our Engliſh, but alſo to foreign univerſities: where cloſely applying himſelf to his ſtudies, and being a conſtant diſputant, he arrived to ſuch fame, that at Paris he became a doctor of the Sorbonne. Not long after he returned to England, where he was much followed, and extremely admired for his eloquent way of preaching. This eminent qualification, joined to his remarkable integrity, uprightneſs, decent behaviour, prudence, and dexterity in the management of affairs, ſo recommended him to the eſteem of the world, that he was choſen provincial of his order throughout England; in which ſtation he behaved in a very commendable manner. He flouriſhed about the year 1380, in the reign of King Richard II. He wrote ſeveral things, namely, 1. Lectures upon the Maſter of the Sentences, *i. e.* Peter Lombard, in four books. 2. Theological Queſtions, in one book. 3. Sermons upon the Bleſſed Virgin. 4. A Courſe of Sermons for the whole year.

BEDFORD (HILKIAH), of Sibſey, in Lincolnſhire, a quaker, came to London, and ſettled there as a ſtationer, between the years 1600 and 1625. He married a daughter of Mr. William Plat of Highgate, by whom he had a ſon Hilkiah, a mathematical inſtrument-maker in Hoſier-lane, near Weſt Smithfield. In this houſe (which was afterwards burnt in the great fire of London 1666) was born the famous Hilkiah, July 23, 1663; who in 1679 was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, the firſt ſcholar on the foundation of his maternal grandfather William Plat. Hilkiah was afterwards elected fellow of his college, and patronized by Heneage Finch

Digitized by Google

Finch earl of Winchelſea, but deprived of his preferment (which was in Lincolnſhire) for refuſing to take the oaths at the Revolution, and afterwards kept a boarding-houſe for the Weſtminſter ſcholars. In 1714, being tried in the court of King's Bench, he was fined 1000 marks, and impriſoned three years for writing, printing, and publiſhing "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England aſſerted, 1713," folio; the real author of which was George Harbin, a nonjuring clergyman, whom his friendſhip thus ſcreened, and on account of his ſufferings he received 100l. from the late Lord Weymouth, who knew not the real author. His other publications were, a tranſlation of "An Anſwer to Fontenelle's Hiſtory of Oracles," and a Latin "Life of Dr. Barwick," which he afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh. He died Nov. 26, 1724.

BEDFORD (THOMAS), ſecond ſon of Hilkiah, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool; and was afterwards admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge; became maſter's ſizar to Dr. Robert Jenkin, the maſter; and was matriculated December 9, 1730. Being a Nonjuror, he never took a degree; but going into orders in that party, officiated amongſt the people of that mode of thinking in Derbyſhire, fixing his reſidence at Compton near Aſhbourne, where he became much acquainted with Ellis Farneworth, and was indeed a good ſcholar. Having ſome original fortune, and withal being a very frugal man, and making alſo the moſt of his money for a length of years, Mr. Bedford died rich at Compton, in February, 1773, where he was well reſpected. As ſoon as he took orders, he went chaplain into the family of Sir John Cotton, bart. then at Angiers in France. From thence, having a ſiſter married to George Smith, eſq. near Durham (who publiſhed his father Dr. John Smith's fine edition of Bede), Mr. Bedford went into the North, and there prepared his edition of "Symeonis monachi Dunhelmenſis libellus de exordio atque procurſu Dunhelmenſis eccleſiæ;" with a continuation to 1154, and an account of the hard uſage Biſhop William received from Rufus; which was printed by ſubſcription in 1732, 8vo. from a very valuable and beautiful MS. in the cathedral library, which he ſuppoſes to be either the original, or copied in the author's life-time. He was living at Aſhbourne, 1742, and about that time publiſhed an "Hiſtorical Catechiſm," containing, in brief, the ſacred hiſtory and doctrines of chriſtianity, and an explanation of the feaſts and faſts of the church, the ſecond edition corrected and enlarged.

BEHN (APHARA), a celebrated Engliſh poeteſs, deſcended from a good family in the city of Canterbury. She was born in the reign of Charles I. but in what year is not certain: her father's name Johnſon; who being related to the Lord Willoughby, and by his intereſt having been appointed lieutenant-general of Surinam, and ſix and thirty iſlands, embarked with his family aboard a ſhip, for the

Digitized by Google

the Weſt Indies; at which time Aphara was very young. Mr. Johnſon died in his paſſage, but his family arrived at Surinam, where our poeteſs became acquainted with the American Prince Oroonoko, whoſe ſtory ſhe has given us in her celebrated novel of that name.

The diſappointments ſhe met with at Surinam, by loſing her parents and relations, obliged her to return to England; where, ſoon after her arrival, ſhe was married to Mr. Behn, an eminent merchant of London, and of Dutch extraction. King Charles II. whom ſhe highly pleaſed by the entertaining and accurate account ſhe gave him of the colony of Surinam, thought her a proper perſon to be intruſted with the management of ſome affairs during the Dutch war, which was the occaſion of her going over to Antwerp. Here ſhe diſcovered the deſign formed by the Dutch, of ſailing up the river Thames, in order to burn the Engliſh ſhips; ſhe made this diſcovery by means of one Vander Albert, a Dutchman. This man, who, before the war, had been in love with her in England, no ſooner heard of her arrival at Antwerp, than he paid her a viſit; and, after a repetition of all his former profeſſions of love, preſſed her extremely to allow him by ſome ſignal means to give undeniable proofs of his paſſion. This propoſal was ſo ſuitable to her preſent aim in the ſervice of her country, that ſhe accepted of it, and employed her lover in ſuch a manner as made her very ſerviceable to the king. The latter end of the year 1666, Albert ſent her word by a ſpecial meſſenger, that he would be with her at the day appointed, at which time he revealed to her, that Cornelius de Witt, and de Ruyter, had propoſed the above-mentioned expedition to the States. Albert having mentioned this affair with all the marks of ſincerity, Mrs. Behn could not doubt the credibility thereof; and when the interview was ended, ſhe ſent an expreſs to the court of England; but her intelligence (though well grounded, as appeared by the event) being diſregarded and ridiculed, ſhe renounced all ſtate affairs, and amuſed herſelf during her ſtay at Antwerp, with the gallantries of the city. After ſome time ſhe embarked at Dunkirk for England, and in her paſſage was near being loſt; for the ſhip was driven on the coaſt for four days within ſight of land, but, by the aſſiſtance of boats from that ſhore, the crew were all ſaved; and Mrs. Behn arrived ſafely in London, where ſhe dedicated the reſt of her life to pleaſure and poetry. She publiſhed three volumes of miſcellany poems; the firſt in 1684, and the ſecond in 1685, and the third in 1688. They conſiſt of ſongs and other little pieces, by the earl of Rocheſter, Sir George Etherege, Mr. Henry Criſp, and others, with ſome pieces of her own. To the ſecond miſcellany, is annexed a tranſlation of the duke de Rochefoucault's Moral Reflections, under the title of "Seneca unmaſked." She wrote alſo ſeventeen plays, ſome hiſtories and novels. She tranſlated Fontenelle's "Hiſtory of Oracles," and "Plurality of Worlds," to

Digitized by Google

which laſt ſhe annexed an eſſay on tranſlation and tranſlated proſe. The "Paraphraſe of Œnone's Epiſtle to Paris," in the Engliſh tranſlation of "Ovid's Epiſtles," is Mrs. Behn's. She was alſo the authoreſs of the celebrated "Letters between a Nobleman and his Siſter," printed in 1684; and we have extant of her's eight love letters, to a gentleman whom ſhe paſſionately loved, and with whom ſhe correſponded under the name of Lycidas. She died after a long indiſpoſition, April 16, 1689.

BEK (DAVID), a famous painter, born at Delft in the Netherlands, was trained under Vandyke, and other celebrated maſters. Skill in his profeſſion, joined to politeneſs of manners, acquired him eſteem in almoſt all the courts of Europe. He was in great favour with Charles I. king of England, and taught the principles of drawing to his ſons, Charles and James. He was afterwards in the ſervice of the kings of France and Denmark; he went next into the ſervice of Chriſtina queen of Sweden, who eſteemed him at a high rate, gave him many rich preſents, and made him firſt gentleman of her bedchamber. She ſent him alſo to Italy, Spain, France, England, Denmark, and to all the courts of Germany, to take the portraits of the different kings and princes, and then preſented each of them with their pictures, which rendered the painter very famous, who, we are told, received nine golden chains with medals from ſo many princes. His manner of painting was extremely free and quick, ſo that King Charles I. told him one day, "he believed he rode on horſeback when he painted." The painters of Rome gave him the title of "The Golden Sceptre." He died at the Hague, in 1656.

BEKINSAU (JOHN), author of a book entitled "De Supremo et Abſoluto Regis Imperio," was born at Broadchalke, in Wiltſhire. He had his education in grammar learning at Wykeham's ſchool, near Wincheſter, from whence he was ſent very early to New College, in Oxford; where, having ſerved two years of probation, he was admitted perpetual fellow in the year 1520. In 1526 he took the degree of maſter of arts. In his college he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his extraordinary ſkill in the Greek language. In 1538 he reſigned his fellowſhip, and married. What preferment or employment he had afterwards is uncertain. He was familiarly acquainted with, and highly eſteemed by, the moſt learned men of the nation, particularly the famous antiquary and hiſtorian John Leland. He was in good eſteem with King Henry VIII. and King Edward VI. When Queen Mary came to the crown, and endeavoured to deſtroy all that her father and brother had done towards the reformation of the church, Bekinſau wheeled about with the times, and became a zealous Roman Catholic. After Queen Elizabeth's acceſſion, when Proteſtantiſm again took place, he retired to an obſcure village

in

Digitized by Google

in Hampſhire, called Sherbourne, where he ſpent the remainder of his life in great diſcontent, and was buried in the church of that place, the 20th of December, 1559, aged about ſixty-three years.

BEKKER (BALTHASAR), a famous Dutch divine, was born in 1634, at Warthuiſen, a village in the province of Groningen. He learned the Latin tongue at home, under his father, and at ſixteen years of age was entered at the univerſity of Groningen, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Greek and Hebrew languages, and made alſo a conſiderable proficiency in hiſtory and philoſophy. He went afterwards to Franeker, where he ſtudied divinity. He continued here four years and a half, when he was choſen miniſter at Ooſterlingen, a village about ſix miles from Franeker. He diſcharged his duty with great diligence, and found time to read and examine the writings of the moſt eminent philoſophers and divines. He kept a conſtant correſpondence with James Alting, under whom he had ſtudied the Hebrew tongue, and with the famous Cocceius. Yet he was not blindly attached to their opinions, but, when he thought they were miſtaken, freely propoſed his difficulties and objections. In 1665 he took his degree of doctor of divinity at Franeker, and the next year was choſen one of the miniſters of that city. When he was miniſter at Ooſterlingen, he compoſed a ſhort catechiſm for children, and in 1670 he publiſhed another, for perſons of a more advanced age. This laſt being loudly exclaimed againſt by ſeveral divines, the author was proſecuted before the eccleſiaſtical aſſemblies. Bekker appealed to the next ſynod, which met at Franeker, in July, 1672, who choſe a committee of twelve deputies, to inquire into this affair, and to finiſh it in ſix weeks. They examined Bekker's catechiſm very carefully, and at laſt ſubſcribed an act, in which they ſaid it might be printed and publiſhed, as it contained ſeveral wholeſome and uſeful inſtructions.

In 1674 he was choſen miniſter at Loenen, a village near Utrecht; but he did not continue here long, being about two years after called to Weſop, and in 1679 choſen miniſter at Amſterdam. The comet which appeared in 1680 and 1681, gave him an opportunity of publiſhing a ſmall book in low Dutch, entitled, "Onderſoek over de Kometei," i. e. "An Enquiry concerning Comets," wherein he endeavoured to ſhew, that comets are not the preſages or forerunners of any evil. This piece gained him great reputation, as did likewiſe his "Expoſition on the Prophet Daniel," wherein he gave many proofs of his learning and ſound judgment; but the work which rendered him moſt famous, is his "De betover Wereld, or the World bewitched." He enters into an inquiry of the common opinion concerning ſpirits, their nature and power, authority and actions; as alſo what men can do by their power and aſſiſtance He tells us, in his preface, that it grieved him to ſee the great honours, powers, and miracles, which are aſcribed to the devil. This work

Digitized by Google

work raiſed a great clamour againſt Bekker: the conſiſtory at Amſterdam, the claſſes and ſynods, proceeded againſt him; and, after having ſuſpended him from the holy communion, depoſed him at laſt from the office of a miniſter. The magiſtrates of Amſterdam were ſo generous, however, as to pay him his ſalary as long as he lived. A very odd medal was ſtruck in Holland on his depoſition; it repreſented a devil cloathed like a miniſter, riding upon an aſs, and holding a banner in his hand, as a proof of the victory which he gained in the ſynods. With the medal was publiſhed a ſmall piece in Dutch, to explain it, in which was an account of what had been done in the conſiſtory, claſſes, and ſynods. Bekker died of a pleuriſy, June 11, 1698.

BELCHIER (John), was born in the year 1706, at Kingſton, in Surry. He received his education at Eaton; and, diſcovering an inclination for ſurgery, was bound apprentice to Mr. Cheſelden, by far the moſt eminent man of his profeſſion. Under this great maſter he ſoon became an accurate anatomiſt. His preparations were next eſteemed to Dr. Nicholls's, and allowed to exceed all others of that time.

Thus qualified, his practice ſoon became extenſive; and in the year 1736 he ſucceeded his fellow-apprentice, Mr. Craddock, as ſurgeon to Guy's hoſpital. In this ſituation, which afforded ſuch ample opportunity of diſplaying his abilities, he, by his remarkably tender and kind attention to his pauper patients, became as eminent for his humanity as his ſuperior ſkill in his profeſſion. Like his maſter Cheſelden, he was very reluctant before an operation, yet quite as ſucceſsful as that great operator. He was particularly expert in the reduction of the humerus, which, though a very ſimple operation, is frequently productive of great trouble to the ſurgeon, as well as excruciating pain to the patient.

He was elected fellow of the Royal Society, to which learned body he communicated ſeveral curious caſes that fell within his cognizance; particularly a remarkable caſe of an hydrops ovarii, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 423; an account of a miller whoſe arm was torn off by a mill, Auguſt 15, 1737, No. 449; and a remarkable inſtance of the bones of animals being turned red by aliment only, No. 442. The greateſt diſcoveries frequently are owing to trifling and accidental cauſes. Such was the caſe in the laſt-mentioned circumſtance, Mr. Belchier being led to make his inquiries on that ſubject by the bone of a boiled leg of pork being diſcovered to be perfectly red, though the meat was well-flavoured, and of the uſual colour.

On his reſignation as ſurgeon of Guy's, he was made governor both of that and St. Thomas's hoſpital, to which he was particularly ſerviceable, having recommended not leſs than 140 governors.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Belchier in private life was a man of ſtrict integrity, warm and zealous in his attachments, ſparing neither labour or time to ſerve thoſe for whom he profeſſed a friendſhip. He was a great admirer of the fine arts, and lived in habits of intimacy with the principal artiſts of his time. He enjoyed a great ſhare of health, though far advanced in years, when he died. His body was interred in the chapel at Guy's hoſpital.

BELGRAVE (RICHARD), a writer of the 14th century, of the ancient family of the Belgraves in Leiceſterſhire, was born at the town of Belgrave, about a mile from Leiceſter, and educated in the univerſity of Cambridge, where he applied himſelf with great diligence, and the like ſucceſs, to his ſtudies, and afterwards took the degree of doctor of divinity. He entered himſelf into the order of Carmelite friars, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great ſkill in the Ariſtotelian philoſophy, and ſchool divinity. However, he was more remarkable for the ſtrength and ſubtilty of his lectures, than the elegance of his ſtyle, the ſtudy of polite literature being generally neglected in that age. Pits gives him the character of a man of eminent integrity and piety. He flouriſhed in the year 1320, under the reign of King Edward II. and wrote, among other works, "Theological Determinations," in one Book; the ſubject of which was, Whether the Divine Eſſence could be ſeen? and, "Ordinary Queſtions," in one Book.

BELING (RICHARD), was born in the year 1613, at Belingſtown, in the barony of Balrothery, and county of Dublin, the ancient ſeat of his family, which was of conſiderable rank in the Engliſh pale. He was the ſon of Sir Henry Beling, knight, and was educated in his younger years at a grammar ſchool in the city of Dublin, but afterwards put under the tuition of ſome prieſts of his own religion, which was Popiſh; who ſo well cultivated his good genius, that they taught him to write in a fluent and elegant Latin ſtyle, as appears by ſeveral of his pieces hereafter mentioned. Thus grounded in the polite parts of literature, his father removed him to Lincoln's Inn, to ſtudy the municipal laws of his country, where he abode ſome years, and returned home a very accompliſhed gentleman; but it does not appear that he ever made the law a profeſſion. His natural inclination turning to arms, he early engaged in the rebellion of 1641, and though but about twenty-eight years of age, was then an officer of conſiderable rank: for in February that year, he appeared at the head of a ſtrong body of the Iriſh before Liſmore, and ſummoned the caſtle to ſurrender; but the lord Broghill, who commanded in it a ſmall body of one hundred new-raiſed forces, ſlighted the ſummons, and another party coming to his aid, Mr. Beling thought fit to draw off, and quitted the ſiege. He afterwards became a leading member in the ſupreme council of the confe-

derate

Digitized by Google

derate Roman Catholics at Kilkenny, to which he was principal secretary; by whom he was sent ambassador to the pope, and other Italian princes, in 1645, to crave aid for the support of their cause. He brought back with him a fatal present, in the person of the nuncio, John Baptist Rinuccini, archbishop and prince of Fermo, who was the occasion of reviving the distinctions between the old Irish of blood, and the old English of Irish birth, which split that party into factions, prevented all peace with the marquis of Ormond, and ruined the country which he was sent to save. When Mr. Beling had fathomed the mischievous schemes of the nuncio and his faction, and perceived that they had other views than merely to obtain a toleration for the free exercise of their religion, as in the beginning they pretended, nobody was more zealous than he in opposing and clogging their measures, or in promoting the peace then in agitation, and submitting to the king's authority, which he did with such heartiness and sincerity, that he became very acceptable to the marquis of Ormond, who entrusted him with many negociations, both before and after the Restoration, which he executed with great fidelity and sufficiency. When the parliament army had subdued the Irish, Mr. Beling retired to France, where he continued several years, and in that time employed himself in writing several books in Latin, in opposition to such writers of the Romish party as had endeavoured to clear themselves from being the instruments of the rebellion, and to lay the blame thereof on the severity of the English government. His account of the transactions of Ireland, during the period of the rebellion, is esteemed by judicious men as being more worthy of credit than any written by the Romish party; and yet he is not free from a partiality to the cause he was at first embarked in, and his credulity has been taxed in the case of Father Finachty. He returned home upon the Restoration, and was repossessed of his estate, by the favour and interest of the duke of Ormond. He died in Dublin, in September 1675, and was buried in the church-yard of Malahidert, about five miles from that city.

BELL (Beaupre), son of Beaupré Bell, Esq. of Beaupré hall in Upwell and Outwell, in Clackclose hundred, Norfolk, where the Beaupré family had settled early in the fourteenth century, and enjoyed the estate by the name of Beaupré (or de Bello prato) till Sir Robert Bell intermarried with them about the middle of the sixteenth. Sir Robert was speaker of the House of Commons 14 Eliz. and chief baron of the Exchequer, and caught his death at the black assize at Oxford, 1577. Beaupré Bell, his fourth lineal descendant, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Anthony Oldfield, of Spalding, bart. who died 1720, and by whom he had issue his namesake, the subject of this article, and two daughters, of whom the youngest married William Graves, Esq. of Fulborn, in Cambridgeshire, who thereby inherited the family estate near Spalding, with

Digitized by Google

the ſite of the abbey, and has a ſtriking likeneſs of his brother-in-law. Mr. Bell, junior, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1723, and ſoon commenced a genuine and able antiquary. He made conſiderable collections of church notes in his own and the neighbouring counties, all which he bequeathed to the college where he received his education. Mr. Blomfield acknowledges his obligations to him for collecting many evidences, ſeals, and drawings, of great uſe to him in his "Hiſtory of Norfolk." The old gentleman led a miſerable life, hardly allowed his ſon neceſſaries, and dilapidated his houſe. He had five hundred horſes of his own breeding, many above thirty years old unbroke. He took his ſon home from college, where his library was left to mould. On his death, his ſon ſucceeded to his eſtate, of about 1500l. a year, which he enjoyed not long, and dying of a conſumption unmarried, on the road to Bath, left the reverſion, after the death of his ſiſter (who was then unmarried, and not likely to have iſſue), with his books and medals, to Trinity college, under the direction of the late vice-maſter, Dr. Walker. But his ſiſter marrying (as above) it is ſaid the entail was cut off. He was buried in the family burying-place, in St. Mary's chapel, in Outwell church, for the paving of which, and for a monument, he left 15ol. The regiſters of the ſociety abound with proofs of Mr. Bell's taſte and knowledge in ancient coins, both Greek and Roman, beſides many other intereſting diſcoveries.

BELLAI (WILLIAM DU), lord of Langei, a French general, who ſignalized himſelf in the ſervice of Francis I. He was alſo an able negociator, ſo that the Emperor Charles V. uſed to ſay, "that Langei's pen had fought more againſt him than all the lances of France." He was ſent to Piedmont, in quality of Viceroy, where he took ſeveral towns from the Imperialiſts. His addreſs in penetrating into the enemy's deſigns was ſurprizing. In this he ſpared no expence, and thereby had intelligence of the moſt ſecret councils of the emperor and his generals. He was extremely active in influencing ſome of the univerſities of France, to give their judgment agreeably to the deſires of Henry VIII. king of England, when this prince wanted to divorce his queen, in order to marry Anne Boleyn. He was ſent ſeveral times into Germany to the princes of the Proteſtant league, and was made a knight of the order of St. Michael. He was alſo a man of learning, having given proofs of his abilities and genius as a writer. He compoſed ſeveral works, the moſt remarkable of which was "The Hiſtory of his Own Times," in Latin.

When Langei was in Piedmont, in 1542, he had ſome remarkable intelligence, which he was deſirous himſelf to communicate to the king; and being extremely infirm, he ordered a litter for his conveyance; but after having paſſed the mountain of Tarara, betwixt

Digitized by Google

twixt Lyons and Roan, he found himself so extremely bad at St. Saphorin, that he was obliged to stop; and there he died the 9th of January, 1543.

BELLARMIN (ROBERT), an Italian Jesuit, and one of the most celebrated controversial writers of his time, was born in Tuscany, 1542, and admitted amongst the Jesuits 1560. In 1569 he was ordained priest, at Ghent, by Cornelius Jansenius; and in the year following, taught divinity at Louvain. After having lived seven years in the Low Countries, he returned to Italy, and in 1576 began to read lectures at Rome on points of controversy. This he did with so much applause, that Sixtus V. appointed him to accompany his legate into France, in 1590, as a person who might be of great service, in case any dispute in religion should arise. He returned to Rome about ten months after, where he had several offices conferred on him by his own society as well as the pope, and in 1599 was created a cardinal. Three years after he had the archbishopric of Capua given him, which he resigned in 1605, when the Pope Paul V. desired to have him near himself. He was employed in the affairs of the court of Rome, till 1621; when, finding himself declining in health, he left the Vatican, and retired to the house belonging to the Jesuits, where he died the 17th of September, 1621.

Bellarmin, though a strenuous advocate for the Romish religion, yet did not agree with the doctrine of the Jesuits in some points, particularly that of predestination, nor did he approve of many expressions in the Romish litanies; and notwithstanding he allowed many passages in his writings to be altered by his superiors, yet in several particulars he followed the opinions of St. Augustin. He wrote most of his works in Latin, the principal of which is his body of controversy, consisting of four volumes in folio. Besides his body of controversy, he wrote also several other books. He has left us "A Commentary on the Psalms;" "A Treatise on Ecclesiastical Writers;" "A Discourse on Indulgences, and the Worship of Images;" "Two Treatises in Answer to a Work of James I. of England;" "A Dissertation on the Power of the Pope, in Temporal Matters, against William Barclay;" and several treatises on devotion, the most excellent of which is that on the "Duties of Bishops," addressed to the bishops of France.

Notwithstanding the zeal which Bellarmin had shewed in maintaining the power of the pope over the temporalities of kings, yet his book "De Romano Pontifice" was condemned by Sixtus V. who thought that he had done great prejudice to the dignity of the pope, by not insisting that the power, which Jesus Christ gave to his vicegerent, was direct but only indirect.

Bellarmin is said to have been a man of great chastity and temperance; and remarkable for his patience. His stature was low, and

Digitized by Google

and his mien very indifferent, but the excellence of his genius might be discovered by the traces of his countenance.

BELLEAU (REMI), a French poet, was born at Nogent le Rotrou. He lived in the family of Renatus of Lorraine, marquis of Elbeuf, general of the French gallies, and attended him in his expedition to Italy, in 1557. This prince highly esteemed Belleau for his courage, and, having also a high opinion of his genius and abilities, entrusted him with the education of his son Charles of Lorraine. Belleau was one of the seven poets of his time, who were denominated the French Pleiades. He wrote several pieces, and translated the "Odes of Anacreon" into the French language; but in this he is thought not to have preserved all the natural beauties of the original. His pastoral pieces are in the greatest esteem. He succeeded so in this way of writing, that Ronsard styled him the painter of nature. He wrote also an excellent poem on the nature and difference of precious stones, which by some has been reputed his best performance; and hence it has been said of him, that he had erected for himself a monument of the most precious stones. Belleau died at Paris in the year 1577.

BELLEFORET (FRANCIS DE), a French author, was born 1530, near Samatan, a little village of Comminges in Guienne. He was but seven years of age when he lost his father; and his mother was left in poor circumstances, but she contributed all in her power to his education. He was supported some years by the queen of Navarre, sister to Francis I. Some time after he went to study at Bourdeaux; thence he removed to Toulouse, where, instead of applying to the study of the law as he intended, he amused himself with poetry. He went next to Paris, where he got acquainted with several men of learning, and was honoured with the friendship of many persons of quality. He wrote a great number of works in the French language, the most considerable of which are, his "History of the nine Charles's of France;" "Annotations on the Books of St. Augustin;" his "Universal History of the World;" the "Chronicles of Nicholas Gillet, augmented;" "An Universal Cosmography;" but the most capital of all is his "Annals, or General History of France." He died at Paris, in 1583.

BELLENDEN, or BALLANTINE (WILLIAM), a celebrated author, was, in 1602, professor of humanity, or belles lettres, at Edinburgh, and master of the requests to James I. who had so high an esteem for him, that he enabled him to live in easy circumstances at Paris, where he wrote these three books; the first entitled, "De Statu prisci Orbis in Religione, Re politica, et Literis;" or, the "State of Religion, Politics, and Literature in the old World, both before and after the Flood." The second and third contain the opinions of Cicero on matters of the highest importance, delivered

in

Digitized by Google

in his own words. They were dedicated to Charles, prince of Scotland and Wales, afterwards King Charles I. and to his brother Henry. In a late edition, the editor has thought proper to inscribe them to Mr. Burke, Lord North, and Mr. Fox, whose respective portraits are prefixed to each dedication, and whose talents and virtues he celebrates and defends in a preface of seventy-six pages, containing a very free and bold discussion of our public men and measures in very classical language, and a strong and satirical representation, under borrowed names of antiquity, of the chiefs of the other party, or the present ministry.

Bellenden wrote another work, published after his death, "De tribus Luminibus Romanorum," whom he conceives to be Cicero, Seneca, and the elder Pliny. The editor gives an account of this work, from whence he took the idea of drawing his characters of the three luminaries of Great Britain. He marks the proficiency in Greek and Roman literature which once distinguished the Scotch, before the civil dissensions drove their brightest geniuses abroad, and celebrates the ardour for philosophy and literature so prevalent in North Britain at present. Dr. Middleton has been charged with borrowing not only the matter, but the arrangement, of his "Life of Cicero," from Bellenden, without the least acknowledgment, and the editor confesses himself of this opinion.

BELLIN (Gentil), a Venetian painter, was born 1421. He was employed by the republic of Venice, and to him and his brother the Venetians are indebted for the noble works which are to be seen in the council-hall; we are told that Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, having seen some of his performances, was so struck with them, that he wrote to the republic, intreating them to send him. The painter accordingly went to Constantinople, where he did many excellent pieces. Amongst the rest he painted the decollation of St. John the Baptist, whom the Turks revere as a great prophet. Mahomet admired the proportion and shadowing of the work, but he remarked one defect in regard to the skin of the neck, from which the head was separated; and in order to prove the truth of this observation, he sent for a slave, and ordered his head to be struck off. This sight so shocked the painter, that he could not be easy till he had obtained his dismission, which the Grand Signior granted, and made him a present of a gold chain. The Republic settled a pension upon him at his return, and made him a knight of St. Mark. He died, 1501, in the 80th year of his age.

BELLINI (Laurence), an eminent physician, was born at Florence, 1643. After having finished his studies in polite literature, he went to Pisa, where he was assisted by the generosity of the grand duke Ferdinand II. and studied under two of the most learned men of that age, Oliva and Borelli. Oliva instructed him in natural philosophy, and Borelli taught him mathematics. At twenty

Digitized by Google

twenty years of age, he was chosen professor of philosophy at Pisa, but did not continue long in this office; for he had acquired such a reputation for his skill in anatomy, that the grand duke procured him a professorship in that science. This prince was often present at his lectures, and was highly satisfied with his abilities and performances. Bellini, after having held his professorship almost thirty years, accepted of an invitation to Florence, when he was about fifty years of age. Here he practised physic with great success, and was advanced to be first physician to the grand duke Cosmo III.

He died January 8, 1703, being sixty years of age. His works were read and explained publicly during his life, by the famous Scottish physician, Dr. Pitcairn, professor of physic in Leyden.

BELMEIS or BEAUMES (RICHARD DE), I. bishop of London in the reign of Henry I. was advanced to that see through the interest of Roger Montgomery, earl of Shropshire, and consecrated 26th July, 1108. Immediately after his consecration, he was appointed by the king warden of the marches between England and Wales, and lieutenant of the county of Salop; which offices he held about three years, residing for the most part of the time at Shrewsbury. This prelate expended the whole revenues of his bishopric on the structure of St. Paul's cathedral in London; but despairing ever to finish it, and growing tired of so much labour and expence, he turned the stream of his liberality another way; and, exchanging the manor of Landsworth for a place in the diocese of London called St. Osith de Chich, he built there a convent of regular canons. Being seized with a dead palsy, and thereby disqualified for the exercise of his episcopal functions, he intended to have resigned his bishopric, and to have spent the remainder of his life in the monastery of his own foundation: but whilst he delayed his purpose from day to day, he was prevented by death, which took him out of this life January 16, 1127.

BELMEIS or BEAUMES (RICHARD DE), II. bishop of London in the reign of King Stephen, was nephew of Richard de Belmeis, bishop of London in the preceding reign, by that prelate's brother, Walter de Belmeis. Before he came of age, he was appointed by his uncle archdeacon of Middlesex: but the bishop was prevailed upon by William, dean of London, his nephew by his sister Adelina, and by the prior of Chich, to commit the administration of the archdeaconry, during Richard's minority, to Hugh, one of his chaplains. It was with no small difficulty that Richard afterwards recovered his archdeaconry out of the hands of this faithless guardian. In the beginning of October, 1151, he was advanced to the see of London, in the room of Robert de Sigillo, and consecrated at Canterbury by Archbishop Theobald, in the presence of

Digitized by Google

all the bishops of England, excepting Henry of Winchester, who excused his absence, and approved the choice of Richard, in a letter to the archbishop. This prelate died May 4, 1162.

BEMBO (PETER), a Venetian of an ancient and noble family, born 1470. His father, Bernard, was governor of Ravenna, and employed in many important negociations. When he went ambassador to Florence, he took his son with him, and here Peter acquired that delicacy and purity of style in the Tuscan language, for which he is so much admired in his works. He applied himself likewise to the Grecian language, which he studied at Sicily under Constantin Lascaris: and when his father when to Ferrara, he accompanied him thither, where he went through a course of philosophy under Nicholas Leoniceno. His works were much admired in Italy; but, notwithstanding the elegance of his style, he has been thought sometimes to run into affectation by an improper use of the Latin phrases. He lived a retired life till 1513, when Pope Leo X. made choice of him for his secretary; but his great application to business and study, brought upon him a bad state of health, which obliged him, for a change of air, to remove to Padua, where he resided in 1521, when he received the news of the pope's death. He then retired to Venice, where he spent his time very agreeably amongst books and men of letters, till 1538, when Pope Paul III. created him a cardinal, and soon after gave him the bishopric of Bergamo. He discharged the duties of his function with great fidelity, till 1547, when he died by a hurt which he received on his side, by his horse's running him against a wall. He was buried in the choir of the church of Minerva, where there is an epitaph to his memory, composed by his son Torquato Bembo; and some time after his death a very fine marble statue was erected for him at Padua, in the famous church of St. Anthony, by his friend Jerome Quirini. John de la Casa has written the life of this cardinal, and has given us an exact list of his Italian and Latin works. Amongst the latter, there are sixteen books of letters, which he wrote for Leo X. when he was his secretary; six books of familiar epistles; a dialogue containing the life of Gui Ubaldo de Montefeltro, the duke of Urbino; several speeches; and the history of Venice in twelve books. He was named by the council of ten, to write this history in 1530; he was desired to take it up where Sabellicus had left it off, and to continue it to his own time; which interval comprehended forty-four years; but he did not accomplish it, concluding his work at the death of Julius II. Amongst his Italian pieces, the poem which he had made upon the death of his brother Charles is reckoned one of the best. He was esteemed an elegant Latin as well as Italian poet.

Digitized by Google

BENBOW (JOHN), vice-admiral of the blue ſquadron, and one of the moſt eminent Engliſh ſeamen mentioned in our hiſtories, was born about the year 1650, and was deſcended of a very ancient, worthy, and honourable family in Shropſhire. His father dying when he was very young, left this ſon John no other proviſion than that of the profeſſion to which he was bred, viz. the ſea, a profeſſion to which he had naturally a great propenſity, and in which he ſucceeded ſo happily, that before he was thirty he became maſter, and in a good meaſure owner, of a ſhip called the Benbow frigate, employed in the Mediterranean trade, in which he would have probably acquired a good eſtate, if an accident that happened to him in the laſt voyage he made had not given a new turn to his fortunes, and brought him to ſerve in the Britiſh navy, with equal reputation to himſelf, and good fortune to his country, to which he rendered many, and thoſe very important, ſervices. In the year 1686, Captain Benbow, in his own veſſel, was attacked in his paſſage to Cadiz by a Sallee rover, againſt whom he defended himſelf, though very unequal in the number of men, with the utmoſt bravery, till at laſt the Moors boarded him, but were quickly beat out of the ſhip again, with the loſs of thirteen men, whoſe heads Captain Benbow ordered to be cut off, and thrown into a tub of pork pickle. When he arrived at Cadiz, he went aſhore, and ordered a negro ſervant to follow him, with the Moors heads in a ſack. He had ſcarcely landed before the officers of the revenue inquired of his ſervant, what he had in his ſack? The captain anſwered, ſalt proviſions for his own uſe. "That may be," anſwered the officers, "but we muſt inſiſt upon ſeeing them." Captain Benbow alledged, that he was no ſtranger there, that he did not uſe to run goods, and pretended to take it ill that he was ſuſpected. The officers told him, that the magiſtrates were ſitting not far off, and that if they were ſatisfied with his word, his ſervant might carry the proviſions where he pleaſed, but that otherwiſe it was not in their power to grant any ſuch diſpenſation. The captain conſented to the propoſal, and away they marched to the cuſtom-houſe, Mr. Benbow in the front, his man in the center, and the officers in the rear. The magiſtrates, when he came before them, treated Captain Benbow with great civility, told him they were ſorry to make a point of ſuch a trifle, but that ſince he had refuſed to ſhew the contents of his ſack to their officers, the nature of their employments obliged them to demand a ſight of them; and that as they doubted not they were ſalt proviſions, the ſhewing them could be of no great conſequence one way or the other. "I told you," ſaid the captain, ſternly, "they were ſalt proviſions for my own uſe. Cæſar, throw them down upon the table, and, gentlemen, if you like them, they are at your ſervice." The Spaniards were exceedingly ſtruck at the ſight of the Moors heads, and no leſs aſtoniſhed at the account of the captain's adventure, who, with ſo ſmall a force had been able to defeat ſuch a number of barbarians.

They

Digitized by Google

They ſent an account of the whole matter to the court of Madrid, and Charles II. then king of Spain was ſo much pleaſed with it, that he would needs ſee the Engliſh captain, who made a journey to court, where he was received with great teſtimonies of reſpect, and not only diſmiſſed with a handſome preſent, but his Catholic majeſty was alſo pleaſed to write a letter in his behalf to King James, who, upon the captain's return, gave him a ſhip, which was his introduction to the royal navy. After the Revolution, he was conſtantly employed, and frequently, at the requeſt of the merchants, was appointed to cruize in the channel, where he did very great ſervice, as well in protecting our own trade, as in annoying and diſtreſſing that of the enemy. He was likewiſe generally made choice of for bombarding the French ports, in which he ſhewed the moſt intrepid courage, by going in perſon in his boat to encourage and protect the engineers, who, for that reaſon, were very ſolicitous that he ſhould command the eſcorts whenever they went upon thoſe hazardous enterprizes, in which they knew he would not expoſe them more than was abſolutely neceſſary, and that he would put them upon running no ſort of danger, in which he did not willingly take his ſhare. The vigour and activity of Captain Benbow, in every ſervice on which he was employed, recommended him ſo effectually to his royal maſter King William, who was both a good judge of men, and always willing to reward merit, that he was very early promoted to a flag, and intruſted with the care of blocking up Dunkirk; the privateers from thence proving extremely detrimental to our trade during all that war. In 1695, we find him thus employed with a few Engliſh and Dutch ſhips, when the famous Du Bart had the good luck to eſcape him, with nine ſail of clean ſhips, with which he did a great deal of miſchief, both to our trade and to that of the Dutch. In 1697, he ſailed, the 10th of April, from Spithead, with ſeven third-rates and two fire-ſhips, and after ſome time returned to Portſmouth for proviſions; after which he had the good fortune to join the Virginia and Weſt India fleets, and ſaw them ſafe into port.

After the concluding of the peace of Ryſwick, and even while the partition treaties were negociating, King William formed a deſign of doing ſomething very conſiderable in the Weſt Indies, in caſe his pacific views ſhould be diſappointed, or Charles II. of Spain ſhould die ſuddenly, as was daily expected. There were, indeed, many reaſons, which rendered the ſending a ſquadron at that time into thoſe parts highly uſeful and requiſite. Our colonies were in a very weak and defenceleſs condition, the ſeas ſwarmed with pirates, the Scots had eſtabliſhed a colony at Darien, which, very unluckily for them, gave the Engliſh little ſatisfaction, at the ſame time that it provoked the Spaniards very much. King William himſelf fixed upon Rear-Admiral Benbow to command this ſquadron, which proved but a very ſmall one, as conſiſting only of three

Digitized by Google

fourth-rates; and when he went to take upon him his command, he received private inſtructions from the king to make the beſt obſervations he could on the Spaniſh ports and ſettlements, but to keep as fair as poſſible with the governors, and to afford them any aſſiſtance he could, if they deſired it. He was likewiſe inſtructed to watch the galleons; for the king of Spain, Charles II. was then thought to be in a dying condition. Rear-Admiral Benbow ſailed in the month of November 1698, and did not arrive in the Weſt Indies till the February following, where he found things in a very indifferent ſituation. Moſt of our colonies were in a bad condition, many of them engaged in warm diſputes with their governors, the forces that ſhould have been kept up in them for their defence ſo reduced by ſickneſs, deſertion, and other accidents, that little or nothing was to be expected from them: but the admiral carried with him Colonel Collingwood's regiment, which he diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage in the Leeward Iſlands. This part of his charge being executed, he began to think of performing the other part of his commiſſion, and of looking into the ſtate of the Spaniſh affairs, as it had been recommended to him by the king; and a proper occaſion of doing this very ſpeedily offering, he effected it. On his return to Jamaica, towards the latter end of the year, he received a ſupply of proviſions from England, and, ſoon after, orders to return home, which he did with ſix men of war, taking New England in his way, and arrived ſafe, bringing with him from the plantations ſufficient teſtimonies of his having diſcharged his duty, which ſecured him from all danger of cenſure, though the Houſe of Commons expreſſed very high reſentment at ſome circumſtances that attended the ſending this fleet. But in regard to the admiral, the greateſt compliments were paid to his courage, capacity, and integrity, by all parties; and the king, as a ſignal mark of his kind acceptance of all his ſervices, granted him an augmentation of arms, which conſiſted in adding to the three Bent Bows, he already bore, as many Arrows; which ſingle act of royal favour ſufficiently deſtroys the fooliſh report of his being of mean extraction. His conduct in this expedition raiſed him ſo much in the king's eſteem, that he conſulted him as much or more than any man of his rank, and yet without making the admiral himſelf vain, or expoſing him in any degree to the diſlike of the miniſters. It may be eaſily imagined, that, in the time the rear-admiral ſpent in the Weſt Indies, the face of affairs was much changed: indeed ſo much they were changed, that the king was forced to think of a new war, though he was ſenſible the nation ſuffered ſeverely from the effects of the old one. His firſt care therefore was, to put his fleet into the beſt order poſſible, and to diſtribute the commands therein to officers that he could depend upon; and to this it was that Mr. Benbow owed his being promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. After this, the command of a Weſt India ſquadron was conferred on him; and

Digitized by Google

and in an engagement with the French, he had the misfortune to loſe his leg. During all the time of his illneſs he behaved with great calmneſs and preſence of mind, having never flattered himſelf, from the time his leg was cut off, with any hopes of recovery, but ſhewed an earneſt deſire to be as uſeful as he could while he was yet living. He continued thus diſcharging his duty till the laſt moment; for dying of a ſort of conſumption, his ſpirits did not fail him till very near his end, and his ſenſes were very ſound to the day he expired, which was the 4th of November, 1702.

BENBOW (JOHN), ſon to the vice-admiral before mentioned. He was intended by his father for a ſeaman, and educated accordingly. His misfortunes began very early, viz. in the ſame year his father died in the Weſt Indies, by being ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Madagaſcar, where, after many diſmal and dangerous adventures, he was induced to live with, and in the manner of, the natives, for many years, and at laſt, when he leaſt expected it, he was taken on board by a Dutch captain, out of reſpect to the memory of his father, and brought ſafe to England, when his relations thought him long ſince dead. He was a young gentleman naturally of a very briſk and lively temper; but by a long ſeries of untoward events, came to alter his diſpoſition entirely, ſo as to appear, after his return, very ſerious, or rather melancholy, and did not much affect ſpeaking, except among a few intimate friends. But the noiſe of his remaining ſo long, and in ſuch a condition, upon the iſland of Madagaſcar, induced many to viſit him, and to inquire into the circumſtances of the life he led there, whom he civilly received, and readily ſatisfied their curioſity, though otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed, as has been ſaid, by his taciturnity; but he always looked upon his preſervation there, and his eſcape from thence, as ſuch ſignal inſtances of the favour of Providence, that he did not judge himſelf at liberty to conceal them. But notwithſtanding his freedom in communicating this part of his hiſtory, very few particulars relating to it can now be recovered. He lived ſeveral years after his return to England, but in a very private manner.

BENDLOWES (EDWARD), author of ſome poetical pieces, was ſon and heir of Andrew Bendlowes, Eſq. and born in the year 1613. This gentleman was carefully educated in grammar learning, and at ſixteen years of age admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's college, in Cambridge, to which he was afterwards a benefactor. From thence he went with a tutor to travel, and having gone through ſeveral countries, and viſited ſeven courts of princes, he returned home a moſt accompliſhed gentleman both in behaviour and converſation, but a little tinctured with the principles of Popery. Being very imprudent in the management of his worldly concerns, he made a ſhift, though he was never married, to ſquander away

Digitized by Google

away his eſtate (which amounted to ſeven hundred or a thouſand pounds a year) on poets, muſicians, buffoons, and flatterers, and in buying curioſities. He gave a handſome fortune with a niece named Philippa, who was married to Mr. Blount, of Maple Durham, in Oxfordſhire; and having beſides engaged himſelf for the payment of other men's debts, which he was not able to diſcharge, he was put into priſon at Oxford; but being ſoon after releaſed, he ſpent the remainder of his life, which was eight years, in that city. He was eſteemed in his younger days a great patron of the poets, eſpecially Quarles, Davenant, Payne, Fiſher, &c. who either dedicated books to him, or wrote epigrams and poems on him. His flatterers uſed to ſtyle him Benevolus, by way of anagram on his name, in return for his generoſity towards them. Towards the latter end of his life, he was drawn off from his inclination to Popery, and would often take occaſion to diſpute againſt the Papiſts and their opinions, and particularly diſliked the favourers of Arminius and Socinus. This gentleman, reduced through his own indiſcretion to great want, died at Oxford the 18th of December, 1686, aged ſeventy-three years.

BENEDICT (ST.), the founder of the order of the Benedictine monks, born in Italy about 480. He was ſent to Rome when he was very young, and there received the firſt part of his education. At fourteen years of age he was removed from thence to Sublaco, about forty miles diſtant. Here he lived a moſt aſcetic life, and ſhut himſelf up in a cavern, where nobody knew any thing of him except St. Romanus, who, we are told, uſed to deſcend to him by a rope, and to ſupply him with proviſions; but being afterwards diſcovered by the monks of a neighbouring monaſtery, they choſe him for their abbot. Their manners, however, not agreeing with thoſe of Benedict, he returned to his ſolitude, whither many perſons followed him, and put themſelves under his direction, ſo that in a ſhort time he built twelve monaſteries. About 528 he retired to Mount Caſſino, where idolatry was ſtill prevalent, there being a temple of Apollo erected here. He inſtructed the people in the adjacent country, and having converted them, he broke the image of Apollo, and built two chapels on the mountain. Here he founded alſo a monaſtery, and inſtituted the order of his name, which in time became ſo famous, and extended over all Europe. It was here, too, that he compoſed his "Regula Monachorum," which Gregory the Great ſpeaks of, as the moſt ſenſible and beſt written piece of that kind ever publiſhed. Authors are not agreed as to the place where Benedict died: ſome ſay at Mount Caſſino, others affirm it to have been at Rome, when he was ſent thither by Pope Boniface: nor is the year aſcertained; ſome aſſerting it to have been in 542, or 543, and others in 547.

BENEFIELD

Digitized by Google

BENEFIELD (SEBASTIAN), a learned Engliſh divine, was born at Preſtbury, in Glouceſterſhire, 1559. He was admitted a ſcholar of Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, 1586, and choſen probationer fellow 1590. After he had taken his degree of maſter of arts, he entered into holy orders. In 1608 he became doctor in divinity, and five years after was appointed Margaret profeſſor of divinity in that univerſity. He diſcharged this office with great ſucceſs for fourteen years, when he reſigned it, and retired to his rectory of Meyſey Hampton, in Glouceſterſhire, which he had been inducted into ſeveral years before. He ſpent here the remainder of his life; and was eminent for piety, integrity, and extenſive learning. He was well ſkilled in all parts of learning, and extremely converſant in the writings of the fathers and ſchoolmen. Some perſons have accuſed him as a ſchiſmatic; but Dr. Ravis, biſhop of London, approved of him as free from ſchiſm, and much abounding in ſcience. He was a ſedentary man, and fond of retirement, which rendered him leſs eaſy and affable in converſation. He was particularly attached to the opinions of Calvin, eſpecially that of predeſtination; ſo that he has been ſtyled a downright and doctrinal Calviniſt. He died at Meyſey Hampton, in 1630.

BENI (PAUL), profeſſor of eloquence in the univerſity of Padua. He was a Greek by nation, according to Bayle; that other authors affirm that he was born at Eugubio, in the dutchy of Urbino. He was in the ſociety of Jeſuits for ſome time, but quitted them upon their refuſing him permiſſion to publiſh a commentary on the feaſt of Plato. He was a great critic, and maintained a diſpute with the Academy de la Cruſca of Florence. He publiſhed a treatiſe againſt their Italian dictionary, under the title of "Anti-Cruſca, ar Paragone della Lingua Italiana." He had likewiſe another conteſt with the ſame academy in regard to Taſſo, whoſe defence he undertook, and publiſhed two pieces on this ſubject. In one of theſe he compares Taſſo to Virgil, and Arioſto to Homer, in ſome particulars giving Taſſo the preference to theſe two ancients; in the other he anſwers the critical cenſures which had been made againſt this author. He publiſhed alſo ſome diſcourſes upon the "Paſtor Fido" of Guarini. Theſe pieces which we have mentioned were in Italian; but he left a great number of works in Latin. He died the 12th of February, 1625.

BENIGNUS (ST.), archbiſhop of Armagh, in Ireland, was the immediate ſucceſſor of St. Patrick in that ſee, anno 455. He was the ſon of Seſgnen, a man of wealth and power in Meath, who, in the war in 453, hoſpitably entertained St. Patrick in his journey from the port of Colp, where he landed, to the court of King Leogair at Tarah, and with his whole family embraced Chriſtianity, and received baptiſm. The youth grew ſo fond of his father's gueſt, that he

Digitized by Google

he could not be separated from his company. St. Patrick took him away with him at his departure, and taught him his first rudiments of learning and religion. Benin profited greatly under such a master, and became afterwards a man eminent for piety and virtue, whom St. Patrick thought worthy to fill the see of Armagh, which he resigned to him in 455. Benin died in 468, on the 9th of November, having also resigned his see three years before his death.

BENNET (HENRY), earl of Arlington, was descended of an ancient family, seated at Arlington, in Middlesex, and second son of Sir John Bennet, knight. He was born in 1618, and after being instructed in grammar learning in his father's house, was sent to Christ-church, in Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts, and distinguished himself by his turn for English poetry. Upon the king's coming to Oxford, after the breaking out of the civil war, he entered himself a volunteer; and was afterwards made choice of by George Lord Digby, secretary of state, to be his under secretary. He was present in the rencounter at Andover, in which he received several wounds. When he could no longer remain in England with safety, he went to France, and from thence to Italy. On his return to France, in 1649, he became secretary to the duke of York. In 1658 Charles II. who placed great confidence in him, knighted him at Bruges, and sent him in quality of his minister to the court of Madrid. After the king's restoration, he recalled him from Madrid, and appointed him privy purse. October 2d, 1662, he was nominated secretary of state in the room of Sir Edward Nicholas. September 28th, 1663, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. March following he was created baron of Arlington, in Middlesex. At this time he had, as secretary, almost the sole management of foreign affairs, and his capacity was equal to his posts. He had a great hand in the first Dutch war, but he likewise appears to have had no small share in the negociations for peace. A new set of ministers having, under pretence of their influence over the parliament, raised themselves to power, Lord Arlington declined in his credit with the king; but as he had been long in business, loved a court, and was desirous of power, he continued to act as secretary of state under the new administration, and became one of the cabinet council distinguished by the name of the cabal. A design was set on foot to change the constitution into an absolute monarchy, but no writer charges him with having a share in it; nor did he act farther than his office, as secretary of state, obliged him to act, in the breach which the other violent members of the cabal pushed the king to make with Holland.

April 22, 1672, he was raised to the dignity of earl of Arlington, in Middlesex, and viscount Thetford, in Norfolk; and on the 15th of June following was made a knight of the garter. Soon after he

Digitized by Google

was ſent to Utrecht with the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Halifax, to treat of a peace between the allies and the States General; but this negociation had no effect. The Houſe of Commons, diſliking the war againſt Holland, determined to call the adviſers and promoters of it to an account. They firſt attacked the duke of Lauderdale, and next the duke of Buckingham, who, being admitted to be heard, endeavoured to throw all the odium upon the earl of Arlington; and this lord's anſwer not ſatisfying the Commons, articles of impeachment were drawn up, charging him with having been a conſtant and vehement promoter of Popery and Popiſh counſels; with having been guilty of many undue practices to promote his own greatneſs; with having embezzled the treaſure of the nation, and falſely and treacherouſly betrayed the important truſt repoſed in him as a counſellor, and principal ſecretary of ſtate. He appeared before the Houſe of Commons, and ſpoke much better than was expected. He excuſed himſelf, but without blaming the king; and this had ſo good an effect, that though he, as ſecretary of ſtate, was more expoſed than any other man, by the many warrants and orders he had ſigned, yet he was acquitted, though by a ſmall majority. In the mean time he continued to preſs the king to a ſeparate peace with the Dutch, in which he happily ſucceeded.

Having reſigned his poſt of ſecretary, he was made lord chamberlain September 1642, with this public reaſon given, that it was in conſideration of his long and faithful ſervice, particularly in the execution of his office of principal ſecretary of ſtate, for the ſpace of twelve years. Soon after, he made a freſh trial for recovering the king's confidence, by offering to go over to Holland, with the earl of Oſſory. He told the king, that he did not doubt but he could bring the prince of Orange into an entire dependence on his uncle, and, in particular, diſpoſe him to a general peace; on which the king was much ſet, it being earneſtly deſired by France. It was likewiſe believed that he had orders to give the prince hopes of marrying the duke of York's daughter, Lady Mary, whom he afterwards did marry. This journey proved altogether unſucceſsful; and his credit was ſo much ſunk, that ſeveral perſons at court took the liberty to act and mimick his perſon and behaviour, as had been formerly done againſt the lord chancellor Clarendon; and it became a common jeſt for ſome courtier to put a black patch upon his noſe, and ſtrut about with a white ſtaff in his hand, in order to make the king merry. The king's coldneſs, or perhaps diſpleaſure, is believed to have proceeded from Arlington's late turning towards the popular ſtream, and more eſpecially his outward proceedings againſt the Papiſts, when the court believed him to be one inwardly himſelf. Nevertheleſs he was continued in his office, and the privy council, in all the changes it underwent; and at his majeſty's deceaſe, King James confirmed him in his office of chamberlain, which he held to the day of his death, July 28, 1685.

Digitized by Google

BENNET (Dr. THOMAS), an Engliſh divine, was born at Saliſbury, May 7, 1673. From the free-ſchool in that city he was removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and afterwards became a fellow of the college. In 1699 he publiſhed "An Anſwer to the Diſſenters' Plea for Separation, or an Abridgment of the London Caſes." The following year, taking a journey to viſit his friend Mr. John Rayne, rector of St. James's, in Colcheſter, and finding him dead, he preached his funeral ſermon, with which the inhabitants were ſo highly pleaſed, that they warmly recommended him to Compton, biſhop of London, who thereupon preſented him to that living. The other livings in the town being very indifferently provided for, he was extremely followed, and his aſſiſtance deſired upon all occaſions; ſo that he was miniſter not only of one pariſh, but in a manner of the whole city. The ſame year he publiſhed at Cambridge his "Confutation of Popery." In 1702 he publiſhed a tract relative to the ſeparation of the Diſſenters, entitled, "A Diſcourſe of Schiſm." This book being animadverted upon by Mr. Shepherd, one of the diſſenting miniſters, to whom it was addreſſed by way of letter, he publiſhed an anſwer to Mr. Shepherd, entitled, "Devotions." In 1705 he printed at Cambridge his "Confutation of Quakeriſm;" and 1708, "A brief Hiſtory of the joint Uſe of pre-compoſed fet Forms of Prayer." In this year likewiſe came abroad his "Diſcourſe of Joint Prayers." In 1709 he publiſhed in 8vo. his "Paraphraſe with Annotations upon the Book of Common Prayer." In this treatiſe he obſerves, that the uſing of the morning prayer, the litany, and communion ſervice, at one and the ſame time, in one continued order, is contrary to the firſt intention and practice of the church. The next piece he made public was a ſermon recommending charity ſchools, preached at St. James's church in Colcheſter, March 10, 1710, and publiſhed at the requeſt of the truſtees. The ſame year he wrote a letter to Mr. B. Robinſon, occaſioned by his review of the caſe of liturgies, and their impoſition; and ſoon after, a ſecond letter, upon the ſame ſubject. The year following he ſent abroad his "Rights of the Clergy in the Chriſtian Church," wherein he aſſerts, that church authority is not derived from the people, that the laity have no divine right to elect the clergy, nor to chooſe their own particular paſtors. About this time he took the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1711 he publiſhed at London his "Directions for ſtudying, 1. A general Syſtem of Divinity; 2. The Thirty-nine Articles; to which is added, St. Jerom's Epiſtle to Nepotianus." The ſame year he publiſhed his "Eſſay on the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, agreed on in 1562, and reviſed in 1571." Before the publication of this book he found it neceſſary to leave Colcheſter. The other livings being filled with men of merit and character, in which he was highly inſtrumental, his large congregation, and his ſubſcriptions,

Digitized by Google

tions, which amounted to near 300l. a year, fell off ſo, that the income of his two livings of St. James and St. Nicholas did not amount to 60l. wherefore he removed to London, and was appointed deputy chaplain to Chelſea hoſpital, under Dr. Cannon. Soon after happening to preach the funeral ſermon of his friend Mr. Erington, lecturer of St. Olave, in Southwark, it was ſo highly approved of by that pariſh, that he was unanimouſly choſen lecturer, without the leaſt ſolicitation. We find him, in 1716, morning preacher at St. Lawrence Jewry; and ſoon after he was preſented be the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate, worth near 500l. a year. Whilſt in this ſtation, he was engaged in ſeveral lawſuits, in defence of the rights of that church, to which he recovered 150l. per annum. In 1716 he publiſhed a pamphlet entitled "The Nonjurors Separation from the public Aſſemblies of the Church of England examined, and proved to be ſchiſmatical upon their own principles;" and "The Caſe of the reformed epiſcopal Churches in Great Poland and Poliſh Pruſſia, in a Sermon preached at St. Lawrence Jewry in the Morning, and at St. Olave's, Southwark, in the Afternoon;" two editions of which were publiſhed the ſame year. In 1717 he publiſhed a ſpital ſermon before the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. of London; and in 1718 came abroad his "Diſcourſe of the ever-bleſſed Trinity in Unity, with an Examination of Dr. Clarke's Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity;" in which he treats Dr. Clarke with great decency and civility. In 1726 he publiſhed an "Hebrew Grammar." He died of an apoplexy at London, Oct. 9, 1728, aged fifty-five.

BENNET (CHRISTOPHER), was born in Somerſetſhire about 1617, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he was entered a commoner in 1632. Having taken both his degrees in arts, he entered upon the phyſic line, and afterwards was elected a fellow of the College of Phyſicians in London, where he practiſed with ſucceſs. He died in April 1655. His writings are, "Theatri tabidorum veſtibulum.---Exercitationes diagnoſticæ." &c. He alſo corrected and enlarged Dr. Moufet's treatiſe, entitled "Health's Improvement."

BENSERADE (ISAAC DE), a French poet of the laſt century, was born at Lions, near Roan. He was born, but not educated, a Proteſtant, his father having turned Catholic when he was very young. When Benſerade was about ſeven or eight years of age, he went to be confirmed; the biſhop who performed the ceremony aſked him "If he was not willing to change his name of Iſaac for one more Chriſtian." "With all my heart," replied he, "provided I get any thing by the exchange." The biſhop, ſurprized at ſuch a ready anſwer, would not change his name: "Let his name be Iſaac ſtill," ſaid he, "for whatever it is, he will become famous."

Digitized by Google

mous." Benſerade loſt his father when he was very young, and being left with very little fortune, and this much involved in law, he choſe rather to give it up, than ſue for it. We have been told by ſome authors, that he was related to Cardinal Richelieu, and that the cardinal took care of his education. It is certain, however, that Benſerade ſoon became famous at court for his wit and poetry, and that Richelieu granted him a penſion, which was continued till the death of the cardinal. After the death of Richelieu, he got into favour with the duke de Breze, whom he accompanied in moſt of his expeditions; and when this nobleman died, he returned to court, where his poetry became highly eſteemed. We are told in one of Coſtar's letters to the marchioneſs de Lavardin, that Benſerade was named envoy to Chriſtina, queen of Sweden: it is certain, however, that he never went in this employment.

Benſerade had ſurprizing ſucceſs in what he compoſed for the king's interludes. There was quite an original turn in theſe compoſitions, which characterized at once the poetical divinities, and the perſons who repreſented them. The ſonnet which Benſerade ſent to a young lady, with his paraphraſe on Job, rendered his name very famous. A parallel was drawn betwixt it and the "Urania" of Voiture; and a diſpute thence aroſe, which divided the wits, and the whole court. Thoſe who gave the preference to that of Benſerade, were ſtyled the Jobiſts, and their antagoniſts the Uraniſts. The prince of Conti declared himſelf a Jobiſt. "The one ſonnet," ſaid he, meaning that of Voiture, "is more grand and finiſhed; but I would rather have been the author of the other." Benſerade wrote "Rondeaux upon Ovid," ſome of which are reckoned tolerable, but upon the whole they are not much eſteemed. He applied himſelf to works of piety ſome years before his death, and tranſlated almoſt all the Pſalms. M. l' Abbé Olivet ſays, that Benſerade, towards the latter end of his life, withdrew from court, and made Gentilly the place of his retirement. When he was a youth, he ſays it was the cuſtom to viſit the remains of the ornaments with which Benſerade had embelliſhed his houſe and gardens, where every thing favoured of his poetical genius. The barks of the trees were full of inſcriptions. Mr. Voltaire is of opinion, that theſe inſcriptions were the beſt of his productions, and he regrets that they have not been collected together.

Benſerade ſuffered at laſt ſo much from the ſtone, that, notwithſtanding his great age, he reſolved to ſubmit to the operation of cutting. But his conſtancy was not put to this laſt proof; for a ſurgeon letting him blood, by way of precaution, pricked an artery, and, inſtead of endeavouring to ſtop the effuſion of blood, ran away. There was but juſt time to call F. Camire, his friend and confeſſor, who came ſoon enough to ſee him die, which happened on the 19th of October, 1690.

BENSON

Digitized by Google

BENSON (GEORGE), a learned and eminent diſſenting teacher, was born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, September 1699. He was early deſtined by his parents to the Chriſtian miniſtry, on account of the ſerioufneſs of his diſpoſition, and his love of learning; which was ſo ſtrong and ſucceſsful, that at eleven years of age he was able to read the Greek Teſtament. After finiſhing his grammar learning, he went to an academy kept by Dr. Dixon, at Whitehaven, from whence he removed to Glaſgow; where, with great application and ſucceſs, he purſued his ſtudies until May, 1721, when he left the univerſity. Towards the cloſe of the year he came to London; and having been examined and approved by ſeveral of the moſt eminent Preſbyterian miniſters, he began to preach, firſt at Chertſey, and afterwards in London. The learned Dr. Calamy was his great friend, and kindly took him for a time into his family. By this gentleman's recommendation he went to Abingdon, in Berkſhire; where, after preaching as a candidate, he was unanimouſly choſen their paſtor, by the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in that town. During his ſtay here, which was about ſeven years, he preached and publiſhed three ſerious practical diſcourſes, addreſſed to young perſons, which were well received; but he afterwards ſuppreſſed them, as not teaching what he thought, on further inquiry, the exact truth, in relation to ſome doctrines of Chriſtianity. In 1729 he received a call from a ſociety of Proteſtant Diſſenters in Southwark, among whom he laboured with great diligence and fidelity for eleven years, and was greatly beloved by them. In 1740 he was choſen by the congregation at Crutched Friars, colleague to the learned and judicious Dr. Lardner; and when infirmities obliged Dr. Lardner to quit the ſervice of the church, the whole care of it devolved on him.

From the time of his engaging in the miniſtry, he ſeems to have propoſed to himſelf the critical ſtudy of the Scriptures, and particularly of the ſtudy of the New Teſtament, as a principal part of his buſineſs; and to have purſued the diſcovery of the ſacred truths it contained with uncommon diligence and fidelity. The firſt fruit of theſe ſtudies which he preſented to the public was, "A Defence of the Reaſonableneſs of Prayer," with "A Tranſlation of a Diſcourſe of Maximus Tyrius," containing ſome popular objections againſt prayer, and an "Anſwer" to theſe. Some time after this, he manifeſted his love to moderation and Chriſtian liberty, and his averſion to perſecution, by whomſoever practiſed, by extracting, from the Memoirs of Literature, and reprinting Mr. de la Roche's account of the perſecuting and burning of Servetus by Calvin, with ſuch reflections as were proper to expoſe the injuſtice and inconſiſtence of this conduct in that reformer, and to prevent it's being employed to countenance a like temper and conduct hereafter. To this he afterwards added, "A Defence of the Account of Servetus," and "A brief Account of Archbiſhop Laud's cruel Treatment of Dr.

Digitized by Google

Dr. Leighton." About the ſame time, to guard Chriſtians againſt the corruptions of Popery, and to prevent their being urged by the Deiſts as plauſible objections againſt Chriſtianity, he publiſhed "A Diſſertation on 2 Theſſ. ii. ver. 1—12." In illuſtrating the obſervations of the learned Joſeph Mede, he ſhewed theſe groſs corruptions of the beſt religion to have been expreſsly foretold, and Chriſtians ſtrongly cautioned againſt them; and that, in this view, they were among the evidences of the divine authority of the Scriptures, as they proved the ſacred writers to have been inſpired by a divine ſpirit, which could alone clearly foretel events ſo diſtant, unlikely, and contingent. The light which Mr. Locke had thrown on the obſcureſt parts of St. Paul's epiſtle, by making him his own expoſitor, encouraged and determined Mr. Benſon to attempt an illuſtration of the remaining epiſtles in the ſame manner. In 1731 he publiſhed "A Paraphraſe and Notes on the Epiſtle to Philemon," as a ſpecimen. This was well received, and the author encouraged to proceed in his deſign. With the Epiſtle to Philemon was publiſhed "A ſhort Diſſertation, to prove from the Spirit and Sentiments of the Apoſtle, diſcovered in his Epiſtles, that he was neither an Enthuſiaſt nor Impoſtor; and, conſequently, that the Religion which he aſſerted he received immediately from Heaven, and confirmed by a Variety of Miracles, is indeed divine." This argument hath ſince been improved and illuſtrated, with great delicacy and ſtrength, in a review of the apoſtle's entire conduct and character, by Lord Lyttelton. Mr. Benſon proceeded with great diligence and reputation to publiſh "Paraphraſes and Notes on the two Epiſtles to the Theſſalonians, the firſt and ſecond to Timothy, and the Epiſtle to Titus; adding "Diſſertations on ſeveral important Subjects, particularly on Inſpiration." In 1735 he publiſhed a "Hiſtory of the firſt planting of Chriſtianity, taken from the Acts of the Apoſtles, and their Epiſtles," in two vols. quarto. Theſe works procured him great reputation. One of the univerſities in Scotland ſent him a diploma, with a doctor's degree; and many of high rank in the eſtabliſhed church, as Herring, Hoadly, Butler, Benſon, Conybeare, &c. ſhewed him great marks of favour and regard. He purſued the ſame ſtudies with great application and ſucceſs till the time of his death, which happened 1763, in the 64th year of his age.

His works, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are, "A Paraphraſe and Notes on the ſeven Catholic Epiſtles; to which are annexed, ſeveral critical Diſſertations," quarto. "The Reaſonableneſs of the Chriſtian Religion, as delivered in the Scriptures," in two vols. 8vo. "A Collection of Tracts againſt Perſecution." A Volume of Sermons on ſeveral important Subjects." "The Hiſtory of the Life of Jeſus Chriſt, taken from the New Teſtament; with Obſervations and Reflections proper to illuſtrate the Excellence of his Character, and the Divinity of his Miſſion and Religion.

Digitized by Google

BENTHAM (EDWARD), canon of Chriſt-church, Oxford, and king's profeſſor of divinity in that univerſity, was born in the college at Ely, July 23, 1707. His father, Mr. Samuel Bentham, was a very worthy clergyman, and vicar of Witchford, a ſmall living near that city; who having a numerous family, his ſon Edward, on the recommendation of Dr. Smalridge, dean of Chriſt-church, was ſent, in 1717, to the ſchool of that college. Having there received the rudiments of claſſical education, he was in Lent term, 1723, when nearly ſixteen years of age, admitted of the univerſity of Oxford, and placed at Corpus-Chriſti college, under his relation, Dr. John Burton. In this ſituation, his ſerious and regular deportment, and his great proficiency in all kinds of academical learning, recommended him to the notice of ſeveral eminent men; and, among others, to the favour of Dr. Tanner, canon of Chriſt-church, by whoſe death he was diſappointed of a nomination to a ſtudentſhip in that ſociety. At Corpus-Chriſti college he formed a ſtrict friendſhip with Robert Hoblyn, Eſq. of Nanſwydden in Cornwall, afterwards repreſentative for the city of Briſtol, whoſe character, as a ſcholar and a member of parliament, rendered him deſervedly eſteemed by the lovers of literature and of their country. In company with this gentleman and another intimate friend, Dr. Ratcliff, afterwards maſter of Pembroke college, Mr. Bentham made, at different times, the tour of part of France, and other places. Having taken the degree of bachelor of arts, he was invited by Dr. Cotes, principal of Magdalen Hall, to be his vice-principal; and was accordingly admitted to that ſociety, March 6, 1729-30. Here he continued only a ſhort time; for, on the 23d of April, in the year following, he was elected fellow of Oriel college. In act term, 1732, he proceeded to the degree of maſter of arts, and, about the ſame time, was appointed tutor in the college; in which capacity he diſcharged his duty, in the moſt laborious and conſcientious manner, for more than twenty years. March 26, 1743, Mr. Bentham took the degree of bachelor in divinity; and April 22, in the ſame year, was collated to the prebend of Hundreton, in the cathedral-church of Hereford. July 8, 1749, he proceeded to the degree of doctor in divinity; and in April, 1754, was promoted to the fifth ſtall in that cathedral. Here he continued the ſame active and uſeful courſe of life for which he had always been diſtinguiſhed. He ſerved the offices of ſub-dean and treaſurer, for himſelf and others, for above twelve years. The affairs of the treaſury, which Dr. Bentham found in great confuſion, he entirely new-modelled, and put into a train of buſineſs in which they have continued ever ſince, to the great eaſe of his ſucceſſors, and benefit of the ſociety. So intent was he upon the regulation and management of the concerns of the college, that he refuſed ſeveral preferments which were offered to him, from a conſcientious perſuaſion, that the avocations they would produce were incompatible with the proper diſcharge of the offices

Digitized by Google

offices he had voluntarily undertaken. Being appointed by the king to fill the divinity chair, vacant by the death of Dr. Fanshawe, Dr. Bentham was, with much reluctance, and after having repeatedly declined, persuaded, by Archbishop Secker and his other learned friends, to accept of it; and, on the 9th of May, 1763, he was removed to the eighth stall in the cathedral. His unwillingness to appear in this station was increased by the business he had to transact in his former situation, and which he was afraid would be impelled by the accession of new duties; not to say that a life spent in his laborious and sedentary manner had produced some unfavourable effects on his constitution, and rendered a greater attention than he had hitherto shewn to private ease and health, absolutely necessary. Besides, as the duties, when probably discharged, were great and interesting, so the station itself was of that elevated and public nature to which his ambition never inclined him: he preferred a humble situation. The diffidence he had of his abilities had ever taught him to suspect his own sufficiency; and his inauguratory lecture breathed the same spirit, the text of which was, "Who is sufficient for these things?" But whatever objections Dr. Bentham might have to the professorship before he entered upon it, when once he had accepted of it, they never discouraged him in the least from exerting his most sincere endeavours to render it both useful and honourable to the university. He set himself immediately to draw out a course of lectures for the benefit of young students in divinity, which he constantly read at his house at Christ-church, gratis, three times a-week during term time, till his decease. The course took up a year; and he not only exhibited in it a complete system of divinity, but recommended proper books, some of which he generously distributed to his auditors. His intense application to the pursuit of the plan he had laid down, together with those concerns in which his affection for his friends, and his zeal for the public good in every shape, involved him, proved more than a counterballance for all the advantages of health and vigour that a strict and uniform temperance could procure. It is certain that he sunk under the rigorous exercise of that conduct he had proposed to himself: for though sixty-eight years are a considerable proportion in the strongest men's lives, yet his remarkable abstemiousness and self-denial, added to a disposition of body naturally strong, promised, in the ordinary course of things, a longer period. Dr. Bentham was a very early riser, and had transacted half a day's business before many others began their day. His countenance was uncommonly mild and engaging, being strongly characteristic of the piety and benevolence of his mind; and at the same time it by no means wanted expression, but, upon proper occasions, could assume a very becoming and affecting authority. In his attendance upon the public duties of religion, he was exceedingly strict and constant; not suffering himself ever to be diverted from it by any motives, either of interest or pleasure. Whilst he

was

Digitized by Google

was thus diligent in the discharge of his own duty, he was not severe upon those who were not equally diligent. He could scarcely ever be prevailed upon to deliver his opinion on subjects that were to the disadvantage of other men; when he could not avoid doing it, his sentiments were expressed with the utmost delicacy and candour. No one was more ready to discover, commend, and reward every meritorious endeavour. Of himself he never was heard to speak; and if his own merits were touched upon in the slightest manner, he felt a real uneasiness. Though he was not fond of the formalities of visiting, he entered into the spirit of friendly society intercourse with great pleasure. His constant engagements, indeed, of one kind or other, left him not much time to be devoted to company; and the greater part of his leisure hours he spent in the enjoyment of domestic pleasures, for which his amiable and peaceable disposition seemed most calculated. Till within the last half year of his life, in which he declined very fast, Dr. Bentham was scarcely ever out of order; and he was never prevented from discharging his duty, excepting by a weakness that occasionally attacked his eyes, and which had been brought on by too free an use of them when he was young. That part of his last illness which confined him, was only from the 23d of July to the 1st of August. Even death itself found him engaged in the same laborious application which he had always directed to the glory of the Supreme Being, and the benefit of mankind; and it was not till he was absolutely forbidden by his physicians, that he gave over a particular course of reading, that had been undertaken by him with a view of answering Mr. Gibbon's "Roman History." Thus he died at his post, like a faithful soldier, in the exercise of his arms, and the defence of his religion. That serenity of mind and meekness of disposition, which he had manifested on every former occasion, shone forth in a more especial manner in his latter moments; and, together with the consciousness of a whole life spent in the divine service, exhibited a scene of true Christian triumph. After a few days illness, in which he suffered a considerable degree of pain without repining, a quiet sigh put a period to his existence below, on the 1st of August, 1776, when he had entered into the sixty-ninth year of his age.

BENTINCK or BENTHINCK (WILLIAM), earl of Portland, &c. one of the greatest statesmen of his time, and the first that advanced his family to the dignity of the English peerage. M. Bentinck was a native of Holland, being descended of an ancient and noble family of that name in the province of Guelderland. After a liberal education, he was, by the interest of his friends, promoted to be page of honour to William, then Prince of Orange (afterwards King William III. of England), in which station, his good behaviour and address so recommended him to the favour of his master, that he preferred him to the more honourable post of gentleman of

Digitized by Google

his bed-chamber. In this capacity he accompanied the prince into England, in the year 1670, where, going to visit the university of Oxford, he was, together with the prince, created doctor of civil law. In 1672, the prince of Orange being made captain-general of the Dutch forces, and soon after stadtholder, M. Bentinck was promoted, and had a share in his good fortune, being made colonel and captain of the Dutch regiment of guards, afterwards esteemed one of the finest in King William's service, and which behaved with the greatest gallantry in the wars both in Flanders and Ireland. In 1675, the prince falling ill of the small-pox, M. Bentinck had opportunity of signalizing his love and affection for his master in an extraordinary manner, and thereby of obtaining his esteem and friendship, by one of the most generous actions imaginable: for the small-pox not rising kindly upon the prince, his physicians judged it necessary that some young person should lie in the same bed with him, imagining that the natural heat of another would drive out the disease, and expel it from the nobler parts. No body of quality could be found in all the court to make this experiment: at last, M. Bentinck, though he had never had the small-pox, resolved to run the risque, and accordingly attended the prince during the whole course of his illness, both day and night. Nothing was given him, nor was he ever removed in his bed by any other hand. In the year 1677, M. Bentinck was sent by the prince of Orange into England, to solicit a match with the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James, at that time duke of York (afterwards King James II.), which was soon after concluded. And in 1685, upon the duke of Monmouth's invasion of this kingdom, he was sent over to King James to offer him his master's assistance, both of his troops and person, to head them against the rebels, but, through a misconstruction put on his message, his highness's offer was rejected by the king. In the year 1688, when the prince of Orange intended an expedition to England, he sent M. Bentinck, on the elector of Brandenburgh's death, with his compliments to the new elector, and also to lay before him the state of affairs, to communicate to him his design upon England, and to solicit his assistance to put it in execution, &c. In this negociation M. Bentinck was so successful, that he carried to his master a more favourable and satisfactory answer than the prince had expected; the elector having generously granted even more than was asked. M. Bentinck had also a great share in the glorious Revolution on which our present happy establishment is founded; in which difficult and important affair, he shewed all the prudence and sagacity of the most consummate and able statesman. M. Bentinck accompanied the prince in his expedition to England; and after King James's abdication, during the interregnum, he held the first place among those who composed the prince's cabinet at that critical time, and that, in such a degree of super-eminence, as scarcely left room for a second; and we may be sure

Digitized by Google

ſure that he was not wanting, as far as his ſervices could avail, in endeavouring to procure the crown for the prince his maſter; who, when he had obtained it, was as forward on his part, in rewarding the faithful and ſignal ſervices of M. Bentinck. Immediately upon the prince's acceſſion to the Britiſh crown, M. Bentinck was made groom of the ſtole, privy purſe, firſt gentleman of the royal bedchamber, and was the firſt commoner upon the liſt of privy-counſellors; and, to fit him for greater honours, was ſoon after naturalized by act of parliament; and, by letters patent bearing date the 9th of April, 1689, two days before the king and queen's coronation, he was created baron of Cirenceſter, Viſcount Woodſtock, and earl of Portland. In the year 1690, the earl of Portland, with many others of the Engliſh nobility, attended King William to Holland, where the earl acted as envoy for his majeſty, at the grand congreſs held at the Hague the ſame year; an aſſembly the moſt honourable to the Engliſh nation, that is any where to be read of. In the year 1695, King William made this nobleman a grant of the lordſhips of Denbigh, Bromfield, Yale, and other lands, containing many thouſand acres, in the principality of Wales, which being part of the demeſne thereof, the grant was oppoſed, and the Houſe of Commons addreſſed the king to put a ſtop to the paſſing it, which his majeſty accordingly complied with, and recalled the grant, promiſing, however, to find ſome other way of ſhewing his favour to Lord Portland, who, he ſaid, had deſerved it by long and faithful ſervices; and this promiſe the king ſoon after made good. It was to this nobleman, that the horrid plot for aſſaſſinating King William, in the year 1695, was firſt diſcovered; and his lordſhip, by his wiſe counſel and indefatigable zeal, was very inſtrumental in bringing to light the whole of that execrable ſcheme. The ſame year another affair happened, in which this noble lord gave ſuch a ſhining proof of the ſtricteſt honour and integrity, as has done immortal honour to his memory. The parliament having taken into conſideration the affairs of the Eaſt India company, who, through miſmanagement and corrupt dealings, were in danger of loſing their charter, ſtrong intereſt was made with the members of both houſes, and large ſums properly diſtributed to procure a new eſtabliſhment of their company by act of parliament. Among thoſe noblemen whoſe intereſt was neceſſary to bring about this affair, Lord Portland's was particularly courted, and an extraordinary value put upon it, much beyond that of any other peer; for he was offered no leſs than the ſum of 50,000 pounds for his vote, and to uſe his endeavours with the king to favour the deſign. But his lordſhip, poſſeſſed of a greatneſs of ſoul that placed him above corruption, treated this injurious offer with all the contempt and indignation it deſerved, telling the perſon employed in it, that if he ever ſo much as mentioned ſuch a thing to him again, he would for ever be the company's enemy, and give them all the oppoſition in his power. This is an inſtance of

Digitized by Google

public ſpirit not often met with, and did not paſs unregarded; for we find it recorded in an eloquent ſpeech of a worthy member of parliament, who took occaſion to relate this noble action to the Houſe of Commons, much to the honour of Lord Portland. It was owing to this nobleman, that the Banqueting-houſe at Whitehall was ſaved, when the reſt of the palace was deſtroyed by fire. Going on thus in a courſe of honour and proſperity, his lordſhip, in February, 1696, was created a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, at a chapter held at Kenſington, the ſovereign and ten knights being preſent, and was inſtalled at Windſor on the 25th of March, 1697, at which time he was alſo lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces: for his lordſhip's ſervices were not confined to the cabinet; he likewiſe diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the field on ſeveral occaſions, particularly at the battle of the Boyne, battle of Landen, where he was wounded, ſiege of Limerick, Namur, &c. As his lordſhip thus attended his royal maſter in his wars both in Ireland and Flanders, and bore a principal command there, ſo he was honoured by his majeſty with the chief management of the famous peace of Ryſwick.

The king had for a long time given the earl of Portland the entire and abſolute government of Scotland; and his lordſhip was alſo employed, in the years 1698, in the new negociation ſet on foot for the ſucceſſion of the crown of Spain, called by the name of the Partition Treaty, the intention of which being fruſtrated by the treachery of the French king, the treaty itſelf fell under ſevere cenſure, and was looked upon as a fatal ſlip in the politics of that reign; and Lord Portland was impeached by the Houſe of Commons, in the year 1700, for adviſing and tranſacting it, as were alſo the lords concerned with him in it. The Partition Treaty was the laſt public tranſaction we find Lord Portland engaged in; the next year, 1701; having put a period to the life of his royal and munificent maſter, King William III. but not without having ſhewn, even in his laſt moments, that his eſteem and affection for Lord Portland ended but with his life; for when his Majeſty was juſt expiring, he aſked, though with a faint voice, for the earl of Portland, but before his lordſhip could come, the king's voice quite failed him. The earl, however, placing his ear as near his majeſty's mouth as could be, his lips were obſerved to move, but without ſtrength to expreſs his mind to his lordſhip; but, as the laſt teſtimony of the cordial affection he bore him, he took him by the hand, and carried it to his heart with great tenderneſs, and expired ſoon after. His lordſhip had before been a witneſs to, and ſigned his majeſty's laſt will and teſtament, made at the Hague in 1695; and it is ſaid, that King William, the winter before he died, told Lord Portland, as they were walking together in the garden at Hampton Court, that he found his health declining very faſt, and that he could not live another ſummer, but charged his lordſhip not to mention this till after his majeſty's death. We are told, that at the time of the king's death,

Digitized by Google

death, Lord Portland was keeper of Windsor Great Park, and was displaced upon Queen Anne's accession to the throne: we are not, however, made acquainted with the time when his lordship became first possessed of that post. After King William's death, the earl did did not, at least openly, concern himself with public affairs; but betook himself to a retired life, in a most exemplary way, at his seat at Bulstrode, in the county of Bucks, where he erected and plentifully endowed a free-school, and did many other charities. His lordship had an admirable taste for gardening, and took great delight in improving and beautifying his own gardens, which he made very elegant and curious. At length, being taken ill of a pleurisy and malignant fever, after about a week's illness he died, November 23, 1709, in the sixty-first year of his age, leaving behind him a very plentiful fortune, being at that time reputed one of the richest subjects in Europe.

BENTINCK (Henry), second son of William earl of Portland, whilst he was a commoner was elected in two parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne, one of the knights of the shire for the county of Southampton; and on the 21st of July, 1710, was made captain of the first troop of horse guards, in the room of the earl of Albemarle. He was created by King George the First marquis of Tichfield in Hampshire, and duke of Portland, by letters patent, bearing date the 16th of July, 1706.

When the king went to Cambridge, in 1717, and the ceremony of admitting and creating several degrees was, according to custom, performed in his royal presence, his grace the duke of Portland was created doctor of laws. His grace was also one of the gentlemen of King George the First's bedchamber; and on the 9th of September, 1721, was appointed captain-general and governor of the island of Jamaica, where his grace departed this life, of a fever, on the 4th of July, 1726, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

BENTIVOGLIO (Guy), cardinal, was born at Ferrara in 1579. He went to study at Padua, where he made a considerable proficiency in polite literature. He was at this place in 1597, when Alfonso duke of Ferrara died. Cæsar, the duke's cousin, claimed the right of succession, but the pope opposed him. The marquis Hippolyte Bentivoglio, brother to Guy, espoused the cause of Cæsar, and put himself at the head of his troops, which extremely irritated Cardinal Aldrobrandin, nephew to Clement VIII. who commanded the ecclesiastical troops. Guy left Padua, in order to wait upon Aldobrandin, and to endeavour to appease his resentment. He succeeded in his endeavours, being the chief instrument in bringing about that peace which was concluded the January following. Guy Bentivoglio was after this extremely well received by the pope, who made him his chamberlain, and gave him leave to go and

Digitized by Google

and finiſh his ſtudies at Padua. Upon his leaving the univerſity, he went to reſide at Rome, where he became univerſally eſteemed. He was ſent nuncio to Flanders, and then to France; in both which employments his behaviour was ſuch as gave great ſatisfaction to Paul V. who made him a cardinal, which was the laſt promotion he made, a little before his death in Jan. 1621. Bentivoglio was at this time in France, where Lewis XIII. and all the French court, congratulated him on his new dignity; and when he returned to Rome, his Chriſtian majeſty entruſted him with the management of the French affairs at that court. Pope Urban VII. had a high eſteem for him; for he was of opinion he could not find a friend more faithful and diſintereſted than Cardinal Bentivoglio, nor one who had a more conſummate knowledge in buſineſs. He was beloved by the people, and eſteemed by the cardinals; and his qualities were ſuch, that in all probability he would have been raiſed to the pontificate, on the death of Urban in 1644; but the cardinal having gone to the conclave during the time of the moſt intolerable heats at Rome, it affected his body to ſuch a degree, that he could not ſleep for eleven nights afterwards; and this want of reſt threw him into a fever, of which he died the 7th of September, 1644, being then ſixty-five years of age. He has left ſeveral works, the moſt remarkable of which are his "Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of Flanders;" "An Account of Flanders;" with his "Letters and Memoirs."

BENTLEY (RICHARD), an eminent critic and divine, was the ſon of a mechanic tradeſman at Wakefield in Yorkſhire, where he was born in 1662, and probably received the firſt part of his education. Being removed to St. John's college in Cambridge, he followed his ſtudies with indefatigable induſtry; and his inclination leading him ſtrongly to critical learning, his ſkill and knowledge therein recommended him to Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, who was bred at the ſame college, and in 1685 appointed him private tutor to his ſon. In 1689 he attended his pupil to Wadham college in Oxford, where he was incorporated maſter of arts July 4th that year, having taken that degree ſome time before in his own univerſity. He was then alſo in holy orders, and his patron (to whom he had been very ſerviceable) being advanced to the ſee of Worceſter in 1692, collated him to a prebend in that church, into which he was inſtalled October 2d of that year, and alſo made him his domeſtic chaplain, in which laſt ſtation he continued till his lordſhip's death. That learned prelate, as well as Dr. William Lloyd, then biſhop of Litchfield, had ſeen many proofs of our author's extraordinary merit, when they concurred in recommending him as a fit perſon to open the lectures upon Mr. Boyle's foundation, in defence of natural and revealed religion. This gave him a fine opportunity of eſtabliſhing his fame. He ſaw it well; and reſoved to

puſh

Digitized by Google

puſh it to the utmoſt. Sir Iſaac Newton's Principia had been publiſhed but a few years, and the book was little known, and leſs underſtood; Mr. Bentley therefore determined to ſpare no pains in diſplaying to the beſt advantage the profound demonſtrations which that excellent work furniſhed in proof of a Deity; and that nothing might be wanting which lay in his power to complete the deſign, he applied to the great author, and received from him the ſolution of ſome difficulties, which had not fallen within the plan of his work. Our author alſo did not forget to heighten the novelty of his plan, by introducing and aſſerting Mr. Locke's lately advanced notion concerning the innate idea of a God, in his firſt ſermon. With the help of ſuch advantages, Mr. Bentley's ſermons at Boyle's lectures became the wonder and admiration of the world, and raiſed the higheſt opinion of the preacher's abilities. Accordingly he ſoon reaped the fruits of his reputation, being appointed keeper of the royal library at St. James's the following year, for which the warrant was made out of the ſecretary's office, December 13, 1693, and the patent in April 1694. But he was ſcarcely ſettled in his office, when he fell under the diſpeaſure of the honourable Mr. Charles Boyle, eldeſt ſon to the earl of Orrery; a young nobleman of the greateſt hopes, who was then in the courſe of his education at Chriſt-church, in Oxford. Mr. Boyle was about to put out a new edition of the "Epiſtles of Phalaris," and for that purpoſe had obtained the uſe of a MS. of a book out of St. James's library; but our librarian demanding it back ſooner than was expected, and before the collation of it was finiſhed, this was reſented by Mr. Boyle, and gave riſe to the well known controverſy betwixt Boyle and Bentley. This was carried on with admirable ſpirit, wit, and learning, in ſeveral writings on both ſides, until the year 1699, and gave our author another opportunity of ſurprizing the world with his genius and knowledge in critical learning; and Dr. Montagu dying the next year, he was preſented by the crown to the maſterſhip of Trinity college, in Cambridge, upon which promotion he reſigned his prebend of Worceſter. He was afterwards collated to the archdeaconry of Ely, June 12, 1707, and beſides this was preſented to a good benefice in that iſland. He had alſo the honour of being chaplain both to King William and Queen Anne.

Having thus obtained eaſe, affluence, and honour, he took his doctor's degree in divinity, entered into matrimony, and indulged his inclination in critical purſuits; and as he gave the fruits of his labours occaſionally to the public, theſe were obſerved ſeverally ſo to abound with erudition and ſagacity, that he grew by degrees up to the character of being the firſt critic of his age. In the mean time, he carried matters with ſo high a hand in the government of his college, that in 1709 a complaint was brought before the biſhop of Ely, as viſitor, againſt him by ſeveral of the fellows; who, in order to have him removed from the maſterſhip, charged him with embezzling

Digitized by Google

embezzling the college money, and other misdemeanors. In answer to this he presented his defence to the bishop, which was published in 1710, under the title of "The present State of Trinity College," 8vo. and thus began a lasting quarrel, which was carried on with the most virulent animosity on each side.

Nor was this the only trial which exercised his spirit, and wherein he triumphed also finally over his adversaries. During the course of the former dispute, he had been promoted to the regius professorship of divinity; and his late majesty George I. on a visit to the university in October 1717, having nominated by mandate, as usual on such occasions, several persons for a doctor's degree in that faculty, our professor, to whom belonged the ceremony called creation, made a demand of four guineas from each person, as a fee due to this office, besides a broad piece of gold, which had been customarily received as a present, and absolutely refused to create any doctor without the fee. Hence grew a long and warm dispute, during which the doctor was first suspended from his degrees by the university, October 3, 1718, and then degraded on the 17th of that month; but on a petition to his majesty for relief from that sentence, the affair was referred by the council to the court of King's Bench, where the proceedings against him being reversed, a mandamus was issued the 7th of February the same year, charging the university to restore him.

He was happily endued with a natural hardiness of temper, which enabled him to ride out both these storms without any extraordinary disturbance, so that he went on as before in the career of literature, where he never failed to make a most conspicuous figure. The 5th of November, 1715, he preached a sermon before the university, which was printed with the title of "A Sermon upon Popery;" and some remarks being published upon it, the doctor answered in a piece entitled "Reflections on the scandalous Aspersions cast on the Clergy by the Author of the Remarks, &c." This came out in 1717, 8vo. He had the preceding year printed some account of an edition which he intended to give of the New Testament in Greek; and having revolved the design in his mind for the space of four years, he put out in 1721 proposals for printing it by subscription, together with the Latin version of St. Jerom, to which a specimen of the whole was annexed. These were attacked warmly by Dr. Conyers Middleton, who had been a fellow of his college, and was from the first, and all along continued to be, a principal leader among his antagonists there. Some pieces were written upon the occasion; the result of which was, that the design was dropped. In 1726 came out, in 4to, his Terence, with Notes, and a Schediasma concerning the metre and accents of that writer. This was reprinted the following year at Amsterdam, with some corrections and additions by our author, who also annexed thereto a beautiful edition, with notes, of Phædrus's Fables, in Latin. The last

Digitized by Google

laſt piece which employed the doctor's critical talents was Milton's "Paradiſe Loſt;" a new edition of which he gave the public in 1732, quarto, with notes and emendations: but though ſome of thoſe exhibited ſtrong proofs of his maſterly genius, yet in the main here was a great falling off, ſuch as evidently diſcovered that he now drew near the lees. Indeed he grew apparently ſenſible of his decay; and though he continued on this ſide the grave ten years longer, yet he languiſhed the remainder of his days, feeble and inactive to his death, which happened July 14, 1742, at the age of fourſcore years.

BERKELEY (Dr. GEORGE), the learned and moſt ingenious biſhop of Cloyne in Ireland, was born in that kingdom, at Kilcrin, near Thomaſtown, the 12th of March, 1684. He was the ſon of William Berkeley, of Thomaſtown, in the county of Kilkenny; whoſe father, the family having ſuffered for their loyalty to Charles I. went over to Ireland after the Reſtoration, and there obtained the collectorſhip of Belfaſt. George had the firſt part of his education at Kilkenny ſchool, was admitted penſioner of Trinity college, Dublin, at the age of fifteen, and choſen fellow of that college June the 9th, 1707.

The firſt public proof he gave of his literary abilities was, "Arithmetica abſque Algebra aut Euclide demonſtrata;" which, from the preface, he appears to have written before he was twenty years old, though he did not publiſh it till 1707. It is dedicated to Mr. Palliſer, ſon to the archbiſhop of Caſhel; and is followed by a mathematical miſcellany, containing obſervations and theorems inſcribed to his pupil Mr. Samuel Molineux.

In 1709 came forth the "Theory of Viſion," which, of all his works, ſeems to do the greateſt honour to his ſagacity, being, as a certain writer obſerves, the firſt attempt that ever was made to diſtinguiſh the immediate and natural objects of ſight, from the concluſions we have been accuſtomed from infancy to draw from them. The boundary is here traced out between the ideas of ſight and touch; and it is ſhewn that, though habit hath ſo connected theſe two claſſes of ideas in our minds, that they are not without a ſtrong effort to be ſeparated from each other, yet originally they have no ſuch connection; inſomuch, that a perſon born blind, and ſuddenly made to ſee, would at firſt be utterly unable to tell how any object that affected his ſight would affect his touch; and particularly would not from ſight receive any idea of diſtance, outneſs, or external ſpace, but would imagine all objects to be in his eye, or rather in his mind. This was ſurpriſingly confirmed in the caſe of a young man born blind, and couched at fourteen years of age by Mr. Cheſelden in 1728. A "Vindication of the Theory of Viſion" was publiſhed by him in 1733.

In 1710 appeared "The Principles of Human Knowledge," and in 1713 "Dialogues between Hylas and Phylonous:" the object of

Digitized by Google

both which pieces is, to prove that the commonly received notion of the exiſtence of matter is falſe; that ſenſible material objects, as they are called, are not external to the mind, but exiſt in it, and are nothing more than impreſſions made upon it by the immediate act of God, according to certain rules termed laws of nature, from which, in the ordinary courſe of his government, he never deviates; and that the ſteady adherence of the Supreme Spirit to theſe rules is what conſtitutes the reality of things to his creatures. Theſe works are declared to have been written "in oppoſition to Sceptics and Atheiſts;" and herein "is inquired into the chief cauſe of error and difficulty in the ſciences, with the grounds of ſcepticiſm, atheiſm, and irreligion;" which cauſe and grounds are found to be the doctrines of the exiſtence of matter. He ſeems perſuaded, that men never could have been deluded into a falſe opinion of the exiſtence of matter, if they had not fancied themſelves inveſted with a power of abſtracting ſubſtance from the qualities under which it is perceived; and hence, as the general foundation of his argument, is led to combat and explode a doctrine maintained by Locke and others, of there being a power in the mind of abſtracting general ideas.

In 1712 he publiſhed three ſermons in favour of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, which underwent at laſt three editions, and did him afterwards ſome injury in his fortune: they cauſed him to be repreſented as a Jacobite, and ſtood in his way with the houſe of Hanover, till Mr. Molineux, above mentioned, took off the impreſſion, and firſt made him known to Queen Caroline, whoſe ſecretary, when princeſs, Mr. Molineux had been. Acuteneſs of parts, and beauty of imagination, were ſo conſpicuous in his writings, that his reputaion was now eſtabliſhed, and his company courted even where his opinions did not find admiſſion. Men of oppoſite parties concurred in recommending him; Sir Richard Steele, for inſtance, and Dr. Swift. For the former he wrote ſeveral papers in the "Guardian," and at his houſe became acquainted with Pope, with whom he always lived in friendſhip. Swift recommended him to the celebrated earl of Peterborough, who being appointed ambaſſador to the king of Sicily and the Italian ſtates, took Berkeley with him as chaplain and ſecretary in November 1713. He returned to England with this nobleman in Auguſt 1714, and towards the cloſe of the year had a fever, which gave occaſion to Dr. Arbuthnot to indulge a little pleaſantry on Berkeley's ſyſtem.

His hopes of preferment expiring with the fall of Queen Anne's miniſtry, he ſome time after embraced an offer made him by Aſhe, biſhop of Clogher, of accompanying his ſon in a tour through Europe. In this he employed four years; and beſides thoſe places which fall within the grand tour, he viſited ſome that are leſs frequented. He travelled over Apulia (from which he wrote an account of the tarantula to Dr. Freind), Calabria, and the whole iſland of Sicily. This laſt country engaged his attention ſo ſtrongly, that he had

Digitized by Google

had with great induſtry collected very conſiderable materials for a natural hiſtory of it, but unfortunately loſt them in the paſſage to Naples; and what an injury the literary world has ſuſtained by this miſchance, may be collected from the ſpecimen of his talents for this ſort of work, in a letter to Mr. Pope concerning the iſland of Inarime (now Iſchia), dated October 22, 1717; and in another, from the ſame city, to Dr. Arbuthnot, giving an account of an eruption of Veſuvius. He arrived at London in 1721; and being much affected with the miſeries of the nation, occaſioned by the South Sea ſcheme, in 1720, publiſhed the ſame year "An Eſſay towards preventing the Ruin of Great-Britain;" reprinted in his "Miſcellaneous Tracts."

His way was open now into the very firſt company. Mr. Pope introduced him to Lord Burlington, and Lord Burlington recommended him to the duke of Grafton; who being lord lieutenant of Ireland, took him over as one of his chaplains, in 1721. November this year, he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity. The year following he had a very unexpected increaſe of fortune from Mrs. Vanhomrigh, the celebrated Vaneſſa, to whom he had been introduced by Swift. This lady had intended Swift for her heir; but perceiving herſelf to be ſlighted by him, ſhe left near 8000l. between her two executors, of whom Berkeley was one. May 18, 1724, he was promoted to the deanery of Derry, worth 1100l. per annum.

In 1725 he publiſhed, and it has ſince been reprinted in his Miſcellaneous Tracts, "A Propoſal for converting the ſavage Americans to Chriſtianity, by a College to be erected in the Summer Iſlands, otherwiſe called the Iſles of Bermuda;" a ſcheme which had employed his thoughts for three or four years paſt, and it is really ſurpriſing to conſider how far he carried it. He offered to reſign all his preferment, and to dedicate the remainder of his life to inſtructing the American youth, on a ſtipend of 100l. yearly: he prevailed with three junior fellows of Trinity college, Dublin, to give up all their proſpects of preferment at home, and to exchange their fellowſhips for a ſettlement in the Atlantic Ocean at 40l. a year: he procured his plan to be laid before George I. who commanded Sir Robert Walpole to lay it before the Commons, and farther granted him a charter for erecting a college in Bermuda, to conſiſt of a preſident and nine fellows, who were obliged to maintain and educate Indian ſcholars at 10l. a year each. He obtained a grant from the Commons of a ſum to be determined by the king, and accordingly 10,000l. was promiſed by the miniſter, for the purchaſe of lands, and erecting the college. He married the daughter of John Forſter, Eſq. ſpeaker of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1728; and actually ſet ſail, in September following, for Rhode Iſland, which lay neareſt to Bermuda, taking with him his wife, a ſingle lady, and two gentlemen of fortune. Was not this going a

Digitized by Google

great way? and was not here a full prospect of success? yet the scheme entirely failed, and Berkeley was obliged to return, after residing near two years at Newport. The reason given is, that the minister had never heartily embraced the project, and the money was turned into another channel.

In 1732 he published "The Minute Philosopher," in two vols. 8vo. This masterly work is written in a series of dialogues on the model of Plato, a philosopher he is said to have been very fond of; and in it he pursues the freethinker through the various character of atheist, libertine, enthusiast, scorner, critic, metaphysician, fatalist, and sceptic. The same year he printed a sermon, preached before the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts. In 1733 he was made bishop of Cloyne, and might have been removed, in 1745, by Lord Chesterfield, to Clogher, but he declined it. He resided constantly at Cloyne, where he faithfully discharged all the offices of a good bishop, yet continued his studies with unabated attention.

About this time he engaged in a controversy with the mathematicians, which made a good deal of noise in the literary world; and the occasion of it is said to have been this: Mr. Addison had given the bishop an account of their common friend Dr. Garth's behaviour in his last illness, which was equally unpleasing to both these advocates of revealed religion; for when Addison went to see the doctor, and began to discourse with him seriously about another world, "Surely, Addison," replied he, "I have good reason not to believe those trifles, since my friend Dr. Halley, who has dealt so much in demonstration, has assured me, that the doctrines of Christianity are incomprehensible, and the religion itself an imposture." The bishop therefore took arms against this dealer in demonstration, and addressed to him, as to an infidel mathematician, a discourse called "The Analyst;" with a view of shewing that mysteries in faith were unjustly objected to by mathematicians, who admitted much greater mysteries, and even falsehoods in science, of which he endeavoured to prove that the doctrine of fluxions furnished a clear example. This attack gave occasion to Maclaurin's Treatise, and other smaller works, upon the subject of fluxions: but the direct answers to "The Analyst" were set forth by a person under the name of Philalethes Cantabrigiensis, but generally supposed to be Dr. Jurin, who published a piece entitled "Geometry no Friend to Infidelity," 1734. To this the bishop replied in "A Defence of Freethinking in Mathematics," 1735; which drew a second answer, the same year, from Philalethes, styled "The minute Mathematician, or the Freethinker no just Thinker." And here the controversy ended.

But the bishop, ever active and attentive to the public good, was continually sending forth something or other: in 1735, "The Querist;" in 1736, "A Discourse addressed to Magistrates, occasioned

Digitized by Google

sioned by the enormous Licence and Irreligion of the Times;" and many other things afterwards, of a smaller kind. In 1744, came forth his celebrated and curious book entitled "Siris; a Chain of Philosophical Reflections and Inquiries concerning the Virtues of Tar Water; a work which, he has been heard to declare, cost him more time and pains than any other he had ever been engaged in. It underwent a second impression, with additions and emendations, in 1747; and was followed by "Farther Thoughts on Tar Water" in 1752. In July, the same year, he removed with his lady and family to Oxford; partly to superintend the education of a son, but chiefly to indulge the passion for learned retirement which had ever strongly possessed him, and was one of his motives to form the Bermuda project. He would have resigned his bishopric for a canonry or headship at Oxford; but it was not permitted him. At Oxford he lived highly respected, and collected and printed the same year all his smaller pieces in 8vo: but he did not live long; for on Sunday evening, Jan. 14, 1753, as he was in the midst of his family, listening to a sermon which his lady was reading to him, he was seized with what was called a palsy in the heart, and instantly expired. The accident was so sudden, that his body was cold, and his joints stiff, before it was discovered; as he lay upon his couch, and seemed to be asleep, till his daughter, on presenting him with a dish of tea, first perceived his insensibility.

As to his person, he was handsome, with a countenance full of meaning and kindness, remarkable for great strength of limbs, and, till his sedentary life impaired it, of a very robust constitution. He was, however, often troubled with the hypocondria, and latterly with a nervous colic, from which however he was greatly relieved by the virtues of tar-water. The excellence of his moral character is conspicuous in his writings: he was certainly a very amiable as well as very great man.

BERNARD (St.), one of the fathers of the church, was born 1091, in the village of Fountaine in Burgundy. In 1115, the monastery of Clairvaux was founded, and Bernard was made the first abbot of this religious house, where many famous men were bred up under his tuition: it is said, that a pope, six cardinals, and no less than thirty bishops came out of this house. He acquired so great esteem amongst the clergy, nobility, and common people, that no ecclesiastical affair or dispute was carried on without having recourse to his advice. It was owing to him, that Innocent II. was acknowledged sovereign pontif; and after the death of Peter Leonis, antipope, that Victor, who had been named successor, made a voluntary abdication of his dignity. He convicted Abelard at the council of Sens, in 1140. He opposed the monk Raoul; he persecuted the followers of Arnaud de Bresse; and in 1148, he got Gilbert de la Porvice bishop of Poitiers and Eonde l'Etoile to be condemned in the

Digitized by Google

the council of Rheims. By ſuch zealous behaviour he verified (ſays Mr. Bayle) the interpretation of his mother's dream. She dreamt, when ſhe was with child of him, that ſhe ſhould bring forth a white dog, whoſe barking ſhould be very loud. Being aſtoniſhed at this dream, ſhe conſulted a monk, who ſaid to her, "Be of good courage, you ſhall have a ſon who ſhall guard the houſe of God, and bark loudly againſt the enemies of the faith. He died in 1153, after having founded 160 monaſteries, and wrought innumerable miracles, and became one of the great ſaints of the Romiſh communion.

BERNARD (EDWARD), a learned critic and aſtronomer, was born at Perry St. Paul, commonly called Pauler's Perry, near Towceſter in Northamptonſhire, the 2d of May, 1638. He received ſome part of his education at Northampton; but his father dying when he was very young, his mother ſent him to an uncle in London, who entered him at Merchant-taylors-ſchool, in 1648: here he continued till June, 1655, when he was elected ſcholar of St. John's college in Oxford, of which alſo he became afterwards fellow. During his ſtay at ſchool, he had laid in an uncommon fund of claſſical learning, ſo that when he went to the univerſity, he was a great maſter of the Greek and Latin tongues, and not unacquainted with the Hebrew. He had acquired a good Latin ſtyle, and could compoſe verſes well, ſo that he often uſed to divert himſelf with writing epigrams. In the univerſity, he applied himſelf to hiſtory, philology, and philoſophy; nor was he ſatisfied with the knowledge of the languages of Greece and Rome, but likewiſe made himſelf maſter of the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Coptic. He applied himſelf next to the mathematics, under the famous Dr. J. Wallis. He took the degree of bachelor of arts, February the 12th, 1658; that of maſter, April 16, 1662; and that of bachelor in divinity, June 9, 1668. December following he went to Leyden, to conſult ſeveral oriental manuſcripts left to that univerſity by Joſeph Scaliger and Levinus Warnerus, and eſpecially the 5th, 6th, and 7th books of Apollonius Pergæus's conic ſections; the Greek text of which is loſt, but which are preſerved in the Arabic verſion of that author. This verſion had been brought from the eaſt by James Golius, and was in the poſſeſſion of his executor, who finding Mr. Bernard's chief deſign in coming to Holland was to examine this manuſcript, allowed him the free uſe of it. He accordingly tranſcribed theſe three books, with the diagrams, intending to publiſh them at Oxford, with a Latin verſion, and proper commentaries; but was prevented from completing this deſign. Abraham Echellenſis had publiſhed a Latin tranſlation of theſe books in 1661, and Chriſtianus Ravius gave another in 1669: but Dr. Smith remarks, that theſe two authors, though well ſkilled in the Arabic language, were entirely ignorant of the mathematics, which made it regretted that Golius died while he was preparing that work for the preſs; and that

Digitized by Google

that Mr. Bernard, who underſtood both the language and the ſubject, and was furniſhed with all the proper helps for ſuch a deſign, was abandoned by his friends, though they had before urged him to undertake it.

At his return to Oxford, he examined and collated the moſt valuable manuſcripts in the Bodleian library, which induced thoſe who publiſhed ancient authors, to apply to him for obſervations or emendations: theſe he readily imparted, and by this means became engaged in a very extenſive correſpondence with the learned in moſt countries. In 1669, the famous Chriſtopher Wren, Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford, having been appointed ſurveyor-general of his majeſty's works, and being much detained at London by this employment, obtained leave to name a deputy at Oxford, and pitched upon Mr. Bernard, which engaged the latter in a more particular application to the ſtudy of aſtronomy. In 1672, the maſter and fellows of his college preſented him to the rectory of Cheame in Surrey; and February following, Dr. Peter Mews, the maſter, being advanced to the biſhopric of Bath and Wells, appointed Mr. Bernard one of his chaplains. But the following year he quitted all views of preferment, by accepting the Savilian profeſſorſhip of aſtronomy, vacant by the reſignation of Sir Chriſtopher Wren; for, by the ſtatutes of the founder, Sir Henry Savile, the profeſſors are not allowed to hold any other office either eccleſiaſtical or civil.

About this time a ſcheme was ſet on foot at Oxford, of collecting and publiſhing the ancient mathematicians. Mr. Bernard, who had firſt formed the project, collected all the old books publiſhed on that ſubject ſince the invention of printing, and all the MSS. he could diſcover in the Bodleian and Savilian libraries, which he arranged in order of time, and according to the matter they contained. Of this he drew up a ſynopſis or view, which he preſented to biſhop Fell, a great encourager of the undertaking. As a ſpecimen, he publiſhed alſo a few ſheets of Euclid in folio, containing the Greek text, and a Latin verſion, with Proclus's commentary in Greek and Latin, and learned ſcholia and corollaries. He undertook alſo an edition of the "Parva ſyntaxis Alexandrina;" in which, beſides Euclid, are contained the ſmall teatiſes of Theodoſius, Autolycus Menelaus, Ariſtarchus, and Hipſicles: but it was never publiſhed. In 1676, he was ſent to France by Charles II. to be tutor to the dukes of Grafton and Northumberland, natural ſons of the king, by the ducheſs of Cleveland, with whom they then lived at Paris; but the plainneſs and ſimplicity of his manners not ſuiting the gaiety of the ducheſs's family, he continued with them only one year, when he returned to Oxford: he reaped however the advantage, during his ſtay at Paris, of becoming acquainted with moſt of the learned men in that city.

Upon his return to the univerſity, he applied himſelf to his former ſtudies; and though, in conformity to the obligation of his profeſſorſhip,

Digitized by Google

profeſſorſhip, he devoted the greateſt part of his time to mathematics, yet his inclination was now more to hiſtory, chronology, and antiquities. He undertook a new edition of Joſephus, but it was never completed. In 1683, he went again to Leyden, to be preſent at the ſale of Nicholas Heinſius's library: where he purchaſed, at a great price, ſeveral of the claſſical authors, that had been either collated with manuſcripts, or illuſtrated with the original notes of Joſeph Scaliger, Bonaventure Vulcanius, the two Heinſius's, and other celebrated critics. Here he renewed his acquaintance with ſeveral perſons of eminent learning, and was ſo taken with their civilities, and the opportunities he had of making improvements in oriental learning, that he would have ſettled at Leyden, if he could have been choſen profeſſor of the oriental languages in that univerſity; but not being able to compaſs this he returned to Oxford. He began now to be tired of aſtronomy, and his health declining, he was deſirous to reſign; but no other preferment offering, he was obliged to hold his profeſſorſhip ſome years longer than he intended; however, in 1691, being preſented to the rectory of Brightwell in Berkſhire, he ſoon after quitted his profeſſorſhip, and was ſucceeded by David Gregory, profeſſor of mathematics at Edinburgh.

Towards the latter end of his life, he was much afflicted with the ſtone; yet, notwithſtanding this, and other infirmities, he took a third voyage to Holland, to attend the ſale of Golius's manuſcripts. After ſix or ſeven weeks abſence he returned to London, and from thence to Oxford. There he fell into a languiſhing conſumption, which put an end to his life, January 12, 1696, before he was quite fifty-nine years of age. Four days after he was interred in St. John's chapel, where a monument of white marble was ſoon erected for him.

BERNARD (JAMES), profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics, and miniſter of the Walloon church at Leyden, was born September 1, 1658, at Nions in Dauphiné. He had the rudiments of his education in a Proteſtant academy, at Die, in Dauphiné. He went afterwards to Geneva, where he ſtudied philoſophy, and applied to the Hebrew language under the profeſſor Michael Turretin. He returned to France in 1679, and was choſen miniſter of Venterol, a village in Dauphiné. Some time after he was removed to the church of Vinſobres in the ſame province; but the perſecutions raiſed againſt the Proteſtants in France, having obliged him to leave his native country, he retired to Geneva in 1683, and afterwards to Lauſanne in Switzerland. In 1685, he went to Holland, where he was appointed one of the penſionary miniſters of Ganda, and taught philoſophy: but having been married ſince he came to Holland, and the city of Ganda not being very populous, he had not a ſufficient number of ſcholars to maintain his family: and therefore obtained leave to reſide at the Hague, but went to Ganda to preach in his

Digitized by Google

turn, which was about four times a year. Before he went to live at the Hague, he publiſhed a kind of political ſtate of Europe, entitled "Hiſtoire abregée de l'Europe, &c." The work was begun in July, 1686, and continued monthly till December, 1688: it makes five volumes in 12mo. In 1692, he began his "Lettres Hiſtoriques," containing an account of the moſt important tranſactions in Europe, with neceſſary reflections, which was alſo publiſhed monthly, till 1698; it was afterwards continued by other hands, and contains a great many volumes. Mr. Le Clerc having left off his "Bibliotheque Univerſelle," in 1691, Mr. Bernard wrote the greateſt part of the 20th volume, and by himſelf carried on the five following, to the year 1693. In 1699, he collected and publiſhed "Actes et negotiationes de la paix de Ryſwic," in four volumes 12mo: a new edition of this collection was publiſhed in 1707, in five volumes 12mo. He did not put his name to any of theſe works, nor to the general collection of the treaties of peace, which he publiſhed in 1700. But he prefixed it to the "Nouvelles de la republique des Lettres," which was begun in 1698, and continued till December, 1710. This undertaking engaged him in ſome diſputes, particularly with one Mr. de Vallone, a monk, who, having embraced the reformed religion, wrote ſome metaphyſical books concerning predeſtination. Mr. Bernard having given an account of one of theſe books, the author was ſo diſpleaſed with it, that he printed a libel againſt Mr. Bernard, and gave it about privately amongſt his friends. He was alſo engaged in a long diſpute with Mr. Bayle upon the two following queſtions: 1. Whether the general agreement of all nations in favour of a Deity, be a good proof of the exiſtence of a Deity? 2. Whether atheiſm be worſe than idolatry?

Mr. Bernard having acquired great reputation by his works, as well as by his ſermons at Ganda and the Hague, the congregation of the Walloon church at Leyden were deſirous to have him for one of their miniſters; but they could not accompliſh their deſire whilſt King William lived, who refuſed twice to confirm the election of Mr. Bernard, as being a republican in his principles, and delivered his ſentiments too freely in a ſermon before this prince. After the death of King William, he was unanimouſly choſen in 1705; and about the ſame time appointed profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics at Leyden; the univerſity preſenting him with the degrees of doctor of philoſophy, and maſter of arts. In 1716, he publiſhed "A Supplement to Moreri's Dictionary," in two volumes folio. The ſame year he reſumed his "Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres," and continued it till his death, which happened the 27th of April, 1718, in the 60th year of his age.

BERNARDI (John), was the ſon of Count Francis Bernardi, reſident in England from the republic of Genoa, and was deſcended

Digitized by Google

from a very ancient and honourable family, created for their ſervices to the Houſe of Auſtria, counts of the holy Roman empire. He was born in 1657, and was very early enured to misfortunes and impriſonment; for his father being diſguſted at ſome ill uſage he received from the government of Genoa, refuſed to return thither, and being himſelf a native of England, retired into Worceſterſhire, where he ſettled; and being a great lover of gardening, ſpent a conſiderable fortune in improvements of that kind, which, however, did not ſo far amuſe or divert him, as to extinguiſh his ſenſe of the injuries he had received, which ſowered his temper to ſuch a degree, that he frequently confined his ſon John, for very ſlight cauſes, to a dark room, where he allowed him only bread and ſmall beer for ſeveral days; which hard uſage ſo wrought upon his diſpoſition, that he reſolved, at all events, to leave his father's houſe, and to throw himſelf into the world, though a perfect child. Accordingly, in 1670, he quitted his father's ſeat, with a full reſolution never to return thither while the old man lived. He travelled that night ſixteen miles in the road to Coventry, and as day-light began to appear, he took ſhelter in the houſe of a wheelwright, who, upon hearing his melancholy ſtory, promiſed to conceal him, which he performed, and put him into a little room from whence he could look upon the road, and in which he had not been long before he ſaw his father on horſeback, who inquired of the wheelwright, if he had ſeen ſuch a boy as he deſcribed, which being anſwered in the negative, prevented the young man from being carried back to confinement. When the ſecond night came on, he ſet out again for Packington-hall, the ſeat of Sir Clement Fiſher, who married the famous Mrs. Jane Lane, very inſtrumental in preſerving King Charles II. after the famous battle at Worceſter. But on his coming thither, being informed that Sir Clement and his lady were in London, he followed them up to town, and was very hoſpitably received, the lady having been very kind to him at his father's, and often intreated the old gentleman to deal more indulgently with his ſon, and to afford him a liberal education. He was by her recommended to a near relation, Capt. Littleton Clent, who was then in garriſon at Portſmouth, who took him into his company, and cauſed him to be taught his exerciſe as a ſoldier, which gave him the firſt taſte for a military life. While he was under the protection of this gentleman, he very narrowly eſcaped a misfortune, which would have put an early end to his troubles and his life. On the concluſion of the Dutch war, Captain Clent being broke, was no other way in a condition of expreſſing his kindneſs for Mr. Bernardi, than by making him a preſent of twenty pounds. But the loſs of his patron was not the only miſchief which befel him in the year 1673; for he had the ſmall-pox ſoon after, which reduced him very low both in conſtitution and fortune. In this diſtreſs he addreſſed himſelf to his godfather, Colonel Anſelme, who propoſed to him going over

to

Digitized by Google

to Holland, with which he readily complied, and ſoon after his arrival, entered as a private ſoldier into the ſervice of the States, and then liſted in one of the Engliſh independent companies. He was in the famous action of Seneff, in which the Prince of Condé fell on the rear of the prince of Orange's army, and took part of his baggage, but after an obſtinate engagement was obliged to retire. He was alſo preſent at the ſiege of Oudenarde, and afterwards at that of Grave, where he ſerved in the company of Capt. Philip Savage, and had his ſhare in a very dangerous attack on the counterſcarp, in which he was wounded. The place ſurrendered on the 29th of October, 1674. Soon after this, the Engliſh troops in the ſervice of the States being regimented, Mr. Bernardi obtained an enſign's commiſſion from the prince of Orange, dated the 2d of February, 1675, in the company of his godfather, who was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Diſney's regiment. In June following, he was removed, with his godfather, to another regiment, commanded by Sir John Fenwick, and at the cloſe of the year, had the misfortune to be wounded in endeavouring to part two gentlemen in a duel. He was preſent the ſucceeding year, at the ſiege of Maeſtricht, where he had the misfortune to loſe the ſight of one of his eyes, and to be ſhot through one of his arms, the bones of which were ſhivered to ſplinters; when, taking his arm in the lappet of his coat, he crowded back to the breach, and fell down to the bottom among the dead. A ſoldier of his ſeeing him fall, jumped after him, took him up in his arms, and carried him to the ſurgeons in the trenches, where he was dreſſed. The prince of Orange being informed of his behaviour, and that the lieutenant of the major's company of that regiment was killed in the attack, gave his commiſſion to Mr. Bernardi; but it appearing afterwards that the lieutenant was only taken priſoner, he miſſed of this preferment. In April 1677, he married a Dutch lady of a good family, with whom he lived comfortably eleven years. He had a ſhare the next campaign in the battle of St. Omers, at the cloſe of which he was appointed lieutenant in Capt. Philip Savage's company, in which he firſt ſerved by a commiſſion from the prince of Orange, dated September 6, 1677. He was preſent the next year in the battle of Mons, which was the laſt action in the war. After the peace, his godfather, Col. Anſelme, was ſo reduced as to be obliged to ſerve as a private man under Mr. Bernardi, who allowed him double pay, and excuſed him from duty. In 1683, Mr. Bernardi was made captain-lieutenant in Col. Monk's company, and at this time he was in ſo great favour with the prince of Orange, that upon the death of Capt. Jaſper Paſton, brother to the earl of Yarmouth, he had his company given him by a commiſſion from the prince, dated the 17th of November, 1685, which was confirmed by a commiſſion from the States, dated the 3d of December following. At this time his circumſtances were very eaſy, and he had juſt reaſon to be

Digitized by Google

thankful to Providence for the condition he was in, having obtained by his merit a company at the age of twenty-ſeven, the profits of which, together with his wife's fortune, brought him in a clear revenue of 500l. a year. But it was not long that he continued in this eaſy and happy ſituation: for King James II. in the year 1687, having conceived ſome diſpleaſure againſt the States General, demanded the ſix regiments of Britiſh troops that were in their ſervice, and which had been ſo for fifteen years. This the States refuſed; but, at the ſame time, did not conſtrain the officers to ſerve them againſt their will, though care was taken to repreſent to them, in very ſtrong terms, the difference between remaining upon a ſettled eſtabliſhment, and returning home upon an uncertainty. This had ſuch an effect, that out of two hundred and forty officers that were in the whole brigade, no more than ſixty thought proper to obey the king's commands, amongſt whom was Capt. Bernardi. King James was no ſooner informed of this, than he ordered a yacht to ſail for Holland to bring thoſe gentlemen over, to whom he ſent alſo three months pay; and upon their arrival in England, immediately raiſed three new regiments, in order to replace thoſe officers in their commands; and, at the ſame time, iſſued a proclamation, declaring all officers that remained in the ſervice of the ſtates of Holland rebels. But the ſcene was very ſoon changed: his ſerene highneſs proceeded ſoon after on his expedition to England, which brought about the Revolution. One of the firſt ſteps taken by his highneſs after the king was withdrawn, was to ſend an aſſociation to every one of the regiments then in being, which all the officers were required to ſign, importing, that they were determined to defend the prince againſt all perſons whatever, and ſuch officers as refuſed it, were ordered to quit their commands. Amongſt theſe was Capt. Bernardi, who having obtained a paſs for himſelf and his family, he tranſported them to Calais, where, finding many perſons of his own principles in great diſtreſs, the captain pledged his effects for fifty pounds for their relief, though they were worth double as much, and the conſequence was, that he loſt both effects and money. He proceeded from thence to St. Germains, where he was very kindly received, and after a ſhort repoſe, made a long and fatiguing march to Breſt, to wait the return of the French fleet, which carried King James to Ireland, and ſpeedily tranſported 2300 of his adherents to the ſame kingdom. This was in the month of April, 1689, and it was with great difficulty they landed theſe people in Bantrey Bay on the firſt of May, and the next day engaged the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Herbert. The earl of Dover, who was appointed by King James to receive theſe recruits, conducted them directly to Dublin, where they were formed into ſeparate corps, and all the officers had commiſſions given them. Amongſt the reſt, Mr. Bernardi was appointed major of an Iriſh regiment, which was ſoon diſbanded for mutiny; and then he had the like command in the regiment of Mac-

Carthy

Digitized by Google

Carthy Moor, a great Iriſh chief, under whom he ſerved for ſome time. After Marſhal Schomberg landed in that kingdom with twenty thouſand men from England, King James found his affairs in a very declining condition; however, as he had ſtill a ſuperior army, he marched to Ardee, which he fortified, and thereby kept the marſhal in his camp near Dundalk, which being a marſhy, unwholeſome place, half his troops ſoon died of fluxes. While King James was at Ardee, he formed a deſign of ſending the earl of Seaforth into Scotland, in hopes that the preſence of that nobleman might ſupply the loſs of the famous Viſcount Dundee, then lately killed in his ſervice. To aſſiſt the earl in this enterprize, the king directed Major Bernardi, and another field officer, to attend him, which they did, and embarking on board a man of war at Galway, in the weſt of Ireland, ſteered their courſe for Scotland: but before they got clear of the Iriſh coaſt, they met with a ſtorm, by which their bowſprit and fore-maſt were both broke to pieces; upon which the captain with much difficulty and danger worked the ſhip into Broad-haven, in the province of Connaught, from whence the earl ſent Major Bernardi to King James, then in his camp at Ardee, to acquaint him with this unlucky accident, which hindered his intended voyage. King James thereupon ordered the ſhip back again to Galway, and put off the earl's voyage to the next ſpring, when he proceeded, with Sir Thomas Southwell and Major Bernardi, for Scotland, where he ſpeedily raiſed a great body of men for King James's ſervice, and made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for joining Major-General Buchan, who commanded the remains of Lord Dundee's forces, in order to form the ſiege of Inverneſs. But the earl was diſappointed in this deſign, by the ſpeedy march of Major-General Mackay, with a conſiderable body of regular troops into thoſe parts; and while things were in this ſituation, the news came of the total defeat of King James's army at the Boyne, upon which Sir Thomas Southwell prevailed upon the earl to diſmiſs his forces, and to ſurrender himſelf priſoner to Major-General Mackay upon honourable terms. The earl taking this ſtep without the conſent of his uncle, Mr. Colin Mackenzie, and the reſt of his friends, it provoked them to ſuch a degree, that they would have cut Sir Thomas Southwell to pieces, if Major Barnardi had not interpoſed and prevented it. This Mr. Colin Mackenzie took Major Bernardi, and the reſt of the officers that came with him from Ireland, under his protection, and conducted them ſafely to Major-General Buchan, who was then an hundred miles diſtance, and who, upon hearing of the earl of Seaforth's conduct, had diſmiſſed moſt of his forces. Major Bernardi had now nothing more to tranſact in the Highlands; and therefore, as his preſence there could be of no ſervice, he deſired to go to England, and Major-General Buchan approved of it, and ſent for the laird of Glenco, to come with forty of his vaſſals, to receive Bernardi at Invergary, and to conduct and guard him to the

Digitized by Google

the Braes of Monteth, being near an hundred miles, and very difficult travelling over rocks and mountains in that ſeaſon of the year, near the end of October. A great part of the journey was to be performed in the night-time, ſeveral detachments of King William's forces lying in their way, particularly at Inverlochy, or Fort William, a place where was a garriſon of twelve hundred men, and there was no way to climb up an high mountain, but near the gate of the ſaid fortreſs, ſo that it was impoſſible to paſs them but when aſleep and their gate locked. The laird of Glenco's country lying within twenty miles of that garriſon, Major Bernardi arrived ſafe at that gentleman's houſe, and remained there ſome days, to reſt himſelf and recover his ſtrength. After having repoſed himſelf there ſix days, he deſired to proceed on his journey, and the laird appointed forty of his beſt men, under the command of a relation of his own, to conduct him to the Braes of Monteth, places as dangerous and difficult to paſs as any of the way he had come before. The ſame inconveniences, of ſmall garriſons of the government, were in their way, and their parties were continually about the country in the day-time. This made the ſecond part of Major Bernardi's journey to be moſtly night-work: however, he arrived ſafe at the Braes, at which place he was recommended by Major-General Buchan, to one Colonel Duncan Graham, to be then farther directed by him. Major Bernardi proceeded on his journey from the Braes of Monteth, under the conduct of a guide appointed him by Col. Graham, and having no more need of guards, he arrived at Edinburgh in the month of November, in the year 1691. The magiſtrates of that city having heard ſome gentlemen were come from the Highlands, ordered their gates to be ſhut, and a general ſearch to be made for them. Bernardi's landlord getting notice of it, conducted him out of town but half an hour before the order was put in execution, otherwiſe his journey at that time had terminated in ſome priſon at Edinburgh: but eſcaping that, and ſome other dangers, he travelled on from thence to London, meeting with no more difficulties than thoſe of a long winter's journey. Having finiſhed his affairs in London, by diſpoſing of ſome effects he had left with a friend when he went out of England, and by ſelling his Scots horſes, he purpoſed to go over to Flanders, and meeting with two gentlemen of his acquaintance ready to make the ſame voyage, he went with them to Colcheſter, where they were recommended to the maſter of a ſhip, who was in a ſhort time to carry over a lady of great quality to Oſtend; but the wind happening to be fixed in the eaſt, the lady ordered her trunks to be put on board, and then went to a gentleman's houſe about five miles off, charging the maſter to ſend for her as ſoon as the wind came fair. Bernardi and his friends met with two other gentlemen who were ſtrangers to them, and alſo unknown in the town, who were come thither to get a paſſage over in ſame ſhip. They joined company, and lodged all together for

ſome

Digitized by Google

ſome nights at Mr. Cook's, then poſt-maſter in Colcheſter: but having notice of ſome people's inquiſitiveneſs about them, Bernardi and his two friends went to a gentleman's houſe about a mile out of the town, and the other two gentlemen went to the maſter of the ſhip's houſe. The ſecond night after Bernardi and his friends were into the country, intimation was given, that Sir Iſaac Rebow, a juſtice of the peace, had iſſued out his warrant to apprehend them and bring them before him, and the wind coming fair the ſame night, they went directly to the maſter of the ſhip's houſe, to go on board. The maſter of the ſhip told them, that he had ſent a meſſenger to the lady, and expected her in an hour more, and ſent one of his men to conduct them on board a ſhip, and ſaid he would follow them, with the other two gentlemen at his houſe, as ſoon as the lady came. A meſſage came from the lady, that ſhe could not poſſibly come before the next day in the afternoon. Bernardi and his two friends continued on ſhip-board to avoid the juſtice's warrant. The next day, towards the evening, came a company of trained-bands, with five hundred country people, to the key, where the ſhip then lay dry at low water, about two miles from the town, and Bernardi, and the two gentlemen with him, were ſeized, and carried directly to Colcheſter gaol, where the other two gentlemen, and the maſter of the ſhip, had before been made priſoners. The lady who occaſioned all this ſtir was the counteſs of Errol, with whom Mr. Bernardi was not at all acquainted; however, it coſt him a great deal of trouble, and hindered him from purſuing any ſettled courſe of life till a year and a half afterwards, that a bill being preferred againſt him and his friends in Eſſex for high treaſon, was rejected; by which he eſcaped, indeed, any farther ſuffering on this head, but at the expence of ſeveral hundred pounds, a loſs almoſt inſupportable to a man already of a broken fortune. He went afterwards over to Holland, with the earl of Nottingham's paſs, who was then ſecretary of ſtate, and returning within the time preſcribed, merited thereby ſome farther indulgences from his lordſhip. The times being now dangerous for a man of Major Bernardi's ſentiments, who could ſcarcely live ſo cautiouſly as not to give ſome offence, he reſolved to retire into the country, where he lived peaceably, and without ſeeing much company, for ſome months, at a houſe near Brentford. But being obliged to quit this houſe, on account of it's changing it's owner, he came to London again about Chriſtmas 1695, which proved his ruin by a ſeries of very unfortunate accidents, ſuppoſing what he conſtantly profeſſed to be true, that he was in no reſpect privy to the baſe and barbarous conſpiracy for aſſaſſinating King William. For being unhappily at a tavern on Tower-hill, with one Captain Rookwood, who was his old acquaintance, and who was involved in that affair, they were ſeized together, and ſent to the Compter, and afterwards committed to priſon, where he died Sept. 20, 1736.

BERNARDINE,

Digitized by Google

BERNARDINE, an eccleſiaſtic and ſaint, born at Maſſa, in Tuſcany, 1380. He loſt his mother at three years of age, and his father at ſeven. In 1392, his relations ſent for him to Sienna, where he learned grammar under Onuphrius, and philoſophy under John Spaletanus. In 1396 he entered himſelf among the confraternity of the diſciplinaries in the Hoſpital de la Scala in that city; and in 1400, when the plague ravaged all Italy, he attended upon the ſick in that hoſpital with the utmoſt diligence and humanity. In 1404 he entered into a monaſtery of the Franciſcan order, near Sienna, and, having been ordained prieſt, became an eminent preacher. He was afterwards ſent to Jeruſalem, as commiſſary of the Holy Land; and upon his return to Italy viſited ſeveral cities, where he preached with great applauſe. His enemies accuſed him to Pope Martin V. of having advanced in his ſermons erroneous propoſitions; upon which he was ordered to Rome, where he vindicated himſelf, and was allowed to continue his preaching. The cities of Ferrara, Sienna, and Urbino, deſired Pope Eugenius IV. to appoint him their biſhop; but Bernardine refuſed to accept of this honour. He repaired and founded above three hundred monaſteries in that country. He died at Aquila, in Abruzzo, 1444, and was canonized by by Pope Nicholas in 1450.

BERNERS (JULIANA), was born at Roding, in Eſſex, about the beginning of the fifteenth century, being the daughter of Sir James Berners, of Berners Roding, and ſiſter of Richard Lord Berners. The education of Juliana ſeems to have been the very beſt which that age could afford; and her attainments were ſuch, that ſhe is celebrated by various authors for her uncommon learning, and her other fine accompliſhments. Her extraordinary qualifications rendered her every way capable and deſerving of the office ſhe bore, which was that of prioreſs of Sopewell nunnery. This was a cell to, and very near St. Alban's; and a good part of the ſhell of it is ſtill ſtanding. Here ſhe lived in high eſteem, and flouriſhed, according to Bale, Tanner, and Ballard, about the year 1460; but if what we have ſaid concerning her birth be the true account, ſhe muſt have flouriſhed ſomewhat earlier. She was a very beautiful lady, of great ſpirit, and loved maſculine exerciſes, ſuch as hawking, hunting, &c. With theſe ſports ſhe uſed frequently to recreate herſelf; and ſo thoroughly was ſhe ſkilled in them that ſhe wrote treatiſes of hawking, hunting, and heraldry. So well eſteemed were Juliana Berners's treatiſes, and indeed ſo popular were the ſubjects on which they were written, that they were publiſhed in the very infancy of the art of printing. That part of our abbeſs's work which relates to hunting is written in rhyme. It is ſpoken in her own perſon; in which, being otherwiſe a woman of authority, ſhe aſſumes the title of dame. The barbariſm of the times ſtrongly appears in the indelicate expreſſions which Juliana Berners often uſes;

Digitized by Google

and which are equally incompatible with her ſex and profeſſion. The book on Armory begins with the following curious piece of ſacred heraldry: "Of the offspring of the gentilman Jafeth, come Habraham, Moyſes, Aron, and the profettys; and alſo the kyng of the right lyne of Mary, of whom that gentilman Jheſus was borne, very God and man: after his manhode kynge of the land of Jude and of Jues, gentilman by his modre Mary, prince of cote armure, &c." The moſt diligent inquirers have not been able to determine the exact period of Juliana Berners's deceaſe.

BERNIER (FRANCIS), ſurnamed the Mogul, on account of his voyages and reſidence in the Mogul's country, was born at Angers, in France. After he had taken his degree of doctor of phyſic at Montpelier, he gratified a ſtrong natural inclination which he had for travelling. He left his own country in 1654, and went firſt to the Holy Land, and thence into Egypt. He continued a year at Cairo, where he was infected with the plague. He embarked afterwards at Suez for the kingdom of the Mogul, and reſided twelve years at the court of this prince, whom he attended in ſeveral of his journeys, and acted as his phyſician for eight years. Upon his return to France, in 1670, he publiſhed the hiſtory of the countries which he had viſited, and ſeveral other works, in the compoſition of which he ſpent the remainder of his life. He made a voyage to England in 1685, and died three years after at Paris, on the 22d of September, 1688.

BERNINI, or BERNIN (JOHN LAWRENCE), commonly called Cavaliero Bernin, was born at Naples, and became famous for his ſkill in painting, ſculpture, architecture, and mechanics. He began firſt to be known under the pontificate of Paul V. who foretold his future fame as ſoon as he ſaw his firſt performances. Rome is indebted to this artiſt for ſome of her greateſt ornaments. There are in the church of St. Peter, no leſs than fifteen different works of his. Of theſe the moſt admired are the great altar and tabernacle; St. Peter's chair; the tombs of Urban VIII. and Alexander VII.; the equeſtrian ſtatue of Conſtantine; the porticos, ſupported by a great number of pillars, which ſurround the court of St. Peter; the fountain in the ſquare Navonna; the church of St. Andrew, for the novitiate Jeſuits; and the ſtatue of Daphne, in the family of the Borgheſe. In 1665 Bernini was invited to France, to work in the Louvre; and here he executed a buſt of the king, which gained him the applauſe of the whole court. He likewiſe undertook an equeſtrian ſtatue of his majeſty. Bernini died at Rome, the 29th of November, 1680.

BERNOUILLI (DANIEL), was born at Groningen, Feb. 9, 1700. He paſſed ſome time in Italy; and at twenty-four refuſed to be

Digitized by Google

be preſident of an academy meant to have been eſtabliſhed at Genoa; paſſed ſome years at St. Peterſburgh with great credit, and in 1733 returned to Baſil; where he ſucceſſively filled the chair of phyſic, natural and ſpeculative philoſophy. In his firſt work, "Exercitationes Mathematicæ," he took the only title he then had, viz. "Son of John Bernouilli," and never would ſuffer any other to be added to it. This work appeared in Italy, with the great inquiſitor's privilege to it, and it claſſed Bernouilli in the rank of inventors. He gained or divided nine prizes, which were contended for by the moſt illuſtrious mathematicians in Europe, from the Academy of Sciences. His firſt prize he gained at twenty-four years of age. In 1734 he divided one with his father: but this hurt the family union; for the father conſtrued the conteſt itſelf into a want of reſpect, and the ſon did not ſufficiently conceal that he thought (what was really the caſe) his own piece better than his father's. Beſides this, he declared for Newton, againſt whom his father had contended all his life. In 1740 Mr. Bernouilli divided the prize "On the Tides of the Sea" with Euler and Maclaurin. The academy at the ſame time crowned a fourth piece, whoſe only merit was that of being Carteſian; but this was the laſt public act of adoration paid by it to the authority of the author of the Vortices, which it had obeyed, perhaps, too long. In 1748 Mr. Daniel Bernouilli ſucceeded his father in the Academy of Sciences, and was himſelf ſucceeded by his brother John: this place, ſince it's firſt erection, i. e. about 90 years, never having been without a Bernouilli to fill it. He was extremely reſpected at Baſil; and to bow to Daniel Bernouilli, when they met him in the ſtreets, was one of the firſt leſſons which every father gave every child. He uſed to tell two little adventures, which he ſaid had given him more pleaſure than all the other honours he had received. He was travelling with a learned ſtranger, who, being pleaſed with his converſation, aſked his name. "I am Daniel Bernouilli," anſwered he, with great modeſty: "And I," ſaid the ſtranger, "am Iſaac Newton." Bernouilli died in March 1782.

BERNOULLI (James), a celebrated mathematician, was born at Baſil, December 27, 1654. After he had ſtudied polite literature, he learned the old philoſophy of the ſchools; and having taken his degrees in the univerſity of Baſil, applied himſelf to divinity, not ſo much from inclination, as complaiſance to his father. He gave very early proofs of his genius for mathematics, and ſoon became a geometrician, without any aſſiſtance from maſters, and at firſt almoſt without books: for he was not allowed to have any books of this kind; and if one fell by chance into his hands, he was obliged to conceal it, that he might not incur the diſpleaſure of his father, who deſigned him for other ſtudies. This ſeverity made him chooſe for his device, Phaeton driving the chariot of the ſun;

2 with

Digitized by Google

with these words "Invito patre sidera verso"—"I traverse the stars without my father's inclination." It had a particular reference to astronomy, the part of mathematics to which he had first applied himself. But the precautions of his father did not avail, for he pursued his favourite study with great application. In 1676 he began his travels. When he was at Geneva, he fell upon a method to teach a young girl to write, though she had lost her sight when she was but two months old. At Bourdeaux he composed universal gnomonic tables, but they were never published. He returned from France to his own country in 1680. About this time there appeared a comet, the return of which he foretold, and wrote a small treatise upon it, which he afterwards translated into Latin. He went soon after to Holland, where he applied himself to the new philosophy, and particularly to that part of the mathematics which consists in resolving problems and demonstrations. After having visited Flanders and Brabant, he went to Calais, and passed over to England. At London he contracted an acquaintance with all the most eminent men in the several sciences; and had the honour of being frequently present at the philosophical societies held at the house of the famous Mr. Boyle. He returned to his native country in 1682, and exhibited at Basil a course of experiments in natural philosophy and mechanics, which consisted of various new discoveries. The same year he published his essay of "A new System of Comets," and the year following his "Dissertation upon the Weight of Air." In 1684 he was invited to be professor of mathematics at Heidelberg, and would have accepted of this offer, had not his marriage with a lady of good family fixed him in his own country.

Mr. Leibnitz published about this time, in the Acta Eruditorum at Leipsic, some essays on his new *Calculus differentialis*, or *infinimens petits*, but concealed the art and method of it. Mr. Bernoulli, however, and one of his brothers, who was likewise an excellent geometrician, endeavoured to unfold the secret; which they did with so much success, that Mr. Leibnitz declared them to have an equal right with himself to a share in this invention. In 1687 the professorship of mathematics at Basil being vacant, Mr. Bernoulli was appointed his successor. He discharged this trust with universal applause. His reputation drew a great number of foreigners from all parts to hear his lectures. He had an admirable talent in teaching, and adapting himself to the different genius and capacity of his scholars. In 1699 he was admitted into the academy of sciences at Paris as a foreign member; and in 1701 the same honour was conferred upon him by the academy of Berlin. He wrote several pieces in the "Acta Eruditorum of Leipsic," the "Journal des Savans," and the "Histoire de l'Academie des Sciences." At length application to study brought upon him the gout, and by degrees reduced him to a slow fever, of which he died the 16th of August, 1705.

159815

Digitized by Google

BERRIMAN (Dr WILLIAM), was born September 24, 1688, and was the ſon of Mr. John Berriman, apothecary, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and the grandſon of the Rev. Mr. Berriman, rector of Bodington, in Surry. He had his grammar learning at Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, and at Merchant Taylor's ſchool. At ſeventeen years of age he was entered a commoner of Oriel college in Oxford, where he took his ſeveral degrees when he was of proper ſtanding for them. He was curate and lecturer of Allhallows, Thames-ſtreet, and lecturer of St. Michael's, Queenhithe. He was appointed domeſtic chaplain to Dr. Robinſon, biſhop of London, in 1720, and ſoon after collated by him to the living of St. Andrew's, Underſhaft. In 1727 he was elected fellow of Eton college, by the intereſt of Dr. Godolphin, the provoſt, without any ſolicitation. Here he chiefly reſided in the ſummer, and in his parſonage houſe in the winter; where he died, Feb. 5, 1749-50, in the ſixty-ſecond year of his age. His writings are, 1. A ſeaſonable Review of Mr. Whiſton's Account of primitive Doxologies, 1719. 2. An Hiſtorical Account of the Trinitarian Controverſy, in eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture, 1725. 3. A Defence of ſome Paſſages in the Hiſtorical Account, 1731. 4. Brief Remarks on Mr. Chandler's Introduction to the Hiſtory of the Inquiſition, 1733. 5. A Review of the Remarks. 6. Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, 1733, in two vols. 8vo. Beſides theſe, he publiſhed many occaſional ſermons in his life-time; and after his death were publiſhed, by his brother, John Berriman, M. A. from his original manuſcript, "Chriſtian Doctrines and Duties explained and recommended."

BERQUIN (LEWIS DE), a gentleman of Artois, who was burnt for being a Proteſtant, at Paris, in 1529. He was lord of a village, whence he took his name, and for ſome time made a conſiderable figure at the court of France, where he was honoured with the title of King's counſellor. Eraſmus ſays, his great crime was openly profeſſing to hate the monks; and that from hence aroſe his warm conteſt with William Quernus, one of the moſt violent inquiſitors of his time. A charge of hereſy was muſtered up againſt him, and the articles of his accuſation were drawn out of a book which he had publiſhed: he was thereupon committed to priſon; but, when his affair came to a trial, he was acquitted by the judges. His accuſers pretended that he would not have eſcaped, had not the king interpoſed his authority; but Berquin himſelf aſcribed it entirely to the juſtice of his cauſe, and was no more cautious than before. Some time after, Noel Beda and his emiſſaries made extracts from ſome of his books, and accuſed him of pernicious errors, whereupon he was again ſent to priſon, and, the cauſe being tried, ſentence was pronounced againſt him; viz. that his books be committed to the flames, that he retract his errors, and make a proper ſubmiſſion, and if he refuſe to comply, that he be burnt. Being a man of an undaunted,

Digitized by Google

daunted, inflexible ſpirit, he would ſubmit to nothing; and in all probability would at this time have ſuffered death, had not ſome of the judges, who perceived the violence of his accuſers, got the affair to be again heard and examined. It is thought this was owing to the interceſſion of madam the Regent. In the mean time, Francis I. returning from Spain, and finding the danger of his counſellor from Beda and his faction, wrote to the parliament, telling them to be cautious how they proceeded, for that he himſelf would take cognizance of the affair. Soon after Berquin was ſet at liberty, which gave him ſuch courage, that he turned accuſer againſt his accuſers: he proſecuted them for irreligion; though, if he had taken the advice of Eraſmus, he would have eſteemed it a ſufficient triumph that he had got free from the perſecution of ſuch people. But not content, ſays Mr. Bayle, with eſcaping from his accuſers, he muſt needs have the honour of a victory, as a reward of his labour. Is not this like the crane (continues Bayle), who aſked for a reward after he had got his neck ſafe and ſound out of the wolf's throat? He was ſent a third time to priſon, and condemned to a public recantation, and perpetual impriſonment. He would not acquieſce in this judgment; and being therefore condemned as an obſtinate heretic, he was ſtrangled on the Greve, and afterwards burnt. He ſuffered death with great conſtancy and reſolution, being then about forty years of age.

BERTHEAU (Charles), an eminent French Proteſtant divine, long reſident in the city of London, was born in the year 1660, at Montpelier, where his father, whoſe name alſo was Charles, was miniſter. He ſtudied philoſophy and divinity, partly in France, and partly in Holland, and was admitted a miniſter in the ſynod held at Vigan in 1681, being then only twenty-one years of age. He was, however, the next year choſen paſtor to the church of Montpelier; but he did not make any long ſtay in that city, for he was ſoon after promoted to be one of the miniſters of the church of Paris, which met at Charenton. He continued in that ſtation about two years, and though he was yet in very early life, he diſcharged the paſtoral duties to which he was called in a manner greatly to his reputation. But when Lewis the Fourteenth thought proper, by the revocation of the edict of Nantz, to drive his Proteſtant ſubjects out of France, an act equally repugnant to juſtice, humanity, and the dictates of ſound policy, Mr. Bertheau found himſelf obliged to quit his native country. He accordingly came to England in 1685, and the following year was choſen one of the miniſters of the Walloon church, in Threadneedle-ſtreet, London, where he diſcharged the duties of the paſtoral office for about forty-four years, in ſuch a manner as procured very general applauſe. He died on the 25th of December, 1732, in the ſeventy-third year of

Digitized by Google

of his age, exceedingly regretted by his congregation, and by all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him. He was the author of two volumes of sermons, and "Discourses upon the Catechism."

BERTIE (PEREGRINE), son and heir of Richard Bertie, by Catherine, duchess of Suffolk, and (in her own right) baroness Willoughby of Eresby, was in the first year of Queen Elizabeth made a free denizen, by patent bearing date the 2d of August, 1559. On the death of his mother, he claimed the dignity and title of Lord Willoughby of Eresby, wearing his mourning apparel at her funeral in all points as a baron. The Queen having appointed Sir William Cecil, knight, Lord Burleigh, lord high treasurer of England; Thomas earl of Sussex, lord high chamberlain; and Robert earl of Leicester, to hear and see the petition and proofs exhibited by the said Peregrine Bertie, for the dignity of Lord Willoughby of Eresby; and they having made their report to her majesty of his right and title to the same, she commanded them to declare to him that, according to his right, her pleasure was that he should be admitted to the dignity, and be named and called by the title of Lord Willoughby of Eresby. This they did in the Star Chamber, on Friday the 11th of November, 1580 (his father being then living), and placed him at the table with them according to his rank, above many other barons who dined with them, and all of them drank to him by the name of Lord Willoughby; and on Monday the 16th of January following, he took his seat in parliament next to Lord Zouch of Harringworth, according to his rank.

In the year 1582 the lord Willoughby, with the earl of Leicester, and several other noblemen, was commanded to attend the duke of Anjou (then in England, and who was to have married Queen Elizabeth) to Antwerp, which he did, the queen herself going with them as far as Canterbury; and before the end of that year, his lordship was sent ambassador to Frederick II. king of Denmark, under colour of carrying him the order of the Garter: but the chief motive of his embassy was to induce that prince to desist from certain customs, which the English merchant ships paid him in passing the Sound; in which, however, it was not possible to succeed. The lord Willoughby, however, invested his Danish majesty with the ensigns of the order, put on the collar of roses about his neck, and the garter about his leg; but the other ensigns the king took to keep and lay up, refusing to put them on because they were outlandish. He likewise refused to take the usual oath, having denied the same thing before, when he was admitted to the order of St. Michael by the French king.

In 1586 Lord Willoughby distinguished himself at the siege of Zutphen, in the Netherlands; where, in a sharp encounter with the forces

Digitized by Google

forces of that garriſon, he overthrew George Creſiack, at that time commander in chief of the enemy's horſe, and took him priſoner. The year after, he was made general of the Engliſh auxiliary forces in the United Provinces, in the room of the earl of Leiceſter, who was recalled home. There he moſt valiantly defended Bergen-op-Zoom againſt the duke of Parma, who had beſieged it; and did many other ſignal ſervices in Flanders, and acquired great applauſe and reputation. In 1589 he was one of the peers that ſat on the trial of Philip earl of Arundel; and the ſame year he was ſent general of 4000 auxiliaries into France, to the king of Navarre's aſſiſtance, and alſo carried with him 22,000l. ſterling in gold. He aſſiſted, and was very ſerviceable, at the ſiege of Paris, and alſo at the reduction of Mons, Alençon, Falais, Luxon, and Honfleur; and after the fatigue of a long winter's expedition, and a march of about 500 miles, his troops were diſbanded with great commendations for their good ſervice, and a preſent of a diamond ring from the king of France to their brave general the lord Willoughby. This his lordſhip at his death left to his ſon Peregrine, with a charge, upon his bleſſing, to tranſmit it to his heirs.

We did not find his lordſhip engaged in any military exploits after this expedition to France: he had already achieved enough to eſtabliſh his reputation as a great and able commander; and there wanted nothing to raiſe his renown higher than it now was, to render him fairer in the eye of public eſtimation, or to place him in a higher degree of confidence and eſteem with his ſovereign. Of this we have an inconteſtible proof, in a letter written by the queen, with her own hand, to this nobleman, by way of congratulation upon the recovery of his health; at the ſame time gently exhorting him to return again to his employments and to court, from which he voluntarily abſented himſelf; for he had a magnanimity and greatneſs of ſpirit that could not ſubmit to the ſervileneſs and flattery of a court. This letter is penned in ſuch a friendly and familiar ſtyle, with ſuch kind expreſſions of gratitude for his lordſhip's ſervices, and genteel but juſt encomiums upon his merit, as to ſhew much good ſenſe and good nature in the writer. Where his lordſhip was, at the time her majeſty paid him this honour, we are not informed; but, from the letter, it ſhould ſeem that he was ſomewhere abroad, though probably he might be only at Berwick, of which place he was governor about this time, or, however, ſoon after; for his will bears date 7th Auguſt, 1599, at Berwick, five years after the date of the queen's letter. Her majeſty had, ſome years before this, given his lordſhip a proof of her regard for him, by voluntarily offering to ſtand godmother to his firſt-born ſon, Robert, the young general, as ſhe then called him; and which words he verified, as we ſhall ſee hereafter. This great nobleman departed this life in the beginning of the year 1601, and was buried, according

Digitized by Google

cording to his desire, in the parish church of Spilsby, in the county of Lincoln, where a monument was erected to his memory.

BERTIE (ROBERT), was born at London, December 16, 1582. Her majesty Queen Elizabeth, and the earls of Essex and Leicester, were his sponsors. This nobleman, when he was very young, shewed an unusual forwardness and inclination to arms and military exercises, and was present at several sieges; as that of Amiens, under Sir John Baskerville and Sir Arthur Savage; that of Cadiz, under the earls of Essex and Nottingham, in 1596, where he was knighted for his valiant behaviour; and at the famous battle of Newport, fought between Prince Maurice and the Archduke, in the year 1600, when he was three times unhorsed, but remained still undaunted, and where eight hundred Englishmen lost their lives. He was with the earl of Cumberland when he took the caracks at Porto-Rico; and also with Sir Richard Levefon, and Sir William Monson, in 1602, when they took the great Spanish carack, worth a million of crowns, and dispersed eleven gallies that guarded her. Having seen most of the courts and countries in Europe, his lordship, in the first year of King James I. set up his claim to the earldom of Oxford, as also to the title of Bulbeck, Sandford, and Badlesmere, and to the office of lord high chamberlain of England, as son and heir to Mary, the sole daughter to that great family. After much dispute he had judgment in his behalf for the office of lord high chamberlain, and the same year took his seat above all the barons. His lordship was afterwards created a knight of the Bath, at the installation of Prince Charles, afterwards king of England. During the peaceable reign of King James, he lived quietly at his seat in Lincolnshire; but in the next reign, which found employment enough for the most active mind, he greatly distinguished himself. In the second year of King Charles I. he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Lindsey In 1628 he was made admiral, in the room of the duke of Buckingham, murdered by Felton at Portsmouth; in a few days after which he sailed with a large fleet to the relief of Rochelle, where he made many brave attempts to break through the great barricado across the entry of that port, but all in vain. Four years after, he was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council. The next year, the seventh of King Charles I. he was made lord high constable of England, for the trial of Lord Rea and David Ramsay, in the court military; which patent was revoked the 20th of May. In the ninth of Charles I. he commanded a fleet of forty sail of men of war, for securing the narrow seas and the trade of England. In the eleventh of Charles I. he was constituted lord high admiral of England, having, according to the historian, been admiral at sea in several expeditions; and in 1639, on the

Digitized by Google

the Scots taking arms, he was made governor of Berwick. In 1640 he was made lord high conſtable of England for the trial of Lord Strafford, of which he had the management, being alſo at that time ſpeaker of the Houſe of Peers. This ſame year his majeſty declared him general of his forces; and he was ever near his majeſty's perſon, aſſiſting him, to the very utmoſt of his power and abilities, with his advice in council, and his experience and valour in the field, as we ſhall ſoon ſee. He and his ſon, the lord Willoughby of Ereſby, afterwards earl of Lindſey, were among thoſe lords who left the Houſe of Peers, and followed the king to York, in 1642; where they entered into and ſigned a ſolemn engagement, to ſtand by his majeſty, in defence of his perſon, crown, and dignity, and the maintenance of the eſtabliſhed laws and religion, with their lives and fortunes; and accordingly the earl of Lindſey and his ſon raiſed the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham for the king's defence. They afterwards joined with the other lords, then with the king at York, in a declaration or teſtimony in vindication of his majeſty; proteſting they were fully perſuaded he had no intention of making war upon the parliament, as was then reported, but that all his endeavours tended to the firm and conſtant ſettlement of the Proteſtant religion, the juſt privileges of parliament, the liberty of the ſubject, and the law, peace, and proſperity of his kingdom. Both theſe declarations were printed and publiſhed, with the lords names thereto, remaining as monuments of their loyalty, and zeal for the honour of their ſovereign. The brave earl of Lindſey, this ſame year, gave the laſt proof of his affection for his majeſty, and of his own perſonal bravery, in the battle of Edgehill, fought on the 23d of October, 1642, in which his lordſhip was killed, receiving a ſhot in his thigh at the head of his own regiment; and his ſon, the lord Willoughby, taken priſoner. After his lordſhip was wounded, and taken away by the enemy, he continued, even with his dying breath, his endeavours to ſerve his royal maſter, by ſeriouſly exhorting the parliamentarian officers to return to their obedience and duty to the king. He died before his wounds could be dreſſed, by mere loſs of blood.

BERTIE (MONTAGUE), whom in the laſt article we have followed, by the name of Lord Willoughby of Ereſby, to the battle of Edge-hill, where we have ſeen he was taken priſoner, by endeavouring to reſcue his father, being afterwards exchanged, went to Oxford, where the king then was, who joyfully received him, and he as reſolutely adhered to his majeſty's ſervice, commanding the regiment of life-guards in ſeveral battles; as at Newbury twice, Croprody, Leſtwithiel, and other places; as alſo in the fatal battle of Naſeby, where he was wounded. He had a ſhare likewiſe in all the misfortunes of that king, being one of the gentlemen of his royal bedchamber, and of his privy-council, attending him even

Digitized by Google

to the time his majesty put himself into the hands of the Scots. At the treaty in the Isle of Wight, the king sent for him to be one of his commissioners and advisers. After the execution of the king, the earl of Lindsey, together with the duke of Richmond, the marquis of Hertford, and earl of Southampton, desired leave to perform the last duty to their dead master, and to wait upon him to his grave, which they were permitted to do; and accordingly they attended the royal corpse to Windsor, where it was buried. After this, the lord Lindsey compounded, and lived privately, expecting and endeavouring the restoration of monarchy and episcopacy; which being effected, King Charles II. constituted him one of his privy council, and his lordship was also appointed one of the judges at the trials of the regicides; and afterwards elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, at a chapter held at Whitehall, the first of April, 1661. At the king's coronation, exhibiting his claim for the exercising that great hereditary office of lord high chamberlain of England, and for the reception of such fees and benefits as his noble ancestors had heretofore enjoyed, he did accordingly, on that solemn occasion, execute the office of lord high chamberlain, and received those fees and benefits which were of right his due. His lordship died at Campden-house in Kensington, the 25th of July, 1666, aged fifty-eight years.

BERTIUS (PETER), a man distinguished by religious adventures as well as letters, was born in a small town of Flanders, 1565. He became professor of philosophy at Leyden, but lost his professorship for taking part with the Arminians. He went to Paris, where he abjured the Protestant religion in 1620, was made cosmographer to the king, and royal professor extraordinary of mathematics. He died in 1629, aged 64, and left some better things behind him that he had written about the Gomarists and Arminians. 1. Commentaria Rerum Germanicarum, 12mo. 2. A good edition of Ptolemy's Geography, in Greek and Latin, folio. 3. De Aggeribus et Pontibus. 4. Introductio in Universam Geographiam.

BERTON (WILLIAM), an eminent divine of the fourteenth century, and doctor in that faculty, flourished about the year 1381, in the reign of Richard II. and was some time chancellor of the university of Oxford. He is chiefly remarkable for his opposition to the doctrines of Wickliff: for by virtue of his office, as governor of the university, he appointed twelve censors, six of the order of Mendicants, and six seculars, consisting of divines and lawyers, to examine Wickliff's opinions, who accordingly declared him an heretic. He wrote likewise against that pretended heresiarch; and for this reason it is that his character is so differently represented by different authors.

BESSARION,

Digitized by Google

BESSARION, titular patriarch of Conſtantinople, and archbiſhop of Nice, and one of thoſe illuſtrious perſons who contributed to the reſtoration of letters in the fifteenth century, was born at Trebiſond. He was very zealous to reunite the Greek with the Latin church, and engaged the emperor John Paleologus to intereſt himſelf in bringing this great work about. He paſſed into Italy, appeared at the council of Florence, harangued the fathers, and made himſelf admired, as well by his modeſty, as by his uncommon abilities. The Greek ſchiſmatics conceived ſo mortal an averſion to him, that he was obliged to remain in Italy; where Pope Eugenius IV. honoured him with the purple in 1439. He fixed his abode at Rome, and would have been raiſed to the papal chair, if Cardinal Alain had not oppoſed it, as injurious to the Latin church, to chuſe a Greek, however illuſtrious. He was employed in ſeveral embaſſies, but that to France proved fatal to him. When legate at this court, he happened to viſit the duke of Burgundy before he ſaw Lewis XI. which ſo diſconcerted the capricious haughty monarch, as to occaſion him a very ungracious reception: nay, the king even took the cardinal legate by his moſt magnificent beard, ſaying, in his fine Latin, "Barbara Græca genus retinent quod habere ſolebant;" and this affront ſo chagrined the cardinal, as to occaſion his death at Ravenna, upon his return, in 1472.

Beſſarion left ſome works, which rank among thoſe that helped to revive letters; as, "Defenſio Doctrinæ Platonicæ," &c. "Tranſlations of ſome Pieces of Ariſtotle; Orations, Epiſtles," &c.

BETHAM (EDWARD, B. D.) received his education at Eton, of which ſeminary he was a diſtinguiſhed ornament; was elected from thence to King's college, Cambridge, in 1728, of which he became a fellow in 1731; was ſome time burſar, and by the provoſt and fellows, when ſenior fellow, was preſented to the living of Greenford, in Middleſex. In 1771 the provoſt and fellows of Eton elected him to the vacant fellowſhip in that ſociety. So unexceptionable was his life, that he may truly be ſaid to have made no enemy in the progreſs of it. Of manners gentle, of friendſhip moſt ſuſceptible, of knowledge extenſive, he acquired the praiſe and commendation of all men. His fortune was not extenſive, yet his liberality kept more than equal pace with it, and pointed out objects and things to which it was impoſſible for his nature to reſiſt lending his aſſiſtance. In his life-time he gave two thouſand pounds for the better maintaining a botanical garden at Cambridge, thereby encouraging a ſtudy which did peculiar honour to his taſte, and materially benefited mankind. So humane was his diſpoſition, that he founded and endowed a charity-ſchool in his own pariſh; and this moſt nobly in his life-time, when avarice might have forbid it, or the fear of want might have excepted againſt it. As in his life he indicated the moſt extenſive liberality, ſo at his death he exhi-

Digitized by Google

bited a lasting record of his gratitude. Impressed with the highest sense of the munificence of the royal founder of Eton, within whose walls he had imbibed the first seeds of education, he by his will directed a statue of marble, in honour of Henry VI. to be erected at the expence of six hundred pounds.

BETTERTON (THOMAS), a famous English actor, generally styled the English Roscius. He was born in Tothill-street, Westminster, 1635; and, after having left school, is said to have been put apprentice to a bookseller. The particulars, however, relating to the early part of his life, are not ascertained. It is generally thought that he made his first appearance on the stage in 1656, or 1657, at the opera-house in Charter-house-yard, under the direction of Sir William d'Avenant. He continued to perform here till the Restoration, when King Charles granted patents to two companies; the one was called the king's company, and the other the duke's. The former acted at the theatre royal in Drury-lane, and the latter at the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields. Betterton went over to Paris, at the command of King Charles II. to take a view of the French scenery; and at his return made such improvements, as added greatly to the lustre of the English stage. For several years both companies acted with the highest applause, and the taste for dramatic entertainments was never stronger than whilst these two companies played. The two companies were, however, at length united; though the time of this union is not precisely known, Gildon placing it in 1682, and Cibber in 1684.

Betterton soon attracted the notice of his sovereign, the protection of the nobility, and the general respect of all ranks of people. The patentees, however, as there was now only one theatre, began to consider it as a means of accumulating wealth to themselves by the labours of others; and this had such an influence on their conduct, that the actors had many hardships imposed upon them, and were oppressed in the most tyrannical manner. Betterton endeavoured to convince the managers of the injustice and absurdity of such a behaviour, which language not pleasing them, they began to give away some of his capital parts to young actors, supposing this would abate his influence. This policy hurt the patentees, and proved of service to Betterton; for the public resented having plays ill acted, when they knew they might be acted better. The best players attached themselves wholly to Betterton, urging him to turn his thoughts on some method of procuring himself and them justice. Having a general acquaintance with people of fashion, he represented the affair in such a manner, that at length, by the intercession of the earl of Dorset, he procured a patent for building a new playhouse in Lincoln's-inn-fields, which he did by subscription. The new theatre was opened in 1695. Mr. Congreve accepted a share with this company, and the first play they acted was his comedy of "Love

Digitized by Google

"Love for Love." The king honoured it with his presence; when Betterton spoke a prologue, and Mrs. Bracegirdle an epilogue, on the occasion. But notwithstanding all the advantages this company enjoyed, and the favourable reception they at first met with, yet they were unable to keep up their run of success above two or three seasons. Vanbrugh and Cibber, who wrote for the other house, were expeditious in their productions; and the frequency of new pieces gave such a turn in their favour, that Betterton's company, with all their merit, must have been undone, had not "The Mourning Bride," and "The Way of the World," come to their relief, and saved them at the last extremity. In a few years, however, it appearing that they could not maintain their independence without some new support from their friends, the patrons of Betterton opened a subscription for building a theatre in the Haymarket, which was finished in 1706. Betterton, however, being now grown old, and his health much impaired by constant application, declined the management of this house, resigning it entirely to Sir John Vanbrugh and Mr. Congreve; but from the decay of Betterton, many of the old players dying, and other accidents, a re-union of the companies seemed necessary, and accordingly took place soon after.

When Betterton had reached seventy, his infirmities increased to a great degree, and his fits of the gout were extremely severe. His circumstances also grew daily worse and worse, yet he kept up a remarkable spirit and serenity of mind, and acted when his health would permit. The public, remembering the pleasure he had given them, would not allow so deserving a man, after fifty years service, to withdraw without some marks of their bounty. In the spring of 1709, a benefit, which was then a very uncommon favour, was granted to him, and the play of "Love for Love" was acted for this purpose. He himself performed Valentine; Mrs. Bracegirdle and Mrs. Barry, though they had quitted the stage, appeared on this occasion, the former in the character of Angelica, and Mrs. Barry in that of Frail. After the play was over, these two actresses appeared leading on Betterton; and Mrs. Barry spoke an epilogue, written by Mr. Rowe.

Betterton got by this benefit five hundred pounds; and a promise was given him that the favour should be annually repeated as long as he lived. September 20, in the succeeding winter, he performed the part of Hamlet, with great vivacity. This activity of his kept off the gout longer than usual, but the fit returned upon him in the spring with greater violence, and it was the more unlucky, as this was the time of his benefit. The play he fixed upon was "The Maid's Tragedy," in which he acted the part of Melanthus, and notice was given thereof by his friend the Tatler; but the fit intervening, that he might not disappoint the town, he was obliged to submit to external applications, to reduce the swelling of his feet, which enabled him to appear on the stage, though he was obliged to use a slipper.

Digitized by Google

flipper. He was obſerved that day to have a more than ordinary ſpirit, and met with ſuitable applauſe; but the unhappy conſequence of tampering with his diſtemper was, that it flew into his head, and killed him. He died April 28, 1710, and was interred in Weſtminſter-abbey.

The following dramatic works were publiſhed by Mr. Betterton. 1. The Woman made a Juſtice, a Comedy. 2. The unjuſt Judge; or, Appius and Virginia, a Tragedy; written originally by Mr. John Webſter, an old poet, who flouriſhed in the reign of James I. It was only altered by Mr. Betterton. 3. The amorous Widow, or the wanton Wife; a play written on the plan of Moliere's George Dandin.

BETTS (JOHN), an eminent phyſician in the ſeventeenth century, was ſon of Mr. Edward Betts by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Mr. John Venables, of Rapley, in Hampſhire. He was born at Wincheſter, and educated there in grammar learning. From thence he was elected a ſcholar of Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford, in February 1642. He took the degree of bachelor of arts Feb. 9, 1646. Being ejected by the viſitors appointed by the parliament in 1648, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, and commenced doctor in that faculty April 11, 1654, having accumulated the degrees. He practiſed with great ſucceſs at London, but chiefly among the Roman Catholics, being himſelf of that perſuaſion. He was afterwards appointed phyſician in ordinary to King Charles II. The time of his death is not certainly known. Dr. Betts wrote the two following phyſical treatiſes, viz. 1. Of the Origin and Nature of the Blood. 2. The Anatomy of Thomas Parr, who died in the 152d year and ninth month of his age, with the Obſervations of the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, and others of the king's phyſicians who were preſent.

BEVERIDGE (WILLIAM), a learned Engliſh divine, was born at Barrow, in Leiceſterſhire, 1638. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; where he applied with great aſſiduity to the Oriental languages, and made ſuch proficiency in this part of learning, that at eighteen years of age he wrote "A Treatiſe on the Excellency and Uſe of the Oriental Tongues; eſpecially the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan; with a Syriac Grammar." Jan. 3, 1660-1, he was ordained deacon by Robert biſhop of Lincoln, and prieſt the 31ſt of that month; and about the ſame time was preſented to the vicarage of Yealing in Middleſex, which he reſigned about a year after, upon his being choſen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, by the mayor and aldermen of London. He applied himſelf to the diſcharge of his miniſtry with the utmoſt zeal and aſſiduity. He was highly inſtructive in his diſcourſes from the pulpit; and his labours were crowned with ſuch ſucceſs, that he was

ſtyled

Digitized by Google

ſtyled "the great reviver and reſtorer of primitive piety." Biſhop Hinchman, his diocefan, having conceived a great eſteem for him, collated him to a prebend of St. Paul's, Dec. 22, 1674; and his ſucceſſor, Dr. Compton, conferred upon him the archdeaconry of Colcheſter, Nov. 3, 1681. Nov. 5, 1684, he was inſtalled prebendary of Canterbury, and about the ſame time appointed chaplain to King William and Queen Mary. In 1691 he was offered, but refuſed to accept of, the ſee of Bath and Wells, vacant by the deprivation of Dr. Kenn, on his refuſing to take the oaths to William and Mary: but ſome time after he accepted that of St. Aſaph, and was conſecrated July 16, 1704. On his advancement to the epiſcopal chair, he wrote a moſt pathetic letter to the clergy of his diocefe, recommending to them "the duty of catechiſing and inſtructing the people committed to their charge in the principles of the Chriſtian religion, to the end they might know what they were to believe, and do, in order to ſalvation;" and to enable them to do this the more effectually, he ſent them a plain expoſition upon the church catechiſm. This good prelate did not enjoy his epiſcopal dignity above three years and ſome months; for he died March the 5th, 1707, in the 71ſt year of his age, and was buried in St Paul's cathedral. He left the greateſt part of his eſtate to the ſocieties for propagating Chriſtian knowledge. He was alſo a benefactor to the vicarage of Barrow, where he was born, and to the curacy of Mount Sorrel, in the parliſh of Barrow.

Biſhop Beveridge has had a high character given him by ſeveral writers. The author of a letter publiſhed in the Guardian, having made an extract out of the biſhop's firſt ſermon, in the ſecond volume, relating to the Deity, tells us, that it may, for acuteneſs of judgment, ornament of ſpeech, and true ſublime, be compared with any of the choiceſt writings of the ancient fathers, or doctors of the church, who lived neareſt to the apoſtles times.

Biſhop Beveridge left many learned works. Thoſe publiſhed by himſelf are as follow: 1. De Linguarum Orientalium Præſtantia. 2. Inſtitutionum Chronologicarum Libri Duo. 3. Synodikon, ſive Pandectæ S.S. apoſtolorum et conciliorum. 4. Codex Canonum Eccleſiæ Primitivæ vindicatus et illuſtratus. 5. The Church Catechiſm explained. Beſides the abovementioned works of this prelate, we have the following, publiſhed after his death. 6. Private Thoughts upon Religion. 7. Private Thoughts upon a Chriſtian Life. 8. The great Neceſſity and Advantage of public Prayer and frequent Communion. 9. One hundred and fifty Sermons and Diſcourſes on ſeveral Subjects. 10. Theſaurus Theologicus; or, A complete Syſtem of Divinity. 11. A Defence of the Book of Pſalms, collected into Engliſh Metre, by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others. 12. Expoſition of the Thirty-nine Articles.

Digitized by Google

BEVERLAND (HADRIAN), born at Middleburgh in Zealand, was a man of genius, but proſtituted his talents by employing them in the compoſition of looſe and obſcene pieces. He took the degree of doctor of law, and became an advocate; but his paſſion for polite literature diverted him from any purſuits in that way. He was a paſſionate admirer of Ovid, Catullus, Petronius, and ſuch authors. Mr. Wood tells us, that Beverland was at the univerſity of Oxford in 1672. His treatiſe on original ſin involved him in great trouble and difficulties. He was committed to priſon at the Hague, and his book condemned to be burnt; he was diſcharged however after he had paid a fine, and taken an oath that he would never write again upon ſuch ſubjects. He removed to Utrecht, where he led a moſt diſſolute life, and boaſted every where of his book, which had been burnt at the Hague. His behaviour at length obliged the magiſtrates to ſend him notice privately, that they expected he ſhould immediately leave the city. He removed from thence to Leyden, where he wrote a ſevere ſatire againſt the magiſtrates and miniſters of that city, under the title of "Vox Clamantis in deſerto," which was diſperſed in manuſcript: but finding after this, that it would not be ſafe for him to remain in Holland, he went over to England, where Dr. Iſaac Voſſius procured him a penſion. His income was inconſiderable, yet he ſpent the greateſt part of it in purchaſing ſcarce books, obſcene deſigns, pictures, medals, and ſtrange ſhells. He ſeems afterwards to have repented of his irregular life, and to have been ſorry he had written ſuch pieces: and as an atonement he is ſaid to have publiſhed his Treatiſe de Fornicatione Cavenda in 1698. He tells us, in an advertiſement prefixed to this book, that it was the reſult of his repentance. Yet, notwithſtanding this, his ſincerity has been ſuſpected; and it has been alledged, that he wrote this laſt piece with no other view than to raiſe the curioſity of mankind, to inquire after the former. After Voſſius's death, he fell into the moſt extreme poverty, and incurred an univerſal hatred from the many violent ſatires which he had written againſt different perſons. Beſides this misfortune, his head began to be a little turned; and in the year 1712, he wandered from one part of England to another, imagining that two hundred men had confederated to aſſaſſinate him. He died ſoon after.

BEVERLY (JOHN OF), in Latin Joannes Beverlacius, archbiſhop of York in the eighth century, was born of a noble family among the Engliſh Saxons, at Harpham, a ſmall town in Northumberland. He was firſt a monk, and afterwards abbot of the monaſtery of St. Hilda. He was inſtructed in the learned languages by Theodore, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and was juſtly eſteemed one of the beſt ſcholars of his time. Alfred of Beverly, who wrote his Life, pretends that he ſtudied at Oxford, and took there the degree of maſter of arts; but Biſhop Godwin aſſures us this cannot be true, becauſe ſuch

Digitized by Google

ſuch diſtinction of degrees was not then known at Oxford, nor any where elſe in the Chriſtian world. Our abbot's merit recommended him to the favour of Alfred, king of Northumberland, who, in the year 685, advanced him to the ſee of Haguſtald, or Hexham, and, upon the death of archbiſhop Boſa in 687, tranſlated him to that of York. This prelate was tutor to the famous Bede, and lived in the ſtricteſt friendſhip with Acca, and other Anglo-Saxon doctors, ſeveral of whom he put upon writing comments on the ſcriptures. He likewiſe founded, in 704, a college at Beverly for ſecular prieſts. After he had governed the ſee of York thirty-four years, being tired with the tumults and confuſions of the church, he diveſted himſelf of the epiſcopal character, and retired to Beverly; and four years after died, on the 7th of May, 721.

BEZA (THEODORE), a moſt zealous promoter and defender of the reformed church, was born at Vezelai, in Burgundy, June the 24th, 1519. He was brought up by his uncle Nicholas de Beza, counſellor of the parliament of Paris, till December 1528, when he was ſent to Orleans under the care of Melchior Wolmar. He lived ſeven years with Wolmar, under whom he made an extraordinary progreſs in polite learning, and from him imbibed the principles of the Proteſtant religion. His uncle intended him for the bar. The law however not ſuiting his diſpoſition, he beſtowed moſt of his time in reading the Greek and Latin authors, and in compoſing verſes. He took his licentiate's degree in 1539, and went to Paris. He had made a promiſe to a young woman to marry her publicly as ſoon as certain obſtacles ſhould be removed, and in the mean time not to engage himſelf in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. A ſudden and dangerous illneſs prevented him ſome time from putting his deſign in execution, but as ſoon as he had recovered, he fled with this woman to Geneva, where he arrived October 24th, 1548, and from thence went to Tubingen, to ſee Melchior Wolmar. The year after he accepted of the Greek profeſſorſhip at Lauſanne, which he held for nine or ten years, and then returned to Geneva, where he became a Proteſtant miniſter. He did not confine himſelf whilſt he held his profeſſorſhip to the Greek lectures, but alſo read in French on the New Teſtament, and publiſhed ſeveral books whilſt he reſided at Lauſanne. Having ſettled at Geneva in 1559, he adhered to Calvin in the ſtricteſt manner, and became in a little time his colleague in the church and in the univerſity. He was ſent to Nerac, to the king of Navarre, to confer with him upon affairs of importance. This prince had expreſſed his deſire, both by letters and deputies, that Theodore Beza might aſſiſt at the conference of Poiſſi; and the ſenate of Geneva complied with his requeſt: nor could they have made choice of a perſon more capable of doing honour to the cauſe, for Beza was an excellent ſpeaker, knew the world, and had a great ſhare of wit. The whole audience hearkened attentively to

Digitized by Google

his harangue, till he touched upon the real preſence, on which ſubject he dropt an expreſſion which occaſioned ſome murmuring. Throughout the whole conference he behaved himſelf as a very able man. He often preached before the king of Navarre and the prince of Conde. After the maſſacre of Vaſſi, he was deputed to the king, to complain of this violence; the civil war followed ſoon after, during which the prince of Conde kept him with him. Beza was preſent at the battle of Dreux, and did not return to Geneva till after the peace of 1563. He reviſited France in 1568. He publiſhed ſeveral books after his return to Geneva. He went again to France in 1571, to aſſiſt at the national ſynod of Rochelle, of which he was choſen moderator. The year after he was preſent at that of Niſmes, where he oppoſed the faction of John Morel. He was at the conferences of Montbeliard, in 1586, where he diſputed with John Andreas, a divine of Tubingen. Beza deſired that the diſpute might be held by arguments in form; but he was obliged to comply with his adverſary, who was unwilling to be conſtrained by the rules of ſyllogiſm. In 1588, he was at the ſynod of Bern, when the doctrine of Samuel Huberus, relating to our juſtification before God, was condemned.

The infirmities of old age beginning to fall heavy upon him in 1597, he could ſeldom ſpeak in public; and at laſt, in the beginning of 1600, he left it entirely off. However, in 1597, he wrote ſome animated verſes againſt the Jeſuits, on occaſion of the report that was made of his death, and of his having before he died made profeſſion of the Roman faith. He lived till October 13, 1605. He was a man of extraordinary merit, and one who did great ſervices to the Proteſtant cauſe, which expoſed him to innumerable ſlanders and calumnies; but he ſhewed both the Catholics and Lutherans, that he underſtood how to defend himſelf. His poems, entitled "Juvenilia," have made a great noiſe. They have been thought to contain verſes too free, and not ſuited to the purity of the Chriſtian religion.

BIDDLE (JOHN), an eminent writer amongſt the Socinians, was born in 1615, at Wotten-under-Edge, in Glouceſterſhire. He was educated at the free-ſchool in this town; and being a promiſing youth, was noticed by George Lord Berkeley, who made him an allowance of ten pounds a-year. In 1634, he was ſent to Oxford, and entered at Magdalen-hall. June 23, 1683, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and ſoon after was invited to be maſter of the ſchool of his native place, but declined it. May 20, 1691, he took his degree of maſter of arts; and the magiſtrates of Glouceſter having choſen him maſter of the free ſchool of St. Mary de Crypt in that city, he went and ſettled there, and was much eſteemed for his diligence. Falling however into ſome opinions concerning the Trinity, different to thoſe commonly received, and having expreſſed his

Digitized by Google

his thoughts with much more freedom, he was accuſed of hereſy: and being ſummoned before the magiſtrates, he exhibited in writing a confeſſion, which not being thought ſatisfactory, he was obliged to make another more explicit than the former. When he had fully conſidered this doctrine, he compriſed it in twelve arguments drawn from the Scripture; wherein the commonly received opinion, touching the Deity of the Holy Spirit, is refuted. An acquaintance who had a copy of them, having ſhewed them to the magiſtrates of Glouceſter, and to the parliament committee then reſiding there, he was committed, Dec. 2, 1645, to the common gaol (though at that time afflicted by a ſore fever), to remain in that place till the parliament ſhould take cognizance of the matter. However, an eminent perſon in Glouceſter procured his enlargement by giving ſecurity for his apppearance when the parliament ſhould ſend for him. June 1646, Archbiſhop Uſher, paſſing through Glouceſter in his way to London, had a conference with our author, and endeavoured, but in vain, to convince him of his errors. Six months after he had been ſet at liberty he was ſummoned to appear at Weſtminſter, and the parliament appointed a committee to examine him; before whom he freely confeſſed, that he did not acknowledge the commonly received notion of the Divinity of the Holy Ghoſt; but, however, was ready to hear what could be oppoſed to him, and if he could not make out his opinion to be true, honeſtly to own his error. But being wearied with tedious and expenſive delays, he wrote a letter to Sir Henry Vane, a member of the committee, requeſting him either to procure his diſcharge, or to make a report of his caſe to the Houſe of Commons. The reſult of this was, his being committed to the cuſtody of one of their officers, which reſtraint continued the five years following. He was at length referred to the aſſembly of divines then ſitting at Weſtminſter, before whom he often appeared, and gave them in writing his twelve arguments, which were publiſhed the ſame year. Upon their publication, he was ſummoned to appear at the bar of the Houſe of Commons; where being aſked, "Whether he owned this treatiſe, and the opinions therein?" he anſwered in the affirmative. Upon which he was committed to priſon, and the houſe ordered, September 6, 1647, that the book ſhould be called in and burnt by the hangman, and the author be examined by the committee of plundered miniſters. But Mr. Biddle drew a greater ſtorm upon himſelf by two tracts he publiſhed in 1648, "A Confeſſion of Faith touching the Holy Trinity according to the Scripture:" and "The Teſtimonies of Irenæus, Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, Novatianus, Theophilus, Origen, alſo of Arnobius, Lactantius, Euſebius, Hilary, and Brightman, concerning that one God, and the Perſons of the Holy Trinity, together with Obſervations on the ſame." As ſoon as they were publiſhed, the aſſembly of divines ſolicited the parliament, and procured an ordinance, inflicting death upon thoſe that held opinions contrary to the received doctrine about the Trinity, and ſevere penalties upon thoſe who differed in leſſer mat-

Digitized by Google

ters. Biddle, however, escaped by a dissention in the parliament, part of which was joined by the army; many of whom, both officers and soldiers, being liable to the severities of the ordinance above-mentioned, it therefore from that time lay unregarded for several years. Biddle had now more liberty allowed him by his keepers, who suffered him, upon security given, to go into Staffordshire, where he lived some time with a justice of the peace, who entertained him with great hospitality, and at his death left him a legacy. Serjeant John Bradshaw, president of the council of state, his mortal enemy, having got intelligence of this indulgence granted him, caused him to be recalled, and more strictly confined. In this confinement he spent his whole subsistence, and was reduced to great indigence, till he was employed by Roger Daniel of London, to correct an impression of the Septuagint Bible, which that printer was about to publish: and this gained him for some time a comfortable subsistence. In 1654, the parliament published a general act of oblivion, when Biddle was restored to his liberty. This he improved among those friends he had gained in London, in meeting together every Sunday for expounding the scripture, and discoursing thereupon; by which means his opinions concerning the unity of God, Christ his only Son, and his Holy Spirit, were so propagated, that the Presbyterian ministers became highly offended. The same year he published his "Twofold Scripture Catechism," which coming into the hands of some of the members of Cromwell's parliament, meeting Sept. 3, 1654, a complaint was made against it in the House of Commons. Upon this, the author being brought to the bar, and asked, "Whether he wrote that book?" answered by asking, "Whether it seemed reasonable, that one brought before a judgment-seat as a criminal, should accuse himself?" After some debates and resolutions, he was, December 13, committed close prisoner to the Gatehouse. A bill likewise was ordered to be brought in for punishing him; but, after about six months imprisonment, he obtained his liberty at the court of King's Bench, by due course of law. About a year after, another no less formidable danger overtook him, by his engaging in a dispute with one Griffin an Anabaptist teacher. Many of Griffin's congregation having embraced Biddle's opinion, concerning the Trinity, he thought the best way to stop the spreading of such errors would be openly to confute his tenets. For this purpose he challenges Biddle to a public disputation at his meeting in the Stone Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral, on this question, "Whether Jesus Christ be the most High, or Almighty God?" Biddle would have declined the dispute, but was obliged to accept of it; and the two antagonists having met amidst a numerous audience, Griffin repeats the question, asking "if any man there did deny, that Christ was God most High?" to which Biddle resolutely answered, "I do deny it;" and by this open profession gave his adversaries the opportunity of a positive and clear accusation, which they soon laid hold of. But Griffin being baffled, the

Digitized by Google

the diſputation was deferred till another day, when Biddle was to take his turn of proving the negative of the queſtion. Meanwhile, Griffin and his party not thinking themſelves a match for our author, accuſed him of freſh blaſphemies, and procured an order from the Protector to apprehend him, July the 3d (being the day before the intended ſecond diſputation), and to commit him to the Compter. He was afterwards ſent to Newgate, and ordered to be tried for his life the next ſeſſions, on the ordinance againſt blaſphemy. However, the Protector not chooſing to have him either condemned or abſolved, took him out of the hands of the law, and detained him in priſon; till at length, being wearied with receiving petitions for and againſt him, he baniſhed him to St. Mary's caſtle in the iſle of Scilly, where he was ſent Oct. 1655. During this exile he employed himſelf in ſtudying ſeveral intricate matters, particularly the Revelation of St. John, and, after his return to London, publiſhed "An Eſſay" towards explaining it. In 1658, the Protector, through the interceſſion of many friends, ſuffered a writ of habeas corpus to be granted out of the King's Bench, whereby the priſoner was brought back, and, nothing being laid to his charge, was ſet at liberty. Upon his return to London, he became paſtor of an Independent meeting: but did not continue long in town; for Cromwell dying Sept. the 3d, 1658, his ſon Richard called a parliament conſiſting chiefly of Preſbyterians, whom of all men Biddle moſt dreaded: he therefore retired privately into the country. This parliament being ſoon diſſolved, he returned to his former employment till the Reſtoration of King Charles the Second, when the liberty of Diſſenters was taken away, and their meetings puniſhed as ſeditious. Biddle then reſtrained himſelf from public to more private aſſemblies, but could not even ſo be ſafe; for, June the firſt, 1662, he was ſeized in his lodging, where he and ſome few of his friends had met for divine worſhip, and was, with them, carried before a juſtice of the peace, who committed them all to priſon, where they lay, till the recorder took ſecurity for their anſwering to the charge brought againſt them at the next ſeſſions. But the court not being then able to find a ſtatute whereon to form any criminal indictment, they were referred to the ſeſſions following, and proceeded againſt at common law; each of the hearers was fined twenty pounds, Biddle one hundred, and to lie in priſon till paid. But in leſs than five weeks he, by cloſe confinement, contracted a diſeaſe, which put an end to his life, Sept. 22, 1662, in the 47th year of his age.

BIDLOO (GODFREY), a famous anatomical writer, was born at Amſterdam, in 1649. After he had paſſed through his academical ſtudies, he applied himſelf to phyſic and anatomy, and took his degree of doctor in phyſic. He ſoon got into conſiderable practice: in 1688 was made profeſſor of anatomy at the Hague, which he quitted in 1694 for the profeſſorſhip of anatomy and chirurgery at Leyden;

Digitized by Google

Leyden; and afterwards William of England appointed him his phyſician, which he accepted on condition of holding his profeſſorſhip. The king died in 1702, and Bidloo returned to his former employments, which he had been interrupted in the diſcharge of, by his conſtant attendance upon that prince. He died at Leyden, April 1713, being ſixty-four years of age.

BIGNON JEROME), a French writer, was born at Paris in 1590. His father took the care of his education upon himſelf, and taught him the languages, philoſophy, mathematics, civil law, and divinity. Jerome acquired great knowledge in a very ſhort time, and at ten years of age publiſhed his "Deſcription of the Holy Land;" and three years after two other works, which gained him great reputation in France. Henry the Fourth appointed him page of honour to the dauphin, afterwards Lewis the Thirteenth. He wrote a "Treatiſe of the Precedency of the Kings of France," which he dedicated to this king, who ordered him to continue his reſearches upon the ſubject; but the death of this prince interrupted his deſign, and made him leave the court; whither he was ſoon recalled at the ſolicitation of Mr. le Fevre, preceptor to Lewis the Thirteenth, and continued there till the death of his friend. In 1613, he publiſhed an edition of the "Formulæ of Marculphus:" and the year following took a journey to Italy. On his return from his travels, he applied himſelf to the practice of the bar with great ſucceſs. His father procured for him the poſt of advocate-general in the grand council; in the diſcharge of which he raiſed himſelf ſo great a reputation, that the king nominated him ſome time after counſellor of ſtate, and at laſt advocate-general in the parliament. In 1641 he reſolved to confine himſelf entirely to his buſineſs in the council of ſtate, and therefore reſigned his place of advocate-general to Mr. Briquet his ſon-in-law. The year following he was appointed the king's librarian. His ſon-in-law dying in 1645, he was obliged to reſume his poſt of advocate-general, in order to preſerve it for his ſon. He had alſo a conſiderable ſhare in the ordinance of the year 1639; and he diſcharged with great integrity the commiſſions of Arriereban, and other poſts which he was intruſted with at different times. Queen Anne of Auſtria, during her regency, ſent for him to council upon the moſt important occaſions. He adjuſted the differences between Mr. d'Avaux and Mr. Servien, plenipotentiaries at Munſter; and he had a ſhare, with M. de Brienne and d'Emery, in making the treaty of alliance with the ſtates of Holland, in 1649. He was appointed, in 1651, to regulate the great affair of the ſucceſſion of Mantua; and in 1654, to conclude the treaty with the Hans Towns. Mr. Bignon died, aged ſixty-ſix, on the 7th of April, 1656.

BILSON

Digitized by Google

BILSON (THOMAS), a learned biſhop, was born in Wincheſter, and educated at Wykeham's ſchool. In 1565, he was admitted fellow of New College, Oxford, after he had ſtudied there two years. He took in due courſe the degrees of bachelor, and maſter of arts; of bachelor and doctor of divinity: the laſt in 1580. In his younger years he had a great paſſion for poetry, and made a good proficiency in philoſophy and phyſic: but after he entered into holy orders, he applied himſelf wholly to divinity, and became an excellent preacher. The firſt preferment he had was the maſterſhip of Wincheſter-ſchool. He was next made prebendary of Wincheſter, and afterwards warden of the college. Whilſt he held this office he was of great ſervice to the college in 1584, in ſaving the revenues, which had like to have been taken from them by villainous forgery. In 1585 he publiſhed his book, "Of the true difference between chriſtian ſubjection and unchriſtian rebellion." He dedicated it to Queen Elizabeth. In 1593, came out another work, entitled, "The perpetual Government of Chriſt's Church, &c." in whoſe cauſe it was written. June 1596, he was conſecrated biſhop of Worceſter, tranſlated May following to the biſhopric of Wincheſter, and made a privy counſellor. In 1599, he publiſhed "The Effect of certain Sermons touching the full Redemption of Mankind by the Death and Blood of Jeſus Chriſt; &c." in which he ſhews, that the Church of God hath always been governed by an inequality and ſuperiority of paſtors among themſelves, 4to. Theſe ſermons greatly alarmed the puritans, becauſe they contradicted ſome of their tenets. They collected their obſervations thereon, and ſent them to Henry Jacob, a learned puritan; who publiſhed them with his collections, and under his own name. The queen, who was at Farnham Caſtle, which belonged to the biſhop of Wincheſter, directly commanded him, "neither to deſert the doctrine, nor to let the calling, which he bore in the church of God, to be trampled under foot by ſuch unquiet refuſers of truth and authority." Upon which he wrote that learned treatiſe, which was publiſhed in 1604, under the title of "The Survey of Chriſt's Sufferings for Man's Redemption, and of his Deſcent to Hades or Hell for our Deliverance." It was this prelate who preached before King James the Firſt and his queen, at their coronation on St. James's day, the 28th of July, 1603, from Rom. xiii. 1; and his ſermon was publiſhed at London, 1603, 8vo. In January 1603-4, he was one of the ſpeakers and managers at the Hampton Court conference. The care of reviſing and putting the laſt hand to the "New tranſlation of the Engliſh Bible," was committed to Biſhop Bilſon and Dr. Miles Smith, afterwards biſhop of Glouceſter. The laſt public affair wherein he was concerned was, being one of the delegates that pronounced and ſigned the ſentence of divorce between Robert Devereux, earl of Eſſex, and the lady Francis Howard, in 1613. This learned prelate died the 18th of June 1616.

Digitized by Google

BINGHAM (JOSEPH), a learned writer, was born at Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, 1668. He was trained at the grammar ſchool in the ſame town, under Mr. Edward Clarke; and in 1683 admitted into Univerſity College, Oxford. He took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1687, and ſoon after was choſen fellow of his college. He proceeded to his maſter's degree in 1690. Not long after, he was preſented by John Radcliffe, M. D. to the rectory of Headbourn-worthy, near Winchester, in Hampſhire; in which country retirement he began his learned and laborious work, "Origines Eccleſiaſticæ; or, The Antiquities of the Chriſtian Church." The firſt volume was publiſhed 1708, in 8vo; and it was completed afterwards in nine volumes more. He publiſhed alſo ſeveral other books on church affairs. But notwithſtanding his great learning and merit, he had no other preferment than that of Headbourn-worthy till 1712, when he was collated to the rectory of Havant, near Portſmouth, by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, biſhop of Winchester, to whom he dedicated ſeveral of his books. He died Auguſt 17, 1723, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

BION. See MOSCHUS.

BIRCH (THOMAS), a diſtinguiſhed hiſtorical and biographical writer, was born in the pariſh of St. John, Clerkenwell, London, Nov. 23, 1705, of parents who were Quakers. His father was a coffee-mill maker, and meant to bring up his ſon to his own trade; but the youth's paſſion for reading was ſo ardent, that the father conſented to his purſuit of letters, upon his promiſe to provide for himſelf. The firſt ſchool he went to was at Hemel-Hempſted, in Hertfordſhire; where he afterwards officiated as uſher. He was uſher in two ſchools afterwards, which, as well as the firſt, were kept by Quakers. In 1728 he married, and was ſingularly happy in his wife; but his felicity was of a ſhort duration, as ſhe ſoon died of a conſumption, occaſioned by her firſt child-bearing.

It is uncertain when he quitted Quakeriſm; but he was ſoon after recommended as a proper perſon for holy orders. He was ordained deacon by the biſhop of Saliſbury, at King-ſtreet chapel, London, Jan. 17, 1730; and prieſt by the ſame biſhop, Dec. 21, 1731. He was at the ſame time preſented to the rectory of Liddington St. Mary, and the vicarage of Siddington, St. Peter, Glouceſterſhire. He had ſome time before been recommended to Lord Hardwicke, then attorney-general; to whom, and the preſent Lord Hardwicke, he was indebted for all his preferments. May, this year, he was inſtituted to the living of Uſting, in Eſſex. In 1734 he was appointed a domeſtic chaplain to Lord Kilmarnock, afterwards executed for rebellion in 1746; who, however, muſt then have been reputed a Whig, ſince under no other character could Mr. Birch have been recommended to him. In 1735 he was choſen

Digitized by Google

choſen a member of the Royal Society, and the ſame year of the Antiquarian Society; juſt before which laſt he had a maſter of arts degree conferred on him by diploma from the Mariſchal college of Aberdeen. In 1743 he was preſented by the crown to the rectory of Landewy Welfrey, in Pembrokeſhire, a ſinecure. In 1744 he was preſented to the rectories of St. Michael, Wood-ſtreet, and St. Mary, Staining, united; and in 1745-6 to the united rectories of St. Margaret, Pattens, and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-ſtreet. In 1752 he was elected a ſecretary of the Royal Society. In 1753 the Mariſchal college of Aberdeen created him doctor in divinity; and in that year the ſame honour was conferred upon him by Herring, archbiſhop of Canterbury. The laſt preferment given to him was, the rectory of Depden, in Eſſex, 1761; and he continued poſſeſſed of this, together with that of St. Margaret, Pattens, till his death. This happened the 9th of January, 1766, and was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, betwixt London and Hampſtead.

BIRKENHEAD, or BERKENHEAD (Sir John), a famous political author, was born about 1615. After a ſchool education he went to Oxford, and was entered, in 1632, a ſervitor of Oriel college, under the learned Dr. Humphry Lloyd, afterwards biſhop of Bangor, by whom being recommended to Dr. William Laud, archbiſhop of Canterbury, he became his ſecretary. In this office he ſhewed ſuch capacity and diligence, that the archbiſhop, by his diploma, created him maſter of arts in 1639; and the year following, by letter commendatory from the ſame prelate, he was choſen probationer fellow of All Soul's college. This obliged him to reſide conſtantly at Oxford; and on King Charles making that city his head quarters, our author was made choice of to write a kind of journal in defence of the royal cauſe, by which he gained great reputation. By his majeſty's recommendation he was choſen reader in moral philoſophy, which employment he enjoyed till 1648, when he was expelled by the parliament viſitors. He retired afterwards to London, where he wrote ſeveral poetical pieces; and having adhered ſteadily to his principles, he acquired the title of the loyal poet, and ſuffered ſeveral impriſonments. He publiſhed, while he thus lived in obſcurity, ſome very ſatirical compoſitions, moſtly levelled againſt the republican grandees, and written with great poignancy. Upon the reſtoration of Charles II. he was rewarded for his loyalty. He was created April 6, 1661, on the king's letter ſent for that purpoſe, doctor of the civil law by the univerſity of Oxford; and in that quality, as an eminent civilian, was conſulted by the convocation on the queſtion, "Whether biſhops ought to be preſent in capital caſes?" He was about the ſame time elected to ſerve in parliament for Wilton, in the county of Wilts. He was knighted Nov. 14, 1662; and upon Sir Richard Fanſhaw's going in a public character to the court of Madrid, appointed to ſucceed him as maſter

Digitized by Google

of requeſts. He lived afterwards in credit and eſteem, and received various favours from the court, which, however, drew upon him ſome very ſevere attacks from thoſe who oppoſed it. Wood has treated him with great ſeverity; but his memory has been tranſmitted to poſterity with honour by others, particularly by Dryden, Langbaine, and Winſtanly. He died in Weſtminſter, December 4, 1679.

BLACKHALL (OFFSPRING, D. D.) an eminent Engliſh divine, was born in London, 1654, and educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge. In 1690 he was inducted into the living of South Okenden, Eſſex, and four years afterwards to the rectory of St. Mary Aldermary, London; and was ſucceſſively choſen lecturer of St. Olave's, and of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt. He was likewiſe appointed chaplain to King William. He preached before the Houſe of Commons Jan. 30, 1699, and in his ſermon animadverted on Mr. Toland, for his aſſerting in his Life of Milton, that Charles I. was not the author of Icon Baſilike, and for ſome inſinuations againſt the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures; which drew him into ſome controverſy with that author. In 1700 he preached a courſe of ſermons at Boyle's lecture, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, which were afterwards publiſhed. In 1707 he was conſecrated to the biſhopric of Exeter. He died at Exeter Nov. 29, 1716, and was interred in the cathedral there.

His works were publiſhed in two volumes folio, 1723, conſiſting of "Practical Diſcourſes on our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, and on the Lord's Prayer, together with his Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture," with ſeveral others upon particular occaſions.

BLACKLOCK (the REV. DR.) an ingenious divine and poet of Scotland, was born at Annan, in the county of Annandale, in Scotland, in the year 1721. His parents were natives of Cumberland, in which county his paternal anceſtors had lived from time immemorial. Young Blacklock, before he was ſix years old, was totally deprived of his ſight by the ſmall-pox. His father had intended to bring him up to ſome trade; but as this misfortune rendered him incapable of any, all that this worthy parent could do, was to ſhew the utmoſt attention to him, in this unhappy ſituation. This left ſuch an indelible impreſſion on the mind of his ſon, that he mentioned it, ever after, with the greateſt warmth of gratitude and affection. Of this he has given a very ſtriking proof in his poems. What was wanting to this poor youth, from the loſs of his ſight, and the narrowneſs of his fortune, ſeems to have been compenſated to him by the goodneſs of his heart, and the capacities of his mind. It was very early that he ſhewed a ſtrong inclination to poetry in particular. His father, and a few other friends, uſed often to read, to divert him; and, among the reſt, they read ſeveral paſſages out of ſome

Digitized by Google

ſome of our poets. Theſe were his chief entertainment and delight. He heard them not only with uncommon pleaſure, but with a ſort of congenial enthuſiaſm; and, from loving and admiring them ſo much, he ſoon began to endeavour to imitate them. Among theſe early eſſays of his genius, there is one inſerted in his works which was compoſed when he was only twelve years old, and has ſomething very pretty in the turn of it, and very promiſing for one of ſuch a tender age. Indeed, it is obſervable, that there have been few of our moſt eminent poets who have not given very early proofs of their genius this way; a quick and promiſing bloſſom pre-indicating, as it were, the abundance and excellence of the fruit which their maturity affords.

In 1740, Mr. Blacklock's father having been informed that a kiln, belonging to a ſon-in-law of his, was giving way, his ſolicitude for his intereſt made him venture in below the ribs, to ſee where the failure lay; when the principal beam coming down upon him, with eighty buſhels of malt, he was inſtantly cruſhed to death.

When this melancholy event happened, Mr. Blacklock had juſt attained his nineteenth year; and as the loſs of his good father occaſioned his falling into more hands than he had been accuſtomed to before, he began by degrees to be more talked of, and his extraordinary talents to be better known. About a year after, he was ſent for to Edinburgh by Dr. Stevenſon, a man of taſte, and one of the phyſicians of that city, who had the goodneſs to ſupply him with every thing neceſſary for his living and ſtudying in the univerſity. Mr. Blacklock juſtly conſidered this gentleman as his Mæcenas; and the firſt poem in his works was a tribute of gratitude which he addreſſed to him, in imitation of the firſt Ode of Horace, by which the Roman bard has immortalized his illuſtrious patron.

Mr. Blacklock ſtudied at Edinburgh ten years; in which time he not only acquired great knowledge in the Greek, Latin, and French languages, but made a conſiderable progreſs alſo in all the ſciences. What was ſtill more extraordinary, he attained great excellence in poetry, although the chief inlets to poetical ideas were cloſed up to him, and all the viſible beauties of the creation had been long blotted from his memory. How far he contrived, by the uncommon force of his genius, to compenſate for this vaſt defect; with what elegance and harmony he often wrote; with how much propriety, ſenſe, and emotion, it is as eaſy to perceive, on reading his poems, as it is difficult to account for it. Conſidered in either of theſe lights, he muſt be allowed to have an extraordinary ſhare of merit; but if thoroughly conſidered in all together, we may be allowed to ſay, with his friend the late celebrated Mr. Hume, that he muſt be regarded as a prodigy.

Mr. Hume, alſo, ſpeaking of his moral character, obſerved, that "his modeſty was equal to the goodneſs of his diſpoſition, and the

Digitized by Google

beauty of his genius;" and Mr. Spence, speaking of the pieces which Dr. Blacklock would not suffer to be printed, obſerves, that they abound with ſo many poetical beauties, that nothing could do him greater honour.

Mr. Spence's account of Mr. Blacklock having been firſt ſeparately publiſhed in 1754, it was afterwards prefixed to a quarto edition of his poems, publiſhed by ſubſcription, under the patronage of that gentleman. By this publication a conſiderable ſum of money was obtained, and, ſoon after, our poet was fixed in an eligible ſituation in the univerſity of Edinburgh. In 1760 he contributed ſome poems to a Scotch collection, publiſhed at Edinburgh; and there being ſtyled the Rev. Mr. Blacklock, it appeared that he had then entered into holy orders. In 1766 he obtained the degree of doctor of divinity; and in 1767 he publiſhed "Paracleſis, or Conſolations deduced from natural and revealed Religion," in two diſſertations, 8vo. In 1768 he printed "Two Diſcourſes on the Spirit and Evidences of Chriſtianity," tranſlated from the French of M. Armand. Theſe were his principal productions. At length, after a long life, devoid indeed of variety or adventure, but conſtantly devoted to the moſt laudable purſuits, this good and ingenious man terminated his mortal exiſtence on the 14th of July, 1791, being then ſeventy years of age.

BLACKMORE (Sir RICHARD), a phyſician, and an indefatigable writer, received the firſt part of his education at a private ſchool in the country, from whence he was removed to Weſtminſter, and afterwards to Oxford. When he had finiſhed his academical ſtudies, he travelled to Italy, and took his degrees in phyſic at Padua. He viſited alſo France, Germany, and the Low Countries; and after a year and a half's abſence returned to England, where he practiſed phyſic, and was choſen fellow of the College of Phyſicians. He had declared himſelf early a favourer of the Revolution; ſo that King William, in 1697, choſe him one of his phyſicians in ordinary, and ſome time after conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Upon Queen Anne's acceſſion to the throne, he was alſo appointed one of her phyſicians, and continued ſo for ſome time. His "Poem on the Creation" is his moſt celebrated performance. It muſt be mentioned, too, in honour of Sir Richard, that he was a chaſte writer, and a warm advocate for virtue, at a time when an almoſt univerſal degeneracy prevailed. He had been very free in his cenſures on the libertine writers of his age; and it was ſome liberty he had taken of this kind which drew upon him the reſentment of Dryden. He had likewiſe given offence to Pope; for having been informed by Curll that he was the author of a "Traveſtie on the firſt Pſalm," he took occaſion to reprehend him for it in his eſſay on polite learning. Sir Richard died Oct. 9, 1729. Beſides what are mentioned above, Sir Richard wrote ſome theological tracts, ſeveral treatiſes

Digitized by Google

treatises on the plague, small-pox, consumptions, the spleen, gout, dropsy, &c. and many small poetical pieces.

BLACKSTONE, (Sir WILLIAM), Knt. and LL. D. an illustrious English lawyer, was born at his father's house in Cheapside, London, July 10, 1723. His father was a silkman; his mother the daughter of Lovelace Bigg, Esq. of Chilton Foliot, in Wiltshire; and he was the youngest of four children. His father dying before he was born, and his mother before he was twelve years old, the care of his education and fortune fell to his uncle Mr. Thomas Bigg. In 1730 he was put to the Charter-house school, and in 1735 admitted upon the foundation there. November 1738 he was entered a commoner of Pembroke college, Oxford, and elected by the governors to one of the Charter-house exhibitions. December 12, he spoke the annual oration at the school; and about the same time obtained also Mr. Benson's gold prize medal of Milton, for verses on that poet. Pursuing his studies with unremitting ardour, and attending not only to his favourite classics, but also to logic, mathematics, &c. at the age of twenty he compiled a treatise entitled "Elements of Architecture; intended only for his own use, but much approved by those who have perused it. Quitting, however, with regret these amusing pursuits, he engaged in the severer studies of the law; which regret he most elegantly set forth in a copy of verses called "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse;" since printed in the fourth volume of Dodsley's Miscellanies. Several little poetical pieces he has also left unpublished; and his notes on Shakespeare shew how well he understood, as well as relished, that author.

November 1740 he was entered of the Middle Temple; Nov. 1743 elected into All Souls college; Nov. 1744 spoke the annual commemoration speech, and was admitted actual fellow. Henceforward he divided his time between the University and the Temple. June 1745 he commenced bachelor of law, and Nov. 1746 was called to the bar. As a counsel, he made his way but slowly, not having a flow of elocution, or a graceful delivery; but at Oxford, as a bursar, he arranged their muniments, and improved their estates; hastened the completion of the Codrington library; and greatly distinguished himself as a man of business, as well as a man of letters. In 1749 he was elected recorder of the borough of Wallingford, in Berkshire. April 1750 he became doctor of laws, and published "An Essay on Collateral Consanguinity," relative to the exclusive claim to fellowships, made by the founder's kin at All Souls. The profits of his profession being inadequate to the expence, he determined, in 1753, to retire to his fellowship; still continuing to practise as a provincial counsel. Soon after, he began to read his lectures on the laws of England; publishing, in 1755, "Analysis" of these laws, as a guide to his auditors, on their first introduction

Digitized by Google

introduction to this ſtudy. His "Conſiderations on Copyholders" was publiſhed in March 1758; and a bill to decide the controverted point of their voting ſoon after paſſed into a law. October 20, 1758, he was unanimouſly elected Vinerian profeſſor of the common law; and on the 25th read his introductory lecture, ſince prefixed to his "Commentaries." In 1759 he publiſhed "Reflections on the Opinions of Meſſrs. Pratt, Moreton, and Wilbraham, relating to Lord Litchfield's Diſqualification," who was then a candidate for the chancellorſhip; and "A Caſe for the Opinion of Counſel on the Right of the Univerſity to make new Statutes." Michaelmas term, 1759, having previouſly bought chambers in the Temple, he reſumed his attendance at Weſtminſter, ſtill continuing to read his lectures at Oxford. November following he publiſhed a new edition of "The Great Charter, and Charter of the Foreſt," where he ſhewed the antiquary and hiſtorian as well as lawyer; and about the ſame time a ſmall treatiſe "On the Law of Deſcents in Fee-ſimple." March 1761 he was returned to parliament for Hindon in Wiltſhire; and in May had a patent of precedence granted him to rank as king's counſel, having before declined the chief juſticeſhip of the court of Common Pleas in Ireland. May 1761 he married Sarah the daughter of James Clitherow, of Boſton-houſe, in Middleſex, Eſq. with whom he lived near nineteen years, and left ſeven children by her.

His fellowſhip of All Souls being now vacant, he was, in June 1761, appointed by the chancellor of the univerſity principal of New-inn-hall. In 1762 he collected and re-publiſhed ſeveral of his pieces, under the title of "Law Tracts," in two volumes, 8vo. In 1763 he was choſen ſolicitor general to the queen, and a bencher of the Middle Temple. November 1764 he publiſhed the firſt volume of his lectures, under the title of "Commentaries on the Laws of England;" and in the four ſucceeding years the other three volumes. In 1766 he reſigned the Vinerian profeſſorſhip, and the principality of New-inn-hall; theſe ſituations being incompatible with his profeſſional attendance in London. In the new parliament, choſen, in 1768, he was returned burgeſs for Weſtbury, in Wiltſhire. In the courſe of this parliament, what he ſaid in the debate on the queſtion, "Whether a member expelled was eligible or not in the ſame parliament," being deemed by ſome contradictory to what he had laid down on the ſame ſubject in his Commentaries, he was warmly attacked in a pamphlet, ſuppoſed to be written by another member, a baronet. Dr. Prieſtley alſo animadverted on ſome poſitions in the ſame work, relative to offences againſt the doctrine of the eſtabliſhed church: to both of whom he replied. May 1770 he became a junior judge in the court of King's Bench; and in June was removed to the ſame ſituation in the Common Pleas. On this promotion, he reſigned the recorderſhip of Wallingford.

Digitized by Google

Having now obtained the ſummit of his wiſhes, *otium cum dignitate*, he reſided conſtantly in London; and, when not occupied in the formalities of his calling, was always engaged in ſome ſcheme of public utility. The laſt of this kind was the act of parliament for providing detached houſes of hard labour for convicts, as a ſubſtitute for tranſportation. A few weeks before he died, his aſſiſtance was requeſted by the late Sir George Downing's truſtees, in forming a proper plan and body of ſtatutes for his new foundation at Cambridge; but before any thing could be done in it, death put an end to him. His conſtitution, hurt by the gout, a nervous diſorder, and corpulency, occaſioned by midnight ſtudies, and an averſion to exerciſe, broke him up ſomewhat early. About Chriſtmas 1779, he was ſeized with a violent ſhortneſs of breath; and though this was ſoon removed, the cauſe remained; for on coming to town to attend Hilary term, he was attacked again. This brought on drowſineſs and a ſtupor; ſo that he became at laſt, for ſome days, almoſt totally inſenſible, and expired February 14, 1780, in his fifty-ſixth year. Since his death have been publiſhed, from his original MSS. according to the directions in his will, "Reports of Caſes determined in the ſeveral Courts of Weſtminſter Hall, from 1746 to 1779."

BLACKWALL (ANTHONY), a native of Derbyſhire, was admitted ſizar in Emanuel college, Cambridge, September 13, 1690; proceeded bachelor of arts in 1694, and went out maſter of arts 1698. He was appointed head maſter of the free-ſchool at Derby, and lecturer of All-Hallows there, where, in 1706, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the literary world by "Theognidis Megarenſis Sententiæ Morales," &c. Whilſt at Derby he alſo publiſhed "An Introduction to the Claſſics; containing a ſhort Diſcourſe on their Excellencies, and Directions how to ſtudy them to Advantage; with an Eſſay on the Nature and Uſe of thoſe emphatical and beautiful Figures which give Strength and Ornament to Writing, 1718," 12mo. in which he diſplayed the beauties of thoſe admirable writers of antiquity to the underſtanding and imitation even of common capacities; and that in ſo conciſe and clear a manner as ſeemed peculiar to himſelf. In 1722 he was appointed head maſter of the free-ſchool at Market Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire; and in 1725 appeared, in 4to, his greateſt and moſt celebrated work, "The Sacred Claſſics defended and illuſtrated; or, an Eſſay humbly offered towards proving the Purity, Propriety, and True Eloquence of the Writers of the New Teſtament." vol. I. A ſecond volume (completed but a few weeks before his death) was publiſhed in 1731, under the title of "The Sacred Claſſics defended and illuſtrated."

Mr. Blackwall had the felicity to bring up many excellent ſcholars in his ſeminaries at Derby and Boſworth; among others, the celebrated Richard Dawes, author of the "Miſcellanea Critica," and

Digitized by Google

and Sir Henry Atkins, baronet, who, being patron of the church of Clapham, in Surrey, preſented him, October 12, 1726, to that rectory (then ſuppoſed to be worth 300l. a year), as a mark of his gratitude and eſteem. This happened late in Mr. Blackwall's life. The Grammar whereby he initiated the youth under his care into Latin was of his own compoſing, and ſo happily fitted to the purpoſe, that in 1728 he was prevailed upon to make it public, though his modeſty would not permit him to fix his name to it, becauſe he would not be thought to preſcribe to other inſtructors of youth. Early in 1729 he reſigned the rectory of Clapham, and retired to Market Boſworth, where he was equally reſpected for his abilities and conviviality. He died at his ſchool there, April 8, 1730.

BLACKWELL (THOMAS), an eminent Scottiſh writer, was ſon of a miniſter at Aberdeen, and born there on the 4th of Auguſt, 1701. He had his grammatical learning at a ſchool in Aberdeen, ſtudied Greek and philoſophy in the Mariſchal college there, and took the degree of maſter of arts in 1718. Being greatly diſtinguiſhed by uncommon parts, and an early proficiency in letters, he was, December 1723, made Greek profeſſor in the college where he had been educated; and continued to teach that language with applauſe even to his death. In 1737 was publiſhed at London, but without his name, "An Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," 8vo. a ſecond edition of which appeared in 1736; and, not long after, "Proofs of the Enquiry into Homer's Life and Writings," which was a tranſlation of the Greek, Latin, Spaniſh, Italian, and French notes, ſubjoined to the original work. We agree with thoſe who eſteem this the beſt of our author's performances. In 1748 he publiſhed "Letters concerning Mythology," 8vo. without his name alſo. The ſame year he was made principal of the Mariſchal college in Aberdeen, and is the only layman who hath been appointed principal of that college ſince the patronage came to the crown by the forfeiture of the Mariſchal family in 1716; all the other principals having been miniſters of the church of Scotland. March 1752 he took the degree of doctor of laws; and the year following came out the firſt volume of his "Memoirs of the Court of Auguſtus," 4to. The ſecond volume appeared in 1755; and the third, which was poſthumous, and left incomplete by the author, was fitted for the preſs by John Mills, Eſq. and publiſhed in 1764.

Soon after he became principal of his college, he married a merchant's daughter of Aberdeen, by whom he had no children. Several years before his death his health began to decline: his diſorder was of the conſumptive kind, and thought to be forwarded by an exceſs of abſtemiouſneſs, which he impoſed upon himſelf. His diſeaſe increaſing, he was adviſed to travel, and accordingly ſet out in February 1757: however, he was not able to go farther that Edinburgh,

Digitized by Google

burgh, in which city he died the 8th of March following, in his 56th year. He was a very ingenious and learned man: he had an equable flow of temper, and a truly philosophic spirit, both which he seems to have preserved to the last; for, on the day of his death, he wrote to several of his friends.

BLACKWELL (ALEXANDER), son of a dealer in knit hose at Aberdeen, where he received a liberal education, studied physic under Boerhaave at Leyden, took the degree of doctor in medicine, and acquired a proficiency in the modern languages. On his return home, happening to stay some time at the Hague, he contracted an intimacy with a Swedish nobleman. Marrying a gentleman's daughter in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, he proposed practising his profession in that part of the kingdom; but in two years finding his expectations disappointed, he came to London, where he met with still less encouragement as a physician, and commenced corrector of the press for Mr. Wilkins a printer. After some years spent in this employment, he set up as a printer himself, and carried on several large works, till 1734, when he became bankrupt. In what manner he subsisted from this event till the above-mentioned application we do not learn, unless it was by the ingenuity of his wife, who published "A curious Herbal, containing Five Hundred Cuts, of the most useful Plants, which are now used in the Practice of Physic, engraved on folio Copper Plates, after Drawings taken from the Life, by Elizabeth Blackwell. To which is added, a short Description of the Plants, and their common Uses in Physic, 1739." 2 vols. folio. In or about the year 1740 he went to Sweden, and, renewing his intimacy with the nobleman he knew at the Hague, again assumed the medical profession, and was very well received in that capacity; till, turning projector, he laid a scheme before his Swedish majesty for draining the fens and marshes, which was well received, and many thousands employed in prosecuting it under the doctor's direction, from which he had some small allowance from the king. This scheme succeeded so well, he turned his thoughts to others of greater importance, which in the end proved fatal to him. He was suspected of being concerned in a plot with Count Tessin, and was tortured; which not producing a confession, he was beheaded August 9, 1748; and soon after this event appeared "A genuine Copy of a Letter from a Merchant in Stockholm, to his Correspondent in London; containing an Impartial Account of Doctor Alexander Blackwell, his Plot, Trial, Character, and Behaviour, both under Examination, and at the Place of Execution; together with a Copy of a Paper delivered to a Friend upon the Scaffold." He possessed a good natural genius, but was somewhat flighty, and a little conceited.

Digitized by Google

BLADEN (MARTIN) Esq. a gentleman of Abrey Hatch in Essex, and formerly a lieutenant-colonel in Queen Anne's reign, is more distinguished by a translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries," which he dedicated to his general, the great duke of Marlborough, than by his dramatic pieces "Orpheus and Euridice," a masque, and "Solon," a tragi-comedy. However, it is but justice to him to say, that these were printed, 1705, without his consent. This gentleman was in five parliaments. In 1714, he was made comptroller of the Mint; in 1717, one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations; and, the same year, appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, which he declined. He died in 1746.

BLAGRAVE (JOHN), an eminent mathematician, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries. He acquired the rudiments of his education at Reading, whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford. He soon quitted the university, and retired to Southcote Lodge at Reading, where he devoted his time to study and contemplation. His genius seemed to be turned most to mathematics; and that he might study this science without interruption, he devoted himself to a retired life. He employed himself chiefly in compiling such works, as might render speculative mathematics accurate, and the practical parts easy. He accordingly finished some learned and useful works on mathematical subjects.

Blagrave was a man of great beneficence in private life. As he was born in the town of Reading, and spent most of his time there, he was therefore desirous of leaving in that place some monuments of his beneficent disposition, and such too as might have reference to each of the three parishes of Reading. He accordingly bequeathed a legacy for this purpose, of which we have an account by Ashmole, in the following words. "You are to note, that he doth devise that each church-warden should send on Good Friday one virtuous maid that has lived five years with her master: all three maids appear at the town-hall before the mayor and aldermen, and cast dice. She that throws most has ten pounds put in a purse, and she is to be attended with the other two that lost the throw. The next year come again the two maids, and one more added to them. He orders in his will that each maid should have three throws before she loses it; and if she has no luck in the three years, he orders that still new faces may come and be presented. On the same Good Friday he gives eighty widows money to attend, and orders ten shillings for a good sermon, and so he wishes well to all his countrymen. It is lucky money, for I never heard but the maid that had the ten pounds suddenly had a good husband." Blagrave died at his own house near Reading, August 9, 1611.

BLAIR

Digitized by Google

BLAIR (JAMES), maſter of arts, was born and bred in Scotland, and ordained and beneficed in the epiſcopal church there: but meeting with ſome diſcouragements, under an unſettled ſtate of affairs, and having a proſpect of diſcharging his miniſterial function more uſefully elſewhere, he quitted his preferments, and came into England near the end of Charles the Second's reign. It was not long before he was taken notice of by Compton biſhop of London, who prevailed with him to go as miſſionary to Virginia, about 1685; where, by regular converſation, exemplary conduct, and unwearied labours in the work of the miniſtry, he did good ſervice to religion, and gained to himſelf a good report amongſt all: ſo that the ſame Biſhop Compton, being well appriſed of his true and great worth, made choice of him, about 1689, as his commiſſary for Virginia.

While his thoughts were intent upon doing good in his office, he obſerved with concern that the want of ſchools, and proper ſeminaries for religion and learning, was ſuch a damp upon all attempts for the propagation of the goſpel, that little could be hoped for, without firſt removing that obſtacle. He therefore formed a vaſt deſign of erecting and endowing a college in Virginia, at Williamſburgh, the capital of that country, for profeſſors and ſtudents in academical learning: in order to which, he had himſelf ſet on foot a voluntary ſubſcription, amounting to a great ſum; and, not content with that, came over into England 1693, to ſolicit the affair at court. Queen Mary was ſo well pleaſed with the noble deſign, that ſhe eſpouſed it with a particular zeal; and King William alſo very readily concurred with her in it. Accordingly a patent paſſed for erecting and endowing a college, by the name of "The William and Mary College;" and Mr. Blair, who had the principal hand in laying, ſoliciting, and concerting the deſign, was appointed preſident of the college. He was beſides rector of Williamſburgh in Virginia, and preſident of the council in that colony. He continued preſident of the college near 50, and a miniſter of the goſpel above 60 years. He was a faithful labourer in God's vineyard, from firſt to laſt; an ornament to his profeſſion and his ſeveral offices; and died in a good old age in the year 1743.

His works are, "Our Saviour's divine Sermon on the Mount, explained; and the Practice of it recommended in divers Sermons and Diſcourſes, Lond. 1742," four volumes octavo.

BLAIR (JOHN), was educated at Edinburgh; and came to London in company with Andrew Henderſon, a voluminous writer, who, in his title pages, ſtyled himſelf A. M. and for ſome years kept a bookſeller's ſhop in Weſtminſter-hall. Henderſon's firſt employment was that of an uſher at a ſchool in Hedge-lane, in which he was ſucceeded by his friend Blair, who, in 1754, obliged the world with a valuable publication, under the title of "The Chronology and Hiſtory of the World, from the Creation to the Year

Digitized by Google

of Chriſt 1753." This volume, which is dedicated to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, was publiſhed by ſubſcription, on account of the great expence of the plates, for which the author apologized in his preface, where he acknowledged great obligations to the earl of Bath, and announced ſome Chronological Diſſertations, wherein he propoſed to illuſtrate the diſputed points, to explain the prevailing ſyſtems of chronology, and to eſtabliſh the authorities upon which ſome of the particular æras depend. In January 1755 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1761, of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1756, he publiſhed a ſecond edition of his "Chronological Tables." In Sept. 1757, he was appointed chaplain to the princeſs dowager of Wales, and mathematical tutor to the duke of York; and, on Dr. Townſhend's promotion to the deanry of Norwich, the ſervices of Dr. Blair were rewarded, March 10, 1761, with a prebendal ſtall at Weſtminſter. The vicarage of Hinckley happening to fall vacant ſix days after, by the death of Dr. Morres, Dr. Blair was preſented to it by the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter; and in Auguſt that year he obtained a diſpenſation to hold with it the rectory of Burton Coggles in Lincolnſhire. In September 1763 he attended his royal pupil the duke of York in a tour to the continent; had the ſatisfaction of viſiting Liſbon, Gibraltar, Minorca, moſt of the principal cities in Italy, and ſeveral parts of France; and returned with the duke in Auguſt 1764. In 1768 he publiſhed an improved edition of his "Chronological Tables," which he dedicated to the princeſs of Wales, who had expreſſed her early approbation of the former edition. To the new edition were annexed, "Fourteen Maps of Ancient and Modern Geography, for illuſtrating the Tables of Chronology and Hiſtory. To which is prefixed a Diſſertation on the Progreſs of Geography." In March 1771, he was preſented by the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter to the vicarage of St. Bride's in the city of London; which made it neceſſary for him to reſign Hinckley, where he had never reſided for any length of time. On the death of Mr. Sims, in April 1776, he reſigned St. Bride's, and was preſented to the rectory of St. John the Evangeliſt in Weſtminſter; and in June that year obtained a diſpenſation to hold the rectory of St. John with that of Horton, near Colebrooke, Bucks. His brother Captain Blair falling glorioufly in the ſervice of his country in the memorable ſea fight of April 12, 1782, the ſhock accelerated the doctor's death. He had at the ſame time the influenza in a ſevere degree, which put a period to his life, June 24, 1782.

BLAKE (ROBERT), a famous admiral, was born Auguſt 1599, at Bridgewater in Somerſetſhire, where he was educated at the grammar ſchool. He went from thence to Oxford, where he was entered at St. Alban's-hall, but removed to Wadham college; and in 1617, took the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1623, he wrote a copy

Digitized by Google

copy of verſes on the death of Camden, and ſoon after left the univerſity. He was tinctured pretty early with republican principles; and diſliking that ſeverity with which Laud, then biſhop of Bath and Wells, preſſed uniformity in his dioceſe, he began to fall into the puritanical opinions. The natural bluntneſs and ſincerity of his diſpoſition led him to ſpeak freely upon all occaſions, inſomuch that his ſentiments being generally known, the puritan party got him elected member for Bridgewater in 1640. When the civil war broke out, he declared for the parliament. In 1643, he was at Briſtol, under the command of Col. Fiennes, who intruſted him with a little fort on the line; and, when Prince Rupert attacked Briſtol, and the governor had agreed to ſurrender it upon articles, Blake nevertheleſs for ſome time held out his fort, and killed ſeveral of the king's forces: which exaſperated Prince Rupert to ſuch a degree, that he talked of hanging him, had not ſome friends interpoſed, and excuſed him on account of his want of experience in war. He ſerved afterwards in Somerſetſhire, under the command of Popham, governor of Lyme; and, being much beloved in thoſe parts, he had ſuch good intelligence there, that, in conjunction with Sir Robert Pye, he ſurpriſed Taunton for the parliament. In 1644, he was appointed governor of this place, which was of the utmoſt importance, being the only garriſon the parliament had in the weſt. The works about it were not ſtrong, nor was the garriſon numerous, yet, by his ſtrict diſcipline, and kind behaviour to the townſmen, he found means to keep the place, though not properly furniſhed with ſupplies, and ſometimes beſieged, and even blocked up by the king's forces. At length Goring made a breach, and actually took part of the town; while Blake ſtill held out the other part and the caſtle, till relief came. For this ſervice the parliament ordered the garriſon a bounty of 2000l. and the governor a preſent of 500l. When the parliament had voted no farther addreſſes ſhould be made to the king, Blake joined in an addreſs from the borough of Taunton, expreſſing their gratefulneſs for this ſtep taken by the Houſe of Commons. However, when the king came to be tried, Blake diſapproved of that meaſure, as illegal; and was frequently heard to ſay, he would as freely venture his life to ſave the king's, as ever he did to ſerve the parliament. But this is thought to have been chiefly owing to the humanity of his temper; ſince after the death of the king he fell in wholly with the republican party, and, next to Cromwell, was the ableſt officer the parliament had.

February 12, 1648-9, he was appointed to command the fleet, in conjunction with Col. Deane and Col. Popham. Soon after he was ordered to ſail with a ſquadron of men of war, in purſuit of Prince Rupert. Blake came before Kinſale in June 1649, where Prince Rupert lay in harbour. He kept him in the harbour till the beginning of October, when the prince, deſpairing of relief by ſea, and Cromwell being ready to take the town by land, proviſions of all

Digitized by Google

all ſorts falling ſhort, he reſolved to force his way through Blake's ſquadron, which he effected with the loſs of three of his ſhips. The prince's fleet ſteered their courſe to Liſbon, where they were protected by the king of Portugal. Blake ſent to the king for leave to enter, and coming near with his ſhips, the caſtle ſhot at him; upon which he dropt anchor, and ſent a boat to know the reaſon of this hoſtility. The captain of the caſtle anſwered, he had no orders from the king to let his ſhips paſs: however, the king commanded one of the lords of the court to wait upon Blake, and to deſire him not to come in except the weather proved bad, leſt ſome quarrel ſhould happen between him and Prince Rupert; the king ſent him, at the ſame time, a large preſent of freſh proviſions. The weather proving bad, Blake ſailed up the river into the bay of Wyers, but two miles from the place where Prince Rupert's ſhips lay; and thence he ſent Capt. Moulton, to inform the king of the falſities in the prince's declaration. The king, however, ſtill refuſing to allow the admiral to attack Prince Rupert, Blake took five of the Brazil fleet richly laden, and at the ſame time ſent notice to him, that unleſs he ordered the prince's ſhips out from his river, he would ſeize the reſt of the Portugueſe fleet from America. Sept. 1650, the prince endeavoured to get out of the harbour, but was ſoon driven in again by Blake, who ſent to England nine Portugueſe ſhips bound for Brazil. October following, he and Popham met with a fleet of twenty-three ſail from Brazil for Liſbon, of whom they ſunk the admiral, took the vice-admiral, and eleven other ſhips, having ten thouſand cheſts of ſugar on board. In his return home, he met with two ſhips in ſearch of the prince, whom he followed up the Streights: when he took a French man of war, the captain of which had committed hoſtilities. He ſent this prize, which was reported worth a million, into Calais, and followed the prince to the port of Carthagena, where he lay with the remainder of his fleet. As ſoon as Blake came to an anchor before the fort, he ſent a meſſenger to the Spaniſh governor, informing him, that an enemy to the ſtate of England was in his port, that the parliament had commanded him to purſue him, and the king of Spain being in amity with the parliament, he deſired leave to take all advantages againſt their enemy. The governor replied, he could not take notice of the difference of any nations or perſons amongſt themſelves, only ſuch as were declared enemies to the king his maſter, that they came in thither for ſafety, therefore he could not refuſe them protection, and that he would do the like for the admiral. Blake ſtill preſſed the governor to permit him to attack the prince, and the Spaniard put him off till he could have orders from Madrid. While the admiral was cruizing in the Mediterranean, Prince Rupert got out of Carthagena, and ſailed to Malaga. Blake having notice of his deſtroying many Engliſh ſhips, followed him with all expedition; and attacking him in the port, burnt and deſtroyed his whole

fleet,

Digitized by Google

fleet, two ships only excepted; this was in January 1651. In February, Blake took a French man of war of forty guns, and sent it, with four other prizes, to England. Soon after he came with his squadron to Plymouth, when he received the thanks of the parliament, and was made warden of the Cinque Ports. March following, an act passed, whereby Colonel Blake, Colonel Popham, and Colonel Deane, or any two of them, were appointed admirals and generals of the fleet, for the year ensuing. The next service he was put upon, was the reducing the isles of Scilly, which were held for the king. He sailed in May, with a body of 800 land troops on board. Sir John Grenville, who commanded in those parts for the king, after some small resistance submitted. He sailed next for Guernsey, which was held for the king, by Sir George Carteret. He arrived there in October, and landing what forces he had the very next day, he did every thing in his power to make a speedy conquest of the island, which was not completed that year. In the beginning of the next, however, the governor, finding all hopes of relief vain, thought proper to make the best terms he could. For this service Blake had thanks from the parliament, and was elected one of the council of state. March 25, 1652, he was appointed sole admiral for nine months, on the prospect of a Dutch war. The States sent Van Trump, with forty-five sail of men of war, into the Downs, to insult the English; Blake, however, though he had but twenty-three ships, and could expect no succour but from Major Bourne, who commanded eight more, yet, being attacked by Van Trump, fought him bravely, and forced him to retreat. This was on the 19th of May, 1652. After this engagement the States seemed inclined to peace; but the commonwealth of England demanded such terms as could not be complied with, and therefore both sides prepared to carry on the war with greater vigour. Blake now harassed the enemy by taking their merchant ships, in which he had great success. On the 10th of June, a detachment from his fleet fell upon six and twenty sail of Dutch merchantmen, and took them every one; and, by the end of June, he had sent into port forty prizes. On the 2d of July, he sailed, with a strong squadron, northwards. In his course he took a Dutch man of war; and about the latter end of the month, he fell on twelve men of war, convoy to their herring busses, took the whole convoy, a hundred of their busses, and dispersed the rest. August 12, he returned into the Downs, with six of the Dutch men of war, and nine hundred prisoners. Thence he stood over to the coast of Holland, and, on Sept. 18th, having discovered the Dutch about noon, though he had only three of his own squadron with him, Vice-Admiral Penn with his squadron at some distance, and the rest a league or two astern, he bore in among the Dutch fleet, being bravely seconded by Penn and Bourne; when three of the enemy's ships were wholly disabled at the first brunt, and another as she was towing off. The rear-admiral was

taken

Digitized by Google

taken by Captain Mildmay; and had not night intervened, it was thought not a ſingle ſhip of the Dutch fleet would have eſcaped. On the 29th, about day-break, the Engliſh ſpied the Dutch fleet N. E. two leagues off; the admiral bore up to them, but the enemy having the wind of him, he could not reach them; however, he commanded his light frigates to ply as near as they could, and keep firing while the reſt bore up after them; upon which the Dutch hoiſted their ſails and run for it. The Engliſh, being in want of proviſions, returned to the Downs. Blake having been obliged to make large detachments from his fleet, Van Trump, who had again the command of the Dutch navy, conſiſting of fourſcore men of war, reſolved to take this opportunity of attacking him in the Downs, knowing he had not above half his number of ſhips. He accordingly ſailed away to the back of the Godwin. Blake having intelligence of this, called a council of war, wherein it was reſolved to fight, though at ſo great a diſadvantage. The engagement began November 29, about two in the morning, and laſted till near ſix in the evening. Blake was aboard the Triumph; this ſhip, the Victory, and the Vanguard, ſuffered moſt, having been engaged, at one time, with twenty of the enemy's beſt ſhips. The admiral, finding his ſhips much diſabled, and that the Dutch had the advantage of the wind, drew off his fleet in the night into the Thames, having loſt the Garland and Bonaventure, which were taken by the Dutch; a ſmall frigate was alſo burnt, and three ſunk; and his remaining ſhips much ſhattered and diſabled: Trump, however, bought this victory dear, one of his flag ſhips being blown up, all the men drowned, and his own ſhip and De Ruyter's both unfit for ſervice till they were repaired. This ſucceſs puffed up the Dutch exceedingly; Van Trump ſailed through the channel with a broom at his main-top maſt, to ſignify that he had ſwept the ſeas of Engliſh ſhips. In the mean time Blake having repaired his fleet, and Monk and Deane being now joined in commiſſion with him, ſailed February 8th, 1653, from Queenſborough, with ſixty men of war, which were ſoon after joined with twenty more from Portſmouth. On the 18th they diſcovered Van Trump with ſeventy men of war, and three hundred merchant ſhips under his convoy. Blake, with twelve ſhips, came up with, and engaged the Dutch fleet, and, though grievouſly wounded in the thigh, continued the fight till night, when the Dutch, who had ſix men of war ſunk and taken, retired. After having put aſhore his wounded men at Portſmouth, he followed the enemy, whom he came up with the next day, when the fight was renewed, to the loſs of the Dutch, who continued retreating towards Bulloign. All the night following Blake continued the purſuit, and, in the morning of the 20th, the two fleets fought again till four in the afternoon, when the wind blowing favourably for the Dutch, they ſecured themſelves on the flats of Dunkirk and Calais. In theſe three engagements the Dutch loſt eleven

Digitized by Google

eleven men of war, thirty merchant ships, and had fifteen hundred men slain. The English lost only one ship, but not fewer men than the enemy. In April, Cromwell turned out the parliament, and shortly after assumed the supreme power. The States hoped great advantages from this, but were disappointed; Blake said on this occasion to his officers, "It is not for us to mind state affairs, but to keep foreigners from fooling us." Towards the end of the month, Blake and his colleagues, with a fleet of a hundred sail, stood over to the Dutch coast, and forced their fleet to take shelter in the Texel; where, for some time they were kept by Monk and Deane, while Blake sailed northward: at last Trump got out, and drew together a fleet of an hundred and twenty men of war. June 3d, Deane and Monk engaged him off the Northforeland. On the 4th, Blake came to their assistance with eighteen fresh ships, by which means a complete victory was gained; and if the Dutch had not again saved themselves on Calais sands, their whole fleet had been sunk or taken. Cromwell having called the parliament, styled the Little Parliament, Blake, October 10, took his seat in the house, where he received their solemn thanks for his many and faithful services. The protector also called a new parliament, consisting of four hundred, where Blake sat also, being the representative for his native town of Bridgewater. December 6th, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty. November 1654, Cromwell sent him with a strong fleet into the Mediterranean, with instructions to support the honour of the English flag, and to procure satisfaction for any injuries that might have been done to our merchants. In December, Blake came into the road of Cadiz, where he was treated with vast respect; a Dutch admiral would not hoist his flag while he was there. The Algerines were so much afraid of him, that they stopped the Sallee rovers, obliged them to deliver up what English prisoners they had on board, and sent them to Blake, in order to procure his favour. Nevertheless, he came before Algiers on the 10th of March, when he sent an officer on shore to the Dey, to tell him he had orders to demand satisfaction for the piracies committed on the English, and to insist on the release of all such English captives as were then in the place. To this the Dey made answer, that the captures belonging to particular men he could not restore them; but, if Mr. Blake pleased, he might redeem what English captives were there, at a reasonable price; and, if he thought proper, the Algerines would conclude a peace with him, and, for the future, offer no acts of hostility to the English. This answer was accompanied with a present of fresh provisions. Blake sailed to Tunis on the same errand. The Dey of Tunis sent him a haughty answer. "Here," said he, "are our castles of Goletta and Porto Ferino, do your worst; do you think we fear your fleet?" On the hearing this, Blake, as his custom was when in a passion, began to curl his whiskers; and after a short consultation with his officers, bore into

Digitized by Google

the bay of Porto Ferino with his great ſhips, when, coming within muſquet ſhot of the caſtle, he fired on it ſo briſkly, that in two hours it was rendered defenceleſs, and the guns on the works along the ſhore were diſmounted, though ſixty of them played at a time on the Engliſh. He found nine ſhips in the road, and ordered every captain, even of his own ſhip, to man his long boat with choice men, and theſe to enter the harbour, and fire the Tuniſeens, while he and his fleet covered them from the caſtle, by playing continually on it with their cannon. The ſeamen in their boats boldly aſſaulted the pirates, and burnt all their ſhips, with the loſs of twenty-five men killed, and forty-eight wounded. This daring action ſpread the terror of his name through Africa and Aſia, which had for a long time before been formidable in Europe. He alſo ſtruck ſuch terror into the piratical ſtate of Tripoly, that he made them glad to ſtrike up a peace with England. Theſe and other exploits raiſed the glory of the Engliſh name ſo high, that moſt of the princes and ſtates in Italy thought fit to pay their compliments to the protector, particularly the grand duke of Tuſcany, and the republic of Venice, who ſent magnificent embaſſies for that purpoſe. The war in the mean time was grown pretty hot with Spain; and Blake uſed his utmoſt efforts to ruin their maritime force in Europe, as Penn had done in the Weſt Indies. But, finding himſelf now in a declining ſtate of health, and fearing the ill conſequences which might enſue, in caſe he ſhould die without any colleague to take charge of the fleet, he wrote letters into England, deſiring ſome proper perſon to be named in commiſſion with him, upon which General Montague was ſent joint admiral with a ſtrong ſquadron to aſſiſt him. Soon after his arrival in the Mediterranean, the two admirals ſailed with their whole fleet to block up a Spaniſh ſquadron in the bay of Cadiz. At length, in September, being in great want of water, Blake and Montague ſtood away for the coaſt of Portugal, leaving Captain Stayner, with ſeven ſhips, to look after the enemy. Soon after they were gone, the Spaniſh plate fleet appeared, but were intercepted by Stayner, who took the vice-admiral and another galleon, which were afterwards burnt by accident, the rear-admiral, with two millions of plate on board, and another ſhip richly laden. Theſe prizes, together with all the priſoners, were ſent into England, under General Montague, and Blake alone remained in the Mediterranean; till, being informed that another plate fleet had put into Santa Cruz, in the iſland of Teneriffe, he ſailed thither in April 1657, with a fleet of twenty-five men of war. On the 20th he came into the road of Santa Cruz; and though the Spaniſh governor had timely notice, was a man of courage and conduct, and had diſpoſed all things in the propereſt manner, ſo that he looked upon an attack as what no wiſe admiral would think practicable; yet Blake having ſummoned him, and received a ſhort anſwer, was determined to force the place, and to burn the fleet therein: and he

performed

Digitized by Google

performed it in such a manner, as appears next to incredible. It is allowed to be one of the most remarkable actions that ever happened at sea. As soon as the news arrived of this extraordinary action, the protector sent to acquaint his second parliament, then sitting, therewith; upon which they ordered a public thanksgiving, and directed a diamond ring, worth five hundred pounds, to be sent to Blake; and the thanks of the House was ordered to all the officers and seamen, and to be given them by their admiral. Upon his return to the Mediterranean, he cruised some time before Cadiz; but finding himself declining fast, resolved to return home. He accordingly sailed for England, but lived not to see again his native land, for he died as the fleet was entering Plymouth, the 17th of August, 1657, aged 58.

BLAKE (JOHN BRADLY), son of John Blake, Esq. was born in Great Marlborough-street, London, November 4, 1745, educated at Westminster school, and afterwards instructed in mathematics, chemistry, and drawing; but botany was his favourite object, in which he made a great progress. With these advantages he set out into life, and in 1766 was sent as one of the East India Company's supercargoes at Canton in China; where he was no sooner fixed, than he resolved to employ every moment of his time, which could be spared from the duties of his station, to the advancement of natural science for the benefit of his countrymen. His plan was, to procure the seeds of all the vegetables found in China, which are used in medicines, manufactures, and food; and to send into Europe not only such seeds, but the plants by which they were produced. His view in this was, that they might be propagated either in Great Britain and Ireland, or in those colonies of America, the soil and climate of which might suit them best. But it was not to botanic subjects alone that Mr. Blake's genius was confined; he had begun to collect fossils and ores, and he now attended as much to mineralogy as he had done to botany. He is supposed to have sacrificed his life to the closeness and ardour of his pursuits. By denying himself the needful recreations, and by sitting too intensely to his drawing and studies, he brought on a gravelly complaint; and this increasing to the stone, and being accompanied with a fever, carried him off at Canton, November 16, 1773, in his twenty-ninth year. The friends of natural knowledge in England were preparing to have enrolled him among the members of the Royal Society, when the news of his death arrived.

BLANCHARD (JAMES), an eminent painter, was born at Paris in 1600. He learnt the rudiments of his profession under his uncle Nicholas Bolleri, but left him at twenty years of age, with an intention to travel to Italy. He stopt at Lyons in his way thither, where he stayed for some time; and during his residence here reaped both

Digitized by Google

profit and improvement. He paſſed on to Rome, where he continued about two years. From thence he went to Venice; where he was ſo much pleaſed with the works of Titian, Tintoret, and Paul Veroneſe, that he reſolved to follow their manner: and in this he ſucceeded ſo far, that at his return to Paris he ſoon got into high employment, being generally eſteemed for the novelty, beauty, and force of his pencil. He painted two galleries at Paris; one belonging to the firſt preſident Perrault, and the other to Monſieur de Bullion, ſuperintendant to the finances. But his capital piece is reckoned to be that at the church of Notre Dame, St. Andrew kneeling before the croſs, and the Holy Ghoſt deſcending. Blanchard was in a likely way of making his fortune; but a fever and an impoſthume in the lungs carried him off in his thirty-eighth year. Of all the French painters, Blanchard was eſteemed the beſt colouriſt, having ſtudied this part of painting with great care in the Venetian ſchool. There are few grand compoſitions of his; but what he has left of this kind ſhew him to have had great genius.

BLETERIE (JOHN PHILIP RENÉ DE LA), born at Rennes, entered early into the congregation of the Oratory, and was there a diſtinguiſhed profeſſor. The order againſt wigs occaſioned his quitting it; but he retained the friendſhip and eſteem of his former brethren. He went to Paris, where his talents procured him a chair of eloquence in the College Royal, and a place in the Academy of Belles Lettres. He publiſhed ſeveral works, which have been well received by the public. 1. The Life of the Emperor Julian, Paris, 1735, 1746, 12mo. a curious performance, well written, and diſtinguiſhed at once by impartiality, preciſion, elegance, and judgment. 2. The Hiſtory of the Emperor Jovian, with Tranſlations of ſome Works of the Emperor Julian, Paris, 1748, two vols. 12mo. a book no leſs valuable than the former. 3. A Tranſlation of ſome Works of Tacitus, Paris, 1755, two vols. 12mo. "The Manners of the Germans," and "The Life of Agricola," are the two pieces compriſed in this verſion, which is equally elegant and faithful. Prefixed is a "Life of Tacitus," which is alſo worthy of this writer, by the ſtrength of it's ſentiments, and the animation of it's ſtyle. 4. Tiberius, or the ſix firſt Books of the Annals of Tacitus, tranſlated into French, Paris, 1768, three vols. 12mo. 5. Letters occaſioned by the Account of Quietiſm given by M. Phelypeaux, 1732, 12mo. 6. Some Diſſertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres. 7. Moſt humble Remonſtrances of M. de Montrempuis. The Abbé de la Bleterie died at an advanced age, in 1772. He was a man of learning, attached to religion, and his morals did not belie his principles.

BLOEMART, a celebrated painter, was born at Gorcum, in Holland, 1567. His father was an architect, who retired from the Low

Digitized by Google

Low Countries, during the disturbances there, to Utrecht, whither his son followed him; and here it was that he learnt the first principles of his profession. He was never so lucky, however, as to be under any able master. He formed a manner to himself, as nature and his genius directed him: it was easy, graceful, and universal. He understood the "Claro Obscuro." The folds of his draperies were large, and had a good effect; but his manner of designing had too much of his own country in it. There were a vast number of prints graved after his works. He died in 1647, aged eighty.

BLONDEL (DAVID), a Protestant minister, famous for his knowledge in ecclesiastical and civil history, was born at Chalons, in Champagne, 1591. He was admitted minister at a synod of the Isle of France, in 1614. A few years afterwards he began to write in defence of Protestantism, for in 1619 he published a treatise entitled "Modeste Declaration de la Sincerité et Verité des Eglises Reformées de France." This was an answer to several of the Catholic writers, especially to the bishop of Lucon, so well known afterwards under the title of Cardinal Richelieu. From this time he was considered as a person of great hopes. He was secretary more than twenty times in the synods of the Isle of France, and was deputed four times successively to the national synods. That of Castres employed him to write in defence of the Protestants. The national synod of Charenton appointed him honorary professor in 1645, with a proper salary, which had never been done to any before. He wrote several pieces, but what gained him most favour amongst the Protestants are the following: his "Explications on the Eucharist," his work entitled "De la Primauté d'Eglise," his treatise of "The Sybils," and his piece "De Episcopis et Presbyteris." Some of his party, however, were dissatisfied with him for engaging in disputes relating to civil history; and also offended at the book he published, to shew what is related about Pope Joan to be a ridiculous fable.

Upon the death of Vossius, he was invited to succeed him in the history professorship in the college of Amsterdam. He accordingly went thither in 1650, where he continued his studies with great assiduity. This intense application, and the air of the country not agreeing with him, greatly impaired his health, and deprived him of his sight. In this condition he is said to have dictated two volumes in folio, on the genealogy of the kings of France, against Chifflet; a work which we are told he undertook at the desire of Chancellor Seguier. He had like to have come into trouble in Holland, from the malice of some persons who endeavoured to render him suspected of Arminianism, and who inveighed against him for the "Considerations Religieuses et Politiques," which he published during the war betwixt Cromwell and the Hollanders. He died the 6th of April, 1655, aged sixty-four.

BLONDEL

Digitized by Google

BLONDEL (FRANCIS), regius profeſſor of mathematics and architecture, was a man of great fame for the ſkill he acquired in his profeſſion. He was governor to Lewis-Henry count de Brienne, whom he accompanied in his travels from July 1652 to November 1655. He wrote a Latin account of them, which was printed twice, in 1660 and 1662. He had ſeveral honourable employments both in the army and navy; he was alſo intruſted with the management of ſome negociations with foreign princes, and at length arrived at the dignity of marſhal de camp, and counſellor of ſtate. He had the honour to be appointed mathematical preceptor to the dauphin. It was he who drew the deſign of the new gates ſince the Dutch war in 1672, and he wrote ſome of the inſcriptions on them; for he was no leſs verſed in the knowledge of the belles lettres than in that of geometry, as may be ſeen by the compariſon he publiſhed between Pindar and Horace. He was director of the Academy of Architecture, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He died Feb. 1, 1686. He has left behind him, 1. Notes on the Architecture of Savot. 2. A Courſe of Architecture, in three vols. in folio. 3. The Art of throwing Bombs. 4. The Hiſtory of the Roman Calendar. 5. A new Manner of fortifying Places.

BLONDUS (FLAVIUS), was born at Forli in Italy, in 1388. He was ſecretary to Pope Eugenius IV. and continued in this employment under Eugenius's ſucceſſors to Pope Pius II. under whoſe pontificate he died, June 4, 1463. He compoſed ſeveral works; the moſt famous of which is, his "Hiſtory from the year 400 to the year 1440."

BLOOD (THOMAS), generally called Colonel Blood, as extraordinary an adventurer as ever lived in this or any other country. He was, according to ſome accounts, the ſon of a blackſmith in Ireland; but from other accounts his father appears to have been concerned in iron works, and to have acquired an eaſy fortune in that kingdom. He was born about the year 1628, came over to England while a very young man, and married, in Lancaſhire, the daughter of Mr. Holcraft, a gentleman of good character in that county. This ſeems to have been in 1648; for he was in England when Colonel Rainsford was ſurprized and killed at Pontefract. He returned afterwards into Ireland; and though his family owed the beſt part of what they had to the pure favour of the crown, yet he ſtruck in with the prevailing party, ſerved as a lieutenant with the parliament forces, and obtained an aſſignment of land for his pay; beſides which, Henry Cromwell, when he governed that country, had ſo good an opinion of him, as to put him into the commiſſion of the peace, though ſcarcely twenty-two years of age. Theſe favours, and the turn of his education, in all probability gave him ſuch an inclination to the republican party as was not to be altered; and after the king's reſtoration

Digitized by Google

restoration there happened some accidents which contributed to increase his disaffection to the government. The Act of Settlement in Ireland, and the proceedings thereupon, certainly affected him deeply in his fortune, and he believed unjustly, which easily drew him to turn his thoughts any way that promised redress. He knew there were multitudes in the same condition that had been old soldiers, and were equally capable of contriving, concealing, and carrying into execution, a plot for altering or subverting any form of government, of which he had seen some examples. Upon associating a little with the malecontents, he found his notions exactly justified, and that there was a design on foot for a general insurrection, which was to be begun by surprizing the castle of Dublin, and seizing the person of the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant. Into this he entered without any hesitation; and though many of the persons involved in this dangerous undertaking were much his superiors in rank, yet he very soon was at the head of the affair, presided in all their councils, was the oracle in laying their projects, and depended on for conducting them in the execution. He shewed his dexterity in things of this nature, by laying such a plan for surprising Dublin castle, and the duke's person at the same time, as nothing but it's being divulged could have prevented; and at the same time he penned a declaration so accommodated to the humour and understanding of the soldiers, as would infallibly have drawn over the best part of the army: but, on the very eve of it's execution, the whole conspiracy, which had been long suspected, was absolutely discovered; and so Colonel Blood had only the honour of the contrivance. His brother-in-law, one Lackie, a minister, who was embarked in the business, was, with many others, apprehended, tried, convicted, and executed; but Lieutenant Thomas Blood made his escape, and kept out of reach, notwithstanding the duke of Ormond, and the earl of Orrery, both laboured to have him secured, and a proclamation was published by the former, with the promise of an ample reward for apprehending him. Nor was he only so lucky as to prevent confinement and punishment, but, by an audacity still more singular, had almost frighted away the guards that attended Lackie's execution, and even alarmed the friends of the lord lieutenant on the score of his safety; so high was Blood's fame for sagacity and intrepidity at this time, and so capable he was of undertaking any thing his passion or interest dictated, and of conducting skilfully whatever was by him undertaken, how desperate or difficult soever.

He staid as long amongst the sectaries and remains of Oliver's forces as he found it practicable to conceal himself, and then had recourse to the mountains, and the protection of the old native Irish: and the better to attach those he conversed with to his interests, he became all things to all men; he was a Quaker to some, an Anabaptist to others, an Independent where that would best recommend him;

Digitized by Google

him; and to beſpeak the favour of the poor ignorant natives, he took the character of a prieſt. By theſe arts he ſhifted about from one place to another, making himſelf acquainted with all parties in the iſland, and with all their intereſts and connections at home and abroad. At laſt, finding all his haunts known, and that it was impoſſible to raiſe, at that juncture, any inſurrection, he found means to get over into Holland, where he was very well received, and admitted into great intimacy with ſome of the moſt conſiderable perſons in the republic, particularly Admiral de Ruyter. He went from thence to England, with ſuch recommendations to the fifth-monarchy men, and other malecontents, that he was immediately admitted into all their councils, and had a large ſhare in all thoſe dark intrigues that were then carrying on for throwing the nation again into confuſion. In this ſituation he gave another ſtrong inſtance of his bold enterpriſing genius; but finding the government apprized of their deſigns, and foreſeeing that the perſons principally concerned could not eſcape being apprehended, he reſolved to withdraw into Scotland, where he ſo wrought upon the diſcontents of the people, that he contributed not a little to the breaking out of the inſurrection there, and was preſent in the action of Pentland-hills, November 27, 1666, in which the inſurgents were routed, and about five hundred killed. He fled, after this defeat, back to England, and from thence to Ireland, where he landed within three miles of Carrickfergus; but Lord Dungannon purſued him ſo cloſely, that he was obliged to retire very ſpeedily into England. He had not been long in this kingdom before he performed a freſh exploit, which was as extraordinary, more ſucceſsful, and made much greater noiſe in the world, than any thing he had yet done. This was the reſcue of his friend Captain Maſon from a guard of ſoldiers, who were conducting him to his trial at the aſſizes. Before he engaged himſelf in this affair, he had placed his wife and ſon in an apothecary's ſhop, under the name of Weſton, and had lived himſelf at Rumford, by the name of Ayliffe, and pretended to practiſe phyſic. After he was cured of his wounds, and heard that all that were concerned with him were ſafe, which was in about ſix weeks, he returned to Rumford, and lived there under the ſame diſguiſe for a conſiderable time, without being ſuſpected or moleſted, notwithſtanding a proclamation was publiſhed, with an offer of five hundred pounds reward, for apprehending the perſon concerned in this reſcue.

It was impoſſible for one of his buſy, reſtleſs, and impatient temper, to continue long quiet; but whether his next enterpriſe was entirely his own contriving, or was intended purely to ſerve his own purpoſes, is a point at preſent not to be decided: however that might be, the undertaking was in every reſpect more ſingular, and more hazardous, than any he had hitherto attempted; and as it was altogether without example that he went upon it, ſo it is certain no ſuch

Digitized by Google

ſuch thing was ever thought of ſince: it was the ſeizing the perſon of his old antagoniſt, the duke of Ormond, in the ſtreets of London; but whether with a view to murder, or carry him off till he had anſwered their expectation, is not perfectly clear. He actually put his deſign in execution, December 6, 1670, and was very near completing his purpoſe on his grace, whatever that purpoſe might be. However, the duke was fortunately reſcued out of his hands; but himſelf and his aſſociates all eſcaped, though cloſely purſued. An account of this amazing tranſaction was immediately publiſhed by authority, together with a royal proclamation, offering a reward of one thouſand pounds for apprehending any of the perſons concerned therein, but to no purpoſe, though ſome of their names were diſcovered: however, Blood was not ſo much as thought of, or ſuſpected.

The miſcarriage of this daring deſign, inſtead of daunting him, or creating the leaſt intention of flying out of the kingdom, put him on another more ſtrange and hazardous deſign, to repair his broken fortunes. He propoſed to thoſe deſperate perſons who aſſiſted him in his former attempt, to ſeize and divide amongſt them the royal enſigns of majeſty kept in the Tower of London; and as they were blindly devoted to his ſervice, they very readily accepted the propoſal, and left it to him to contrive the means of putting it into execution. He deviſed accordingly a ſcheme for that purpoſe, ſuitable to ſo bold and baſe an undertaking, which was ſo cunningly laid, and executed with ſuch an audacious ſpirit, May 9, 1671, that he ſo far carried his point, as to get the regalia into his poſſeſſion, and was near carrying off his booty, when he was purſued and taken; by which means the crown, and all the jewels belonging to it, were happily recovered. Upon this diſappointment his ſpirits failed him; and while he remained a priſoner in the gaol of the Tower, he appeared not only ſilent and reſerved, but dogged and ſullen. He ſoon changed his temper however, when, contrary to all reaſon, probability, and his own expectation, he was informed the king intended to ſee and examine him himſelf. This was brought about by the duke of Buckingham, then the great favourite and firſt miniſter, who inſuſed into his majeſty, over whom he had for ſome time a great aſcendancy, the curioſity of ſeeing ſo extraordinary a perſon, whoſe crime, great as it was, argued a prodigious force of mind, and made it probable, that, if ſo diſpoſed, he might be capable of making large diſcoveries. Theſe inſinuations had ſuch an effect upon the king, that he conſented to what the duke deſired, which in the end proved diſadvantageous to them all; for it brought diſcredit on the royal character, an indelible load of infamy upon the duke, and this afterwards produced Blood's ruin: ſuch are the conſequences of inconſiderate actions in perſons in high ſtations, who ought always to be jealous of their dignity, and of doing what may hazard the wounding public opinion, upon which that dignity is chiefly founded. Colonel Blood was no ſooner acquainted that he

Digitized by Google

was to be introduced to the royal preſence, than he conceived immediately he ſtood indebted for this honour to the notion the king, or ſome about him, had of his intrepidity, and therefore was not at all at a loſs about the part he was to act, and on the acting of which well his life entirely depended. He is allowed on all hands to have performed admirably upon this occaſion: he anſwered whatever his majeſty demanded of him clearly, and without reſerve; he did not pretend to capitulate or make terms, but ſeemed rather pleaſed to throw his life into the king's hands by an open and boundleſs confeſſion. He took care, however, to prepoſſeſs his majeſty in his favour by various, and thoſe very different, methods. At the ſame time he laid himſelf open to the law, he abſolutely refuſed to impeach others. While he magnified the ſpirit and reſolution of the party to which he adhered, and had always acted againſt monarchy, he inſinuated his own and their veneration for the perſon of the king; and though he omitted nothing that might create a belief of his contemning death, yet he expreſſed infinite awe and reſpect for a monarch who had condeſcended to treat him with ſuch unuſual indulgence.

It was foreſeen by the duke of Ormond, as ſoon as he knew the king deſigned to examine him, that Blood had no cauſe to fear; and indeed ſuch an impreſſion his ſtory and behaviour made on the mind of his ſovereign, that he was not only pardoned, but ſet at liberty, and had a penſion given him to ſubſiſt on. This conduct of his majeſty towards ſo high and ſo notorious an offender, occaſioned much ſpeculation, and many conjectures. Of theſe ſome are ſtill preſerved, amongſt which the ſentiments of Sir Gilbert Talbot are very ſenſible. He ſeems to think the king's apprehenſions determined him. Another writer ſuggeſts, that the duke of Buckingham having put him on the firſt deſign, to prevent it's becoming public, was obliged to procure his pardon for the ſecond; but it is more probable that he inſinuated his intereſt with ſome deſperate malecontents then in Holland, whom he could induce to come home and live peaceably. At leaſt this is certain, that on the breaking out of the war ſoon after, a proclamation was publiſhed, requiring ſuch perſons to come over; upon which Deſborough, Relſey, and many more, came, ſurrendered, and had pardons, very probably at Blood's requeſt; for with him they met almoſt every day, in a room kept on purpoſe for them, at White's Coffee-houſe, near the Royal Exchange. His intereſt was for ſome time very great at Court, where he ſolicited the ſuits of many of the unfortunate people of his party with ſucceſs: but as this gave great offence to ſome very worthy perſons while it laſted, ſo, after the diſgrace and falling to pieces of the miniſtry ſtyled the Cabal, it began quickly to decline, and perhaps his penſion alſo was ill paid; for we find him again amongſt the malecontents, and acting in favour of popular meaſures that were diſpleaſing to the court. In the buſy time

Digitized by Google

time of plotting too, ſo active a perſon as Colonel Blood could not but have ſome ſhare. He behaved, however, in a new manner, ſuitable to the great change of times; and inſtead of attempting on the perſons of great men, took up the character of a great man himſelf, and expreſſed an apprehenſion that attempts might be made upon his perſon. In this manner he ſpun out between nine and ten years, ſometimes about the court, ſometimes excluded from it, always uneaſy, and in ſome ſcheme or other of an untoward kind, till at laſt he was met with in his own way, and either circumvented by ſome of his own inſtruments, or drawn within the vortex of a ſham plot, by ſome who were too cunning for this maſter in his profeſſion. It ſeems there were certain people, who had formed a deſign of fixing an imputation of a moſt ſcandalous nature upon the duke of Buckingham, who was then at the head of a vigorous oppoſition againſt the court, and who, notwithſtanding he always courted and protected the fanatics, had not, in reſpect to his moral character, ſo fair a reputation as to render any charge of that kind incredible. But whether this was conducted by Colonel Blood, whether a counter-plot was ſet on foot to defeat it, and entrap Blood, or whether ſome whiſper thrown out to alarm the duke, which he ſuſpected came from Blood, led his grace to ſecure himſelf by a contrivance of the ſame ſtamp, better concerted, and more effectually executed; ſo it was, that his grace, who was formerly ſuppoſed ſo much a patron to the colonel, thought it requiſite, for his own ſafety, to contribute to his ruin. What notion Mr. Blood inclined the world ſhould entertain of this affair, may be diſcovered from the caſe which he cauſed to be printed of it; but it fell out that the Court of King's Bench took the thing in ſo different a light, that he was convicted upon a criminal information for the conſpiracy, and committed to the King's Bench priſon; and while in cuſtody there, he was charged with an action of ſcandalum magnatum, at the ſuit of the duke of Buckingham, in which the damages were laid ſo high as ten thouſand pounds; but, notwithſtanding this, Colonel Blood found bail, and was diſcharged from his impriſonment. He then retired to his houſe in the Bowling-alley, in Weſtminſter, in order to take ſuch meaſures as were requiſite to deliver him out of theſe difficulties; but finding fewer friends than he expected, and meeting with other and more grievous diſappointments, he was ſo much affected thereby, as to fall into a diſtemper that ſpeedily threatened his life. He was attended in his ſickneſs by a clergyman, who found him ſenſible, but reſerved, declaring he was not at all afraid of death. In a few days he fell into a lethargy, and Wedneſday, Auguſt 24, 1680, he departed this life. On the Friday following he was privately, but decently, interred, in the new chapel in Tothill-fields. Yet ſuch was the notion entertained by the generality of the world of this man's ſubtlety and reſtleſs ſpirit, that they could neither be perſuaded he would be quiet in his grave, nor would

Digitized by Google

they permit him to remain ſo; for a ſtory being ſpread that this dying, and being buried, was only a new trick of Colonel Blood's, preparative to ſome more extraordinary exploit than any he had been concerned in, it became in a few days ſo current, and ſo many circumſtances were added to render it credible, that the coroner thought fit to interpoſe, ordered the body to be taken up again on the Thurſday following, and appointed a jury to ſit upon it. But ſo ſtrongly were they prepoſſeſſed with the idle fancy of it's being all an amuſement, that though they were his neighbours, knew him perſonally, and he had been ſo few days dead, they could not for a long time agree whether it was or was not his body. An intimate acquaintance of his, at laſt, put them on viewing the thumb of his left hand, which, by an accident that happened to it, grew to twice it's natural ſize, which was commonly known to ſuch as converſed with him. By this, and the various depoſitions of perſons attending him in his laſt illneſs, they were at length convinced, and the coroner cauſed him to be once more interred, and left in his vault in quiet.

BLOUNT (THOMAS), a learned Engliſh writer, was born at Bordeſley, in Worceſterſhire, 1619. He had not the advantage of a univerſity education, but by ſtrength of genius, and great application, made a conſiderable progreſs in literature. Upon the breaking out of the popiſh plot in the reign of Charles II. being much alarmed on account of his being a zealous Roman Catholic, he contracted a palſy, as he informed Mr. Wood in a letter dated April the 28th, 1679; adding, that he had then quitted all books, except thoſe of devotion. He died the 26th of December following.

BLOUNT (Sir HENRY), an Engliſh writer, was born Dec. 15, 1602, at Tittenhanger, in Hertfordſhire. He was educated at the free-ſchool of St. Alban's, from whence he was removed to Trinity college, Oxford, 1616. He was a youth of a chearful diſpoſition, and had a ſtrong taſte for claſſical learning. He had ſuch a ſprightly wit, ſo eaſy an addreſs, and was ſo entertaining in converſation, that he became univerſally beloved, and was eſteemed as promiſing a genius as any in the univerſity. In 1618 he took his degree of bachelor of arts, and ſoon after left Oxford. Then he went to Gray's Inn, where he applied himſelf to the law, and in 1634 ſet out on his travels. After having viſited France, Spain, and Italy, he went to Venice, where he contracted an acquaintance with a janizary, whom he reſolved to accompany to the Turkiſh dominions. He accordingly embarked, May 1634, on board a Venetian galley, for Spalatro, and thence continued his journey by land to Conſtantinople. His ſtay at Conſtantinople was ſhort, for he went from thence to Grand Cairo; and, after having been abroad two years, returned to England, where, in 1636, he printed an account of his travels.

In

Digitized by Google

In 1638 his father died, and left him the ſeat of Blount's Hall, in Staffordſhire, with a conſiderable fortune. March 21, 1639, the king conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and upon the breaking out of the civil war, he attended his majeſty to ſeveral places, was preſent at the battle of Edgehill, and at this juncture is ſuppoſed to have had the care of the young princes. He afterwards quitted his majeſty's ſervice, and returned to London; where he was called to an account for adhering to the king, but brought himſelf off by alledging his duty on account of his poſt. In 1651 he was named by the parliament in a committee of twenty perſons, for inſpecting the practice of the law, and remedying it's abuſes; and about this time he ſhewed himſelf very active againſt the payment of tithes, being deſirous to have reduced the income of pariſh miniſters to one hundred pounds a year. He alſo ſat with Dr. Zouch, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Turner, civilians, and other eminent perſons, in the court of King's (then called the Upper) Bench, in Weſtminſter-hall, on the 5th of July, 1654, by virtue of a commiſſion from Oliver Cromwell, for trying Don Pantalion Sa, brother to the Portugueſe ambaſſador, for murder. Nov. 1, 1655, he was appointed one of the twenty-one commiſſioners to conſider of the trade and navigation of the commonwealth.

But notwithſtanding he complied with the forms of government ſet up between 1650 and 1660, yet he ſeems to have been eſteemed a friend to the royal family: for he was received into favour and confidence on the king's reſtoration, and appointed high ſheriff of the county of Hertford, in 1661. From this time he lived as a private gentleman, ſatisfied with the honours he had acquired, and the eſtate he poſſeſſed; and after having paſſed upwards of twenty years in this manner, died Oct. 9, 1682.

BLOUNT (Sir THOMAS POPE), an eminent Engliſh writer, ſon of the preceding Sir Henry Blount, was born at Upper Holloway, in Middleſex, September 12, 1649. Charles II. conferred upon him the degree of a baronet in 1679. He was elected burgeſs for St. Alban's, in Hertfordſhire, the ſame year, and was knight of the ſhire in three parliaments after the Revolution; being alſo appointed commiſſioner of accounts for the three laſt years of his life, by the Houſe of Commons. He always diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a lover of liberty. He was a man of great learning, and well verſed in the beſt writers; of which he gave a proof in his famous work, "Cenſura celebriorum Authorum," &c. His capacity for writing on a variety of important and entertaining ſubjects appears from his eſſays. His extenſive knowledge is farther diſplayed in another learned piece of his, on natural hiſtory. He wrote alſo a work on poetry, "De Re Poeticâ, or Remarks upon Poetry." After having acquired great honour in his ſeveral public characters, with eſteem and friendſhip in private life, he quietly ended his days at Tittenhanger, June 30, 1697, not quite forty-eight years old.

Digitized by Google

BLOUNT (CHARLES), younger ſon of Sir Henry Blount, and an eminent writer alſo, was born April 27, 1654. He had an excellent capacity; and, being trained by his father, quickly acquired an extraordinary ſkill in the arts and ſciences. In 1679, he publiſhed his "Anima Mundi," which giving great offence, complaint was made thereof to Compton, biſhop of London. Blount was a ſtrenuous advocate for liberty, of which he gave teſtimony in a pamphlet on the "Popiſh Plot, and the Fear of a Popiſh ſucceſſor," ſubſcribed Junius Brutus. In 1680, he printed his work which rendered him moſt known to the world, "The Life of Apollonius Tyaneus," which was ſoon after ſuppreſſed, it being an attack upon revealed religion. The ſame year came out his "Diana of the Epheſians," which gave alſo great offence; for, under colour of expoſing ſuperſtition, he ſtruck at revelation. In 1684, he publiſhed a kind of "Introduction to polite Literature." Blount was a warm friend to the Revolution; he gave a ſtrong teſtimony of attachment to his principles, and the love of freedom, in a treatiſe he wrote for the liberty of the preſs; wherein he ſhews, that all reſtraints thereon can have no other tendency than to eſtabliſh ſuperſtition and tyranny, by abaſing the ſpirits of mankind, and injuring the human underſtanding. Warmth of temper, affection for King William, and ſtrong deſire to ſee things ſettled according to his wiſhes, led him to write a pamphlet, in which he aſſerted King William and Queen Mary to be conquerors: which piece, however, gave ſuch offence, that it was condemned to be burnt, by both houſes of parliament. After the death of his wife, he became enamoured of her ſiſter, a lady of beauty, wit, and virtue, who is ſaid not to have been inſenſible on her ſide, but ſcrupulous only as to marrying him after her ſiſter. He wrote a letter on this ſubject, wherein he ſtates the caſe as of a third perſon, and treats it with great learning and addreſs. It is alſo ſaid that he applied to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other divines, who decided againſt his opinion; and this deciſion rendering the lady inflexible, threw him into a fit of deſpair, which ended in a frenzy, ſo that he ſhot himſelf. The wound, however, did not prove immediately mortal; he lived after it ſome days, and died in Auguſt, 1693.

BLOW (Dr. JOHN), an eminent muſician, was born at Collingham in Nottinghamſhire, about the year 1648. In 1674 he was appointed maſter of the children of the Royal Chapel; in 1685, compoſer to his majeſty; in 1687, almoner and maſter of the choriſters of St. Paul's cathedral. Blow was not a graduate of either univerſity; but Archbiſhop Sancroft conferred on him the degree of doctor in muſic. Upon the deceaſe of Purcell, in 1695, he became organiſt of Weſtminſter-abbey. He died Oct. 1, 1708; and was buried in the north aile of Weſtminſter-abbey.

BOADICEA

Digitized by Google

BOADICEA, a famous British queen, in the time of the Roman emperor Nero; was widow of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, who, having suffered the most barbarous indignities from the Romans, excited the Britons to a revolt. Accordingly, to the number of an hundred and twenty thousand, with Boadicea at their head, they attacked the Roman colony at Camalodunum, and slaughtered seventy or eighty thousand Romans; committing the most shocking and unheard-of cruelties. But Suetonius Paulinus marching against them with about ten thousand men, a bloody battle ensued, in which eighty thousand Britons were slain, and the Romans gained the victory with a very inconsiderable loss. This battle was fought in the year of Christ 61, of Nero 8. Some have thought it was fought on Salisbury Plain, and that Stonehenge was erected as a monument to Boadicea. This valiant queen soon after dispatched herself by poison, or died by sickness.

BOCCACE (JOHN), an eminent writer, was born at Certaldo, in Tuscany, 1313. His father designed him for business, and placed him with a merchant of Florence, who took him to Paris, and with whom Boccace lived six years; but being at length tired of trade, and having declared his aversion to it, he was sent to study the canon law. He disliked this also, his passion being for poetry; nor could his father's commands, or the exhortations of his friends, induce him to suppress this natural inclination. However, he could not wholly disengage himself from the law, till after his father's death; but then renounced it, and gave himself wholly up to poetry. He put himself under the instruction of Petrarch, and sought every where for the most eminent masters; but not having an income sufficient for his expences, he was reduced to the necessity of being assisted by others; and was particulary obliged to Petrarch, who furnished him with money as well as books. Boccace was a great admirer of the Greek language: he found means to get Homer translated into Latin for his own use; and procured a professor's chair at Florence for Leontius Pylaetus, in order to have this poet explained by him. The republic of Florence honoured Boccace with the freedom of that city, and employed him in public affairs, particularly to negociate the return of Petrarch; but Petrarch not only refused to return to Florence, but persuaded Boccace also to retire from thence, on account of the factions which prevailed in that republic. Having quitted Florence, he went to several places in Italy, and stopped at last at Naples, where King Robert gave him a very kind reception. He conceived a violent affection for the natural daughter of that prince, which made him remain a considerable time at Naples. He also made a long stay in Sicily, where he was in high favour with Queen Joan. When the troubles were somewhat abated at Florence, he returned thither; but soon returned to Certaldo, where he spent his time in study. His intense application brought on him a sickness in

Digitized by Google

in the ſtomach, which put an end to him in 1375. He left ſeveral works, ſome in Latin, and ſome in Italian. Of all his compoſitions his "Decameron" is the moſt famous.

BOCCALINI (TRAJAN), a ſatirical wit, was born at Rome, about the beginning of the 17th century. The method he took to indulge his turn for ſatire was, by feigning that Apollo, holding his courts on Parnaſſus, heard the complaints of the whole world, and gave judgment as the caſe required. He was received into the academies of Italy, where he gained great applauſe by his political diſcourſes, and his elegant criticiſms. The cardinals Borgheſe and Cajetan having declared themſelves his patrons, he publiſhed his "Ragguagli di Parnaſſo," and "Secretaria di Apollo," a continuation thereof: which works being well received, he proceeded farther, and printed his "Pietra di Paragone;" wherein he attacks the court of Spain, ſetting forth their deſigns againſt the liberty of Italy, and inveighing particularly againſt them for the tyranny they exerciſed in the kingdom of Naples. The Spaniards complained of him in form, and were determined at any rate to be revenged. Boccalini was frightened, and retired to Venice. Some time after he was murdered in a ſurprizing manner. He lodged with one of his friends, who having got up early one morning left Boccalini a-bed; when a minute after four armed men entered his chamber, and gave him ſo many blows with bags full of ſand that they left him for dead; ſo that his friend, upon his return, found him unable to utter one word. Great ſearch was made at Venice for the authors of this murder; and though they were never diſcovered, yet it was univerſally believed that they were ſet to work by the court of Spain.

BOCCONI (SYLVIO), a celebrated natural hiſtorian, was born at Palermo in Sicily, the 24th of April, 1633. After he had gone through the uſual courſe of ſtudies, he applied himſelf chiefly to natural hiſtory, in which he made a moſt ſurpriſing progreſs. He was afterwards ordained prieſt, and entered into the Ciſtercian order, but this new way of life did not in the leaſt divert him from his favourite ſtudy; for he purſued it with greater vigour than ever, and travelled not only over Sicily, but likewiſe viſited the iſle of Malta, Italy, the Low Countries, England, France, Germany, Poland, and ſeveral other nations. In 1696, he was admitted a member of the academy of the virtuoſi in Germany. He was at Padua ſome time, where he ſtudied under James Pighi, firſt profeſſor of anatomy there: upon his return to Sicily, he retired to a convent of his own order, near Palermo, where he died Dec. 22, 1704. He left many curious works in different languages.

BOCHART

Digitized by Google

BOCHART (SAMUEL), a learned French Proteſtant, was born at Roan, in Normandy, 1599. He made a very early progreſs in learning, particularly in the Greek language, of which we have a proof in the verſes he compoſed in praiſe of Thomas Dempſter, under whom he ſtudied at Paris. He went through a courſe of philoſophy at Sedan, and ſtudied divinity at Saumur under Camero, whom he followed to London, the academy at Saumur being diſperſed during the civil war. He made however but a ſhort ſtay in England; for about the end of 1621 he was at Leyden, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Arabic under Erpenius. When Bochart returned to France, he was choſen miniſter of Caen, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by public diſputations with Father Veron, a very famous controverſialiſt. The diſpute was held in the caſtle of Caen, in preſence of a great number of Catholics and Proteſtants. Bochart came off with honour and reputation, which was not a little increaſed upon the publication of his Phaleg and Canaan, which are the titles of the two parts of his "Geographica Sacra, 1646." He acquired alſo great fame by his "Hierozoicon," printed at London, 1675. This treats "de animalibus ſacræ ſcripturæ." The great learning diſplayed in theſe works rendered him eſteemed not only amongſt thoſe of his own perſuaſion, but amongſt all lovers of knowledge of whatever denomination. In 1652, the queen of Sweden invited him to Stockholm, where ſhe gave him many proofs of her regard and eſteem. At his return into France, in 1653, he continued his ordinary exerciſes, and was one of the members of the academy of Caen, which conſiſted of all the learned men of that place. He died ſuddenly, when he was ſpeaking in this academy, May 6, 1667.

Beſides what we have mentioned, he wrote a treatiſe on the terreſtrial paradiſe, on the plants and precious ſtones mentioned in ſcripture, and ſome other pieces; but he left theſe unfiniſhed. He left alſo a great number of ſermons.

BOCHIUS (JOHN), was born at Bruſſels in 1555. He was a good Latin poet, and thence ſtyled the Virgil of the Low Countries. He accompanied Cardinal Radzivil to Rome, where he ſtudied under Bellarmin. Bochius, after having viſited moſt parts of Italy went through Poland, Livonia, Ruſſia, and Muſcovy. In going from Smolenſko to Moſcow he ſuffered much from the cold, and his feet were frozen to ſuch a degree that ſome thought he would be obliged to have them cut off: but he recovered without the operation. Upon his return to the Low Countries, the duke of Parma made him ſecretary of Antwerp. He died Jan. 13, 1609.

BODIN (JOHN), a celebrated French lawyer, was born at Angers. He ſtudied the law at Toulouſe, where he took degrees, and afterwards read lectures with great applauſe. He intended to

Digitized by Google

ſettle there as law profeſſor, and, in order to ingratiate himſelf with the Toulouſians, compoſed his oration, "De inſtituenda in republica juventute:" which he addreſſed to the people and ſenate of Toulouſe, and recited it publicly in the ſchools. But he at length preferred the common to the civil law, and quitted the ſchool at Toulouſe for the bar of Paris: where, however, not ſucceeding, he applied himſelf wholly to compoſing books, in which he had ſurprizing ſucceſs. The firſt work he publiſhed was his "Commentary on Oppian's Books of Hunting," and his tranſlation of them into Latin verſe, 1555; "Method of Hiſtory, 1566;" "Diſcourſe on Coins, &c. 1568;" "Republic, 1576," in folio, and afterwards ſeveral times in 8vo; the ſame year, "Account of the States of Blois;" "Law Tables," entitled "Juris univerſi diſtributio, 1578;" "Demonomanie des Sorciers, 1579;" and a little before his death, "Theatre de la nature univerſelle." He ordered by will that his books "De imperio, et juriſdictione, et legis actionibus, et decretis, judiciis," ſhould be burnt, which was accordingly done. Beſides what we have mentioned, he wrote alſo a book by way of dialogue on religions, which, however, was never publiſhed.

The reputation of Bodin as a man of wit and learning induced King Henry III. to ſee him; and as he was alſo extremely agreeable in converſation, his majeſty conceived a fondneſs for him, and took delight in his company; but the royal favour was not of long continuance. However he found means to get into the good graces of the duke of Alençon, whom he accompanied to England; where he had the pleaſure to find that his books of the "Republic" were read publicly in the univerſity of Cambridge, and that the Engliſh had tranſlated them into Latin from the French original, which induced him afterwards to tranſlate them himſelf into Latin. They were likewiſe tranſlated from the French and Latin copies into Engliſh by Richard Knolles, and publiſhed at London, 1606, in folio.

Upon the death of the duke of Alençon, Bodin retired to Laon, where he married. He had an office in the præſidial of this city; and it was perhaps on account of this office, that he was deputed in 1576, by the third ſtate of Vermandois, to the ſtates of Blois. He there ſpoke with great ſpirit for the rights of the people. In Charles the Ninth's time he was the king's ſolicitor with a commiſſion for the foreſts of Normandy. He died of the plague at Laon, in 1596.

BODLEY (Sir THOMAS), from whom the Bodleian library at Oxford takes it's name, the eldeſt ſon of Mr. John Bodley, was born at Exeter, March 2, 1544. He was about twelve years of age, when his father removed with his family to Geneva. The univerſity of Geneva being then newly erected, young Bodley applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the learned languages under the moſt celebrated profeſſors. He frequented the public lectures of Chevalerius in the Hebrew tongue, Beroaldus in the Greek, and Calvin and Beza in divinity.

Digitized by Google

divinity. Upon the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth in 1558, he returned to England with his father, who ſettled in London; and ſoon after was ſent to Magdalen college, in Oxford. In 1563, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and the year following was admitted fellow of Merton college. In 1565, he undertook the reading of a Greek lecture in the hall of that college. In 1566, he took the degree of maſter of arts, and the ſame year read natural philoſophy in the public ſchools. In 1569, he was elected one of the proctors of the univerſity; and, for a conſiderable time, ſupplied the place of univerſity orator. In 1576, he went abroad, and ſpent four years in France, Germany, and Italy. Upon his return, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of hiſtory and politics. In 1585, he was made gentleman uſher to Queen Elizabeth. About two years after, he was employed in ſeveral embaſſies, to the king of Denmark, duke of Brunſwick, the landgrave of Heſſe, and other German princes, to engage them in the aſſiſtance of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France; and, having diſcharged that commiſſion, he was ſent to Henry III. at the time when this prince was forced by the duke of Guiſe to quit Paris. In 1588, he was ſent to the Hague; where, according to an agreement between the queen and the States, he was admitted one of the council of ſtate, and took his place next to count Maurice. In this ſtation he behaved entirely to the ſatisfaction of his royal miſtreſs. After about five years reſidence in Holland, he obtained leave to return to England, to ſettle his private affairs; but was ſhortly after remanded to the Hague. At length, having finiſhed all his negociations, he had his final revocation in 1597. After his return, finding his advancement at court obſtructed by the jealouſies and intrigues of the great men, he retired from all public buſineſs, and never after would accept of any employment. The ſame year he ſet about the noble work of reſtoring the public library at Oxford.

Bodley wrote a letter, dated London, Feb. 23, 1597, to Dr. Ravis, dean of Chriſt-church, then vice-chancellor, to be communicated to the univerſity; offering therein, to reſtore the fabric of the library, and to ſettle an annual income for the purchaſe of books, and the ſupport of ſuch officers as might be neceſſary to take care of it. This letter was received with the greateſt ſatisfaction by the univerſity, and an anſwer returned, teſtifying their moſt grateful acknowledgment and acceptance of his noble offer. Whereupon Bodley immediately ſet about the work, and in two years time brought it to a good degree of perfection. He furniſhed it with a large collection of books, purchaſed in foreign countries at a great expence; and this collection in a ſhort time became ſo greatly enlarged, by the generous benefactions of ſeveral noblemen, biſhops, and others, that neither the ſhelves nor the room could contain them. Whereupon Bodley offering to make a conſiderable addition to the building, the motion was readily embraced; and, July 19, 1610, the firſt ſtone of the new foundation was laid with great ſolemnity,

Digitized by Google

the vice-chancellor, doctors, masters of arts, &c. attending in their proper habits, and a speech being made upon the occasion. But Bodley did not live to see this part of his design completed, though he left sufficient to do it with some of his friends in trust; for, as appears by the copy of his will, he bestowed his whole estate (his debts, legacies, and funeral charges defrayed) to the noble purposes of this foundation. By this means, and the help of other benefactions, in procuring which he was very serviceable by his great interest with many eminent persons, the university was enabled to add three other sides to what was already built; whereby was formed a noble quadrangle, and spacious rooms for schools of arts. By his will 200 l. per annum was settled upon the library for ever; out of which he appointed 40 l. to the head librarian, 10 l. for the sub-librarian, and 8 l. for the junior. He drew up likewise a body of excellent statutes for the government of the library. In this library is a statue erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Bodley (for he was knighted by King James upon his accession to the throne) by the earl of Dorset, chancellor of the university. The Bodleian library is justly esteemed one of the noblest in the world. James I. we are told, when he came to Oxford in 1605, and among other edifices took a view of this famous library, at his departure, in imitation of Alexander, broke out into this speech: "If I were not a king, I would be an university man; and if it were so that I must be a prisoner, if I might have my wish, I would have no other prison than that library, and be chained together with so many good authors."

Sir Thomas Bodley died Jan. 28, 1612, and was buried with great solemnity at the upper end of the Merton college choir. Over him is erected a monument of black and white marble, on which is placed his effigies, in a scholar's gown, surrounded with books. An annual speech in his praise is still made at Oxford, Nov. 8, at which time is the visitation of the library.

BOECLER (JOHN HENRY), historiographer of Sweden, and professor of history at Strasburg, was born in Franconia 1611, and died in 1686. He received pensions from several princes, among others, from Lewis XIV. and Christina, which latter invited him to Sweden. His principal works are, 1. Commentationes Plinianæ. 2. Timur, vulgo Tamerlanus, 1657, 4to. 3. Notitia Sancti Romani Imperii, 1681, 4to. 4. Historia, schola Principum. 5. Commentatio in Grotii librum de Jure Belli et Pacis. With all the warmth and zeal, which commentators and biographers usually have for their principals, he lavishes panegyric upon Grotius. He swears, in a letter published after his death, that no man will ever approach him; and that whoever should attempt to equal this work of his, would only furnish matter of laughter to posterity.

BOEHMEN (JACOB), a Teutonic philosopher, was born in a village of Germany, near Gorlitz, 1575. His education was suitable

Digitized by Google

able to the circumſtances and views of his parents, who, deſigning him for a mechanic trade, took him from ſchool as ſoon as he could read and write, and put him apprentice to a ſhoemaker. He firſt began to uſe that occupation as a maſter at Gorlitz, in 1594; and getting into ſuch buſineſs as enabled him to ſupport a family, he entered after ſome time into matrimony, and had ſeveral children.

In the mean time, being naturally of a religious turn of mind, he was a conſtant frequenter of ſermons from his youth, and took all opportunities of reading books of divinity. Whereby not being able to ſatisfy himſelf about the differences and controverſies in religion, he grew very uneaſy, till happening one day to hear from the pulpit that ſpeech of our Saviour, "Your heavenly Father will give the holy ſpirit to them that aſk it;" he was preſently ſo affected, that from this moment he never ceaſed aſking, ſeeking, and knocking, that he might know the truth. Upon this, as he tell us himſelf, by the divine drawing and will he was in ſpirit rapt into the holy Sabbath, where he remained ſeven whole days in the higheſt joy; after which, coming to himſelf, he laid aſide all the follies of youth, and was driven by divine zeal earneſtly to reprehend impudent, ſcandalous, and blaſphemous ſpeeches, and in all his actions forbore the leaſt appearance of evil, continuing to earn a comfortable livelihood by diligent application to his trade. In 1600, he was a ſecond time poſſeſſed with a divine light, and by the ſight of a ſudden object brought to the inward ground or center of the hidden nature; yet ſomewhat doubting, he went out into an open field, and there beheld the miraculous works of the Creator in the ſignatures, figures, or ſhapes of all created things very clearly and manifeſtly laid open, whereupon he was taken with exceeding joy, yet held his peace, in ſilence praiſing God. But ten years after, in 1610, through the overſhadowing of the holy ſpirit, he was a third time touched by God, and became ſo enlightened, that, leſt ſo great a diſgrace beſtowed upon him ſhould ſlip out of his memory, and he reſiſt his God, he began to write privately for his own uſe (without the help of any books except the holy ſcripture) the truths which had been thus revealed to him. In this ſpirit he firſt publiſhed his treatiſe, entitled "Aurora, or the Riſing of the Sun," in 1612: which book was immediately carried to the magiſtrates of Gorlitz by George Richterus, dean of the miniſters of that place, who complained of it's containing many of the errors of Paracelſus and Wigelius; for Boehmen had amuſed himſelf with chemiſtry in his youth. The magiſtrates ſuppreſſed the piece as much as poſſible, and commanded the author to write no more; obſerving to him, that ſuch employment was properly the buſineſs of the clergy, and did not belong to his profeſſion and condition.

Thus rebuked, he remained ſilent for ſeven years; but finding that the director of the electoral laboratory had recommended him to a great many perſons of the court as a good chemiſt, he lifted up his

Digitized by Google

his head, and boldly oppoſed Richterus: and, taking up his pen again, was reſolved to redeem the time he had loſt; inſomuch, that in the remaining five years of his life he wrote above twenty books, the laſt of which, entitled, "A Table of his Principles, or a Key of his Writings," was publiſhed in 1624. He did not long ſurvive it; for betimes in the morning, November 18, of that year, he called one of his ſons, and aſked him, "if he alſo heard that excellent muſic?" To which being anſwered in the negative, he ordered the door to be ſet open, that the muſic might be the better heard. He aſked afterwards what o'clock it was? and being told it had ſtruck two, he ſaid, "It is not yet my time, my time is three hours hence." In the interim he was heard to ſpeak theſe words, "O thou ſtrong God of hoſts, deliver me according to thy will: O thou crucified Lord Jeſus, have mercy upon me, and receive me into thy kingdom." When it was near ſix o'clock, he took leave of his wife and ſons, and bleſſed them, and ſaid, "Now I go hence into paradiſe;" then bidding his ſon turn him, he immediately expired.

The famous Quirinus Kahlman, in Germany, ſays, that he had learned more being alone in his ſtudy from Boehmen, than he could have learned from all the wiſe men of that age together; and that we may not be in the dark as to what ſort of knowlege this was, he acquaints us, that amidſt an infinite number of viſions it happened, that being ſnatched out of his ſtudy, he ſaw thouſands of thouſands of lights riſing round about him. But our author is better known among ourſelves in England, where he has hundreds of admirers; and among the reſt the famous Mr. William Law, author of "Chriſtian Perfection," &c. ſtands characterized as a principal one. As Boehmen's books have been all tranſlated into Engliſh, and are much inquired after, we ſhall give a liſt of them as follows: 1. Aurora, or the Riſing of the Sun. 2. Of the three Principles, together with an Appendix of the Threefold Life of Man. 3. Of the Threefold Life of Man. 4. An Anſwer to the forty Queſtions of the Soul, propounded by Dr. Walter, &c. 5. Three Books, the firſt of the Incarnation of Jeſus Chriſt; the ſecond, of the Suffering, Death, and Reſurrection of Chriſt; the third, of the Tree of Faith. 6. Of ſix Parts. 7. Of the heavenly and earthly Myſterium. 8. Of the laſt Times. 9. De Signatura Rerum, or the Signature of all Things. 10. A conſolatory Book of the four Complexions. 11. An Apology to Balthazar Tilken, in two Parts. 12. A Conſideration upon Eſaias Steefel's Book. 13. Of true Repentance. 14. Of true Reſignation. 15. Of Regeneration. 16. Of Predeſtination and Election of God; at the end of which is a treatiſe entitled, 17. A ſhort Compendium of Repentance. 18. The Myſterium Magnum upon Geneſis. 19. A Table of the Principles or Key of Writings. 20. Of the Superſenſual Life. 21. Of the two Teſtaments of Chriſt, viz. Baptiſm and the Supper of the Lord. 22. A Dialogue between the enlightened and unenlightened Soul,

23. An

Digitized by Google

23. An Apology upon the Book of True Repentance, directed againſt a Paſquil of the principal Miniſter of Gorlitz, called Gregory Rickter. 24. An Epitome of the Myſterium Magnum. 25. A Table of the Divine Manifeſtation, or an Expoſition of the Three-fold Word.---The following are without date. 26. Of the Errors of the Sects of Ezekiel Meths; or an Apology to Eſaias Steefel. 27. Of the Laſt Judgment. 28. Certain Letters to diverſe Perſons, written at diverſe Times, with certain Keys for ſome hidden Words. ---Beſides theſe our author left unfiniſhed, 29. A little Book of Divine Contemplation. 30. A Book of One Hundred and Seventy-ſeven Theoſophick Queſtions. 31. The Holy Weeks, or the Prayer Book.

BOERHAAVE (HERMAN), an illuſtrious phyſician and profeſſor at Leyden, was born December 31, 1668, at Voorhoot, a ſmall village in Holland, about two miles from that city. His father intended him for divinity, and with this view initiated him in letters himſelf. About the twelfth year of his age, he was afflicted with an ulcer in his left thigh, which ſeemed to baffle the art of ſurgery, and occaſioned ſuch exceſſive pain, as greatly interrupted his ſtudies for ſome time; but at length, by fomenting it with ſalt and wine, he effected a cure himſelf, and thereupon conceived his firſt thoughts of ſtudying phyſic. In 1682 he was ſent to the public ſchool at Leyden, and at the expiration of the year got into the fifth and higheſt claſs, whence it is cuſtomary, after ſix months, to be removed to the univerſity. At this juncture his father died, who left a wife and nine children, with but a ſlender proviſion; of whom Herman, though but ſixteen, was the eldeſt. Upon his admiſſion into the univerſity, he was particularly noticed by a friend of his father, Mr. Trigland, one of the profeſſors of divinity, who procured him the patronage of Mr. Daniel Van Alphen, burgomaſter of Leyden; and by the advice of theſe gentlemen he attended Senguerd's lectures on logic, the uſe of the globes, natural philoſophy, mathematics, and ethics: he likewiſe attended the learned Jacob Gronovius on Greek and Latin authors, Rykius on Latin claſſics, rhetoric, chronology, and geography, and Trigland and Scaafe on the Hebrew and Chaldee languages, in order to underſtand the ſacred writings in their originals. In 1687 he applied to mathematics, and found the ſtudy ſo entertaining, that, after having gone through geometry and trigonometry, he proceeded to algebra, under Volder, in 1689. This year he gave a ſpecimen of his learning in an academic oration, proving that the doctrine of Epicurus concerning the chief good was well underſtood by Cicero; and for this received the golden medal, which uſually accompanies the merit of ſuch probationary exerciſe. In 1690 he took a degree in philoſophy. In his theſis on this occaſion, with great ſtrength of argument, he confuted the ſyſtems of Epicurus, Hobbes, and Spinoſa. After having laid a

Digitized by Google

ſolid foundation in all other parts of learning, he proceeded to divinity under the profeſſors Trigland and Spanheim; the firſt of whom gave lectures on Hebrew antiquities, the ſecond on eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

2. Notwithſtanding he was thus qualified for entering into holy orders, which, according to his father's intention, he had hitherto chiefly in view, and that his patrimony was by this time almoſt wholly exhauſted, yet ſuch was his diffidence, that he attempted rather, by teaching mathematics, to defray the expence attending the farther proſecution of his theological ſtudies. By this means he not only increaſed his reputation, but (what laid the foundation of his future fortune) was introduced to an intimate friendſhip with John Vandenburgh, burgo-maſter of Leyden. By this new connection he was recommended to the curators, to compare the Voſſian manuſcripts (purchaſed in England for the public library at Leyden) with the catalogue of ſale; which he executed with ſuch accuracy as procured him the eſteem of the univerſity, and recommended him in ſo particular a manner to Mr. Vandenburgh, that this gentleman became ever after ſolicitous for his advancement; and obſerving the amazing progreſs Boerhaave made in whatever he applied to, perſuaded him to join the ſtudy of phyſic to philoſophy and theology. As a relaxation, therefore, from divinity, and in complaiſance to this gentleman, he dipped into phyſic, being duly prepared for it by his acquaintance with the learned languages, mathematics, and natural philoſophy; and he reſolved to take a degree in phyſic before his ordination. The ſtudy of medicine commencing with that of anatomy, he diligently peruſed Veſalius, Fallopius, and Bartholin, oftentimes himſelf diſſecting, and attending the public diſſections of profeſſor Nuck. He next applied himſelf to the fathers of phyſic, beginning with Hippocrates, and, in their chronological order, reading carefully all the Greek and Latin phyſicians: but ſoon finding that the later writers were almoſt wholly indebted to that prince of phyſicians for whatever was valuable in them, he reſumed Hippocrates, to whom alone in this faculty he devoted himſelf for ſome time; making extracts, and digeſting them in ſuch a manner as to render theſe ineſtimable remains of antiquity quite familiar to him. He afterwards made himſelf acquainted with the beſt modern authors, particularly with Sydenham, whom he uſually ſtyled the immortal Sydenham. He next applied to chemiſtry; which ſo captivated him, that he ſometimes ſpent days and nights ſucceſſively in the ſtudy and proceſſes of this art. He made alſo a conſiderable proficiency in botany: not contented with inſpecting the plants in the phyſic garden, he ſought others with fatigue in fields, rivers, &c. and ſometimes with danger in almoſt inacceſſible places, thoroughly examining what he found, and comparing them with the delineations of authors.

His progreſs in phyſic hitherto was without any aſſiſtance from

Digitized by Google

lectures, except those mentioned in anatomy, and a few by professor Drelincourt, on the theory. Nor had he yet any thoughts of declining the priesthood: amidst mathematical, philosophical, anatomical, chemical, and medical researches, he still earnestly pursued divinity. He went to the university of Harderwick in Guelderland, and in July 1693 was created there doctor of physic. Upon his return to Leyden, he still persisted in his design of engaging in the ministry, but found an invincible obstruction to his intention. In a passage boat where he happened to be, some discourse was accidentally started about the doctrine of Spinosa, as subversive of all religion; and one of the passengers, who exerted himself most, opposing to this philosopher's pretended mathematical demonstrations only the loud invective of a blind zeal, Boerhaave asked him calmly, whether he had ever read the works of the author he decried? The orator was at once struck dumb, and fired with silent resentment. Another passenger whispered the person next him, to learn Boerhaave's name, and took it down in his pocket-book; and as soon as he arrived at Leyden, gave it out every where that Boerhaave was become a Spinosist. Boerhaave, finding that such prejudices gained ground, thought it imprudent to risque the refusal of a licence for the pulpit, when he had so fair a prospect of rising by physic. He now, therefore, applied wholly to physic, and joined practice with reading. In 1701 he took the office of lecturer upon the institutes of physic; and delivered an oration the 18th of May, the subject of which was a recommendation of the study of Hippocrates: apprehending that, either through indolence or arrogance, this founder of physic had been shamefully neglected by those whose authority was likely to have too great weight with the students of medicine. He officiated as a professor, with the title of lecturer only, till 1709, when the professorship of medicine and botany was conferred on him. His inaugural oration was upon the simplicity of true medical science; wherein, exploding the fallacies and ostentation of alchemistical and metaphysical writers, he reinstates medicine on the ancient foundation of observation and experiments. In a few years he enriched the physic garden with such a number of plants, that it was found necessary to enlarge it to twice it's original extent. In 1714 he arrived to the highest dignity in the university, the rectorship; and at it's expiration delivered an oration on the method of obtaining certainty in physics. Here having asserted our ignorance of the first principles of things, and that all our knowledge of their qualities is derived from experiments, he was thence led to reprehend many systems of the philosophers, and in particular that of Des Cartes, the idol of the times. This drew upon him the outrageous invectives of Mr. R. Andala, an orthodox Cartesian professor of divinity and philosophy at Franeker, who founded the alarm that the church was in danger, and that the introduction of scepticism, and even Spinosism, must be the consequence of undermining the Cartesian system

Digitized by Google

by such a professed ignorance of the principles of things. His virulence was carried to such a degree, that the governors of the university thought themselves in honour obliged, notwithstanding Boerhaave's remonstrances to the contrary, to insist upon his retracting his aspersions. He accordingly made a recantation, with offers of further satisfaction; to which Boerhaave generously replied, that the most agreeable satisfaction he could receive was, that so eminent a divine should have no more trouble on his account.

In 1728 he was elected of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and in 1730 of the Royal Society of London. In 1718 he succeeded Le Mort in the professorship of chemistry; and made an oration on this subject, "That chemistry was capable of clearing itself from it's own errors." August 1722 he was taken ill, and confined to his bed for six months with exquisite arthritic pains; he suffered another violent illness in 1727; and being threatened with a relapse in 1729, he found himself under a necessity of resigning the professorships of botany and chemistry. This gave occasion to an elegant oration, in which he recounts many fortunate incidents of his life, and returns his grateful acknowledgments to those who contributed thereto. Yet he was not less assiduous in his private labours till the year 1737, when a difficulty of breathing first seized him, and afterwards gradually increased. September 8, 1738, he wrote his case to Dr. Mortimer, secretary of the Royal Society, and for some days there were flattering hopes of his recovery; but they soon vanished, and he died the 23d, aged almost seventy.

No professor was ever attended in public, as well as private lectures, by so great a number of students, from such different and distant parts, for so many years successively: none heard him without conceiving a veneration for his person, at the same time that they expressed their surprize at his prodigious attainments; and it may be justly affirmed, that none in so private a station ever attracted a more universal esteem. He amassed greater wealth than ever any physician in that country from the practice of physic; which was owing as much, at least, to the frugality of his œconomy, as the largeness of his fees. He was falsely accused of penuriousness, for he was liberal to the distressed, but without ostentation. His manner of obliging his friends was such, that they often knew not, unless by accident, to whom they were indebted.

The followinig is a list of his works, as given by himself, in the preface to his "Elementa Chemiæ." 1. Oratio de commendando Studio Hippocratico. An. 1701. 2. De usu Ratiocinii mechanici in Medicina. 1703. 3. Oratio qua repurgatæ Medicinæ facilis asseritur simplicitas. 1709. 4. De comparando Certo in Physicis. 1715. 5. De Chemia suos errores expurgante. 1718. 6. De Vita et Obitu Cl. Bernardi Albani. 1721. 7. Oratio quam habuit, quum honesta missione impetrata, Botanicam et Chemicam professionem publicè ponerem. 1729. 8. De honore medici, servitute.

1731.

Digitized by Google

1731, 44, 45. 9. Institutionis Medicæ inusus annuæ exercitationis domesticos. 1708. 10. Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis, in usum doctrinæ domesticæ. 1709. 11. Index Plantarum in Horto Lugd. Bat. repert. 1710. 12. Libellus de materia medica, et remediorum formulis quæ serviunt Aphorismis. 1719. 13. Index alter Plantarum, quæ in Horto Lugd. Bat. aluntur, 1720. 2 vol. 14. Epistola ad Ruyschium de fabrica Glandularum in corpore humano. 1722. 15. Atrocis nec descripti prius morbi historia. 1724. 16. Atrocis rarissimique morbi historia altera. 1728. 17. Tractatus Medicus de Lue Aphrodisiaca, &c. 1728.

BOETHIUS or BOETIUS (FLAVIUS ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS), a prose as well as poetical writer of the sixth century, was born of one of the noblest families in Rome. His father dying when he was an infant, he was sent to Athens, where he not only attained to a perfect knowledge of the Greek tongue, but also of philosophy, and all other kinds of science. Returning to Rome, he soon became universally esteemed, and was advanced to the chief dignities of his country. In 1523, having remonstrated with great spirit against the conduct of Theodoric, who began every day to exert new instances of tyranny, he fell under his resentment, and soon after was accused of having carried on a conspiracy with the Emperor Justin against the Goths. Theodoric brought the cause before the senate; where the accusers producing suborned evidence, who exhibited forged letters to Justin in the name of Boethius, though absent, unheard, undefended, he was condemned to death; but the king, fearing the consequence of such injustice and inhumanity, changed his sentence from death to banishment. He was banished to Milan, or (as others say) confined to Ticinum, now Pavia; and all his friends forbidden to accompany him on his way, or to follow him thither. During his exile, he wrote his books of "The Consolation of Philosophy," and that upon "The Trinity." The year following, or somewhat later, according to some writers, he was beheaded in prison, by the command of Theodoric.

Boethius wrote many philosophical works, the greater part in the logical way; but his ethic piece, "De Consolatione Philosophiæ," is his chief performance, and has always been justly admired both for the matter and for the style. It is a supposed conference between the author and philosophy, who, as a person, endeavours to comfort him; and is partly prose, and partly verse. It was Englished by our Chaucer; and Camden tells us, that Queen Elizabeth, after having read it to mitigate grief, translated it also into very elegant English.

BOETHIUS, BOECE, or BOEIS (HECTOR), a famous Scottish historian, was born at Dundee, in the shire of Angus, about 1470. After having studied at Dundee and Aberdeen, he was sent to the university of Paris, where he applied to philosophy, and be-

Digitized by Google

came a profeſſor of it there. Here he contracted an acquaintance with ſeveral eminent perſons, particularly with Eraſmus, who kept a correſpondence with him afterwards. Elphinſton, biſhop of Aberdeen, having founded the king's college in that city, about 1500, ſent for Boeis from Paris, and appointed him principal. He took for his colleague Mr. William Hay, and by their joint labour the kingdom was furniſhed with ſeveral eminent ſcholars. Upon the death of his patron, he undertook to write his life, and thoſe of his predeceſſors in that ſee. The work is in Latin, and entitled "Vitæ Epiſcoporum Murthlacenſium et Aberdonenſium." Paris, 1522, quarto. He begins at Beanus, the firſt biſhop, and ends at Gawin Dunbar, who was biſhop when the book was publiſhed. A third part of the work is ſpent in the life of Elphinſton, for whoſe ſake it was undertaken. He next applied to write, in the ſame language, "The Hiſtory of Scotland;" the firſt edition of which was printed at Paris, by Badius Aſcenſius, in 1526, which conſiſted of ſeventeen books, and ended with the death of James I. but the next, in 1574, was much enlarged, having the addition of the eighteenth book, and part of the nineteenth. The work was afterwards brought down to the reign of James III. by Ferrerius, a Piedmonteſe.

Mackenzie obſerves, that of all Scots hiſtorians, next to Buchanan, Boetius has been the moſt cenſured and commended by the learned men who have mentioned him. Nicolſon tells us, that in the firſt ſix books there are a great many particulars not to be found in Fordun, or any other writer now extant; and that, "unleſs the authors which he pretends to have ſeen be hereafter diſcovered, he will continue to be ſhrewdly ſuſpected for the contriver of almoſt as many tales as Jeoffrey of Monmouth." His eighteenth book, however, is highly commended by Ferrerius, and other writers. He was a great maſter of polite learning, well ſkilled in divinity, philoſophy, and hiſtory; but ſomewhat credulous, and much addicted to the belief of legendary ſtories.

BOFFRAND (GERMAIN), a celebrated French architect, was the ſon of a ſculptor, and of a ſiſter of the famous Quinaut; and born at Nantes, in Bretagne, 1667. He was trained under Harduin Manſarad, who truſted him with conducting his greateſt works. Boffrand was admitted into the French academy of architecture in 1709. Many princes of Germany choſe him for their architect, and raiſed conſiderable edifices upon his plans. His manner of building approached that of Palladio, and there was much of grandeur in all his deſigns. As engineer and inſpector general of the bridges and highways, he cauſed to be conſtructed a number of canals, ſluices, bridges, and other mechanical works. There is of this illuſtrious architect a curious and uſeful book, which contains the general principles of his art; to which is added, an account of the

Digitized by Google

the plans, profiles, and elevations, of the principal works which he executed in France and other countries. A very gracious idea is tranſmitted to us of this artiſt, who is repreſented as of a noble and diſintereſted ſpirit, and of a pleaſing and agreeable manner. He died at Paris, in 1755.

BOILEAU, Sieur DESPREAUX (NICHOLAS), a celebrated French poet, was born at Paris, Nov. 1, 1636. His mother died when he was in his infancy, and he loſt his father before he was ſeventeen. After he had finiſhed his philoſophical ſtudies, he was perſuaded to ſtudy the law; in which he made a conſiderable proficiency, and was admitted advocate, December 4, 1656. But though he had all the qualifications neceſſary to make him a great lawyer, yet the profeſſion, dealing ſo much in falſehood and chicanery, did not ſuit the candour and ſincerity of his diſpoſition, for which reaſon he quitted the bar. He has expreſſed his averſion to the law in his fifth epiſtle.

He now reſolved to ſtudy divinity, and accordingly went to the Sorbonne: but in a little time he contracted a ſtrong averſion to this purſuit; for he found, to his aſtoniſhment, the moſt important points of ſalvation reduced to empty ſpeculation, wrapped up in terms of obſcurity, and thereby giving riſe to endleſs diſputes. He therefore left the Sorbonne, and applied himſelf to the more polite ſtudies, eſpecially to poetry, for which his genius was particularly formed; and he ſoon carried the palm from every poet in France. The ſucceſs which his firſt works met with, is humourouſly hinted at in his epiſtle to his book.

He wrote ſatires, wherein he expoſed the bad taſte of his time. He was likewiſe extremely ſevere againſt vice, and the corrupt manners of the age. His pieces gained him vaſt applauſe, but he was blamed for mentioning names. As incorrect copies of his performances were handed about in manuſcript, and others aſcribed to him, of which he was not the author, he therefore got a privilege from the king, and publiſhed his works himſelf. With regard to his naming of perſons, he publiſhed a ſatire in his own defence: he wrote alſo a diſcourſe upon ſatire, wherein he vindicated himſelf by the example of both French and Roman ſatiriſts. In 1669 he inſcribed an epiſtle to the king, upon the peace then lately concluded with Spain. There is likewiſe a ſmall production of his, entitled "A Dialogue of the Dead;" expoſing the abſurdity of ſeveral dramatic pieces and romances, which were then in high reputation. The ſucceſs of Lewis in Holland, in 1672, furniſhed Boileau with an occaſion of addreſſing another epiſtle to his majeſty. The king was a great admirer of Boileau's performances; nor was he ſatisfied with only ſignifying his approbation in private, but likewiſe gave a public teſtimony thereof, in the licenſe granted him for publiſhing his works. October 1677, Boileau was fixed on

Digitized by Google

by the king to write his hiſtory, in conjunction with Racine; and in 1684 he was choſen a member of the French Academy. Boileau's ſatirical pieces raiſed him many enemies: his "Satire againſt the Women," in particular, was much talked of, and occaſioned great clamour. Having been attacked by the authors of a journal printed at Trevoux, he made repriſals on them in ſome Epigrams, and in his "Satire againſt Equivocation." In 1701 he was elected penſionary of the Academy of Inſcriptions and Medals; which place he filled with honour till 1705, when, being grown deaf and infirm, he deſired and obtained leave to reſign. He quitted the court, and ſpent the remainder of his life in quiet and tranquillity, amongſt a few ſelect friends. He died March 2, 1711, aged ſeventy-four.

BOISSARD (JOHN-JAMES), a famous antiquary, was born at Beſançon, in France, 1528. He publiſhed ſeveral collections, which are of great uſe to ſuch as would underſtand the Roman antiquities. He had a violent paſſion for this ſtudy; he drew plans of all the ancient monuments in Italy, and viſited all the antiquities of the iſles of Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zant. He went alſo to the Morea, and would have proceeded to Syria, had he not been prevented by a dangerous fever, which ſeized him at Methone. Upon his return to his own country, he was appointed tutor to the ſons of Anthone de Vienne, baron de Clervant, with whom he travelled into Germany and Italy. He had left at Montbeliard his antiquities which he had been collecting with ſo much pains, and was ſo unlucky as to loſe them all, when the people of Lorraine ravaged Franche-Compte. He had none left except thoſe which he had tranſported to Metz, where he himſelf had retired; but as it was publicly known that he intended to publiſh a large collection of antiquities, there were ſent to him, from all parts, many ſketches and draughts of old monuments. By this means he was enabled to favour the public with his work entitled "De Romanæ urbis Topographia et Antiquitate." It conſiſts of four volumes in folio, enriched with ſeveral prints. He publiſhed alſo the lives of many famous perſons, with their portraits. This work, entitled "Theatrum vitæ humanæ, is divided into four parts, in quarto: the firſt printed at Frankfort, 1597; the ſecond and third in 1598; and the the fourth in 1599. His treatiſe, "De divinatione et magicis Præſtigiis," was not printed till after his death, which happened at Metz, October 30, 1602. There have been two editions of it; one at Hanau, in 1611, quarto; another at Oppenheim, in 1625, folio. He wrote alſo a book of Epigrams, Elegies, and Letters; but theſe are not ſo much eſteemed as his other works.

BOLEYN (ANNE), wife of Henry VIII. King of England, and memorable for giving occaſion to the Reformation in this country, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and born in 1507. She was

Digitized by Google

was carried into France at seven years of age by Henry the Eighth's sister, who was wife of Lewis XII. nor did she return into England when that queen returned thither, after the death of her husband; but staid in the service of Queen Claudia, the wife of Francis I. and after the death of that princess, went to the duchess of Alençon. The year of her return is not well known: some will have it to have been in 1527, others in 1525. Thus much is certain, that she was maid of honour to Queen Catherine of Spain, Henry the Eighth's first wife; and that the king fell extremely in love with her. She behaved herself with so much art and address, that, by refusing to satisfy his passion, she brought him to think of marrying her; and the king, deceived by her into a persuasion that he should never enjoy her unless he made her his wife, was induced to set on foot the affair of his divorce with Catherine, which at last was executed with great solemnity and form.

In the mean time, Henry could not procure a divorce from the pope; which, we know, made him at length resolve to disown his authority, and to fling off his yoke. Nevertheless, he married Anne Boleyn privately upon the 14th of November, 1532, without waiting any longer for a release from Rome; and as soon as he perceived that his new wife was with child, he made his marriage public. He caused Anne Boleyn to be declared queen of England, on Easter-eve 1533, and to be crowned the first of June following. She was brought to bed, upon the 7th of September, of a daughter, who was afterwards Queen Elizabeth; and continued to be much beloved by the king, till the charms of Jane Seymour had fired that prince's heart in 1536. Then his love for his wife was changed into violent hatred: he believed her to be unchaste, and caused her to be imprisoned and tried. She was indicted of high treason; for that she had procured her brother, and other four, to lie with her, which they had done often: that she had said to them, that the king never had her heart, and had said to every one of them by themselves, that she loved him better than any person whatever, which was to the slander of the issue that was begotten between the king and her. And this was the treason according to the statute made in the 26th year of this reign: so that the law, which was made for her and the issue of her marriage, was now made use of to destroy her. She was condemned to be either burnt or beheaded; and she underwent the latter, on the 19th of May, 1536.

BOLINGBROKE (Henry St. John, Lord Viscount), was born in the year 1672, at Batterſea, in Surrey, the seat of that noble family from which he was descended; a family conspicuous for it's antiquity, dignity, splendor of merit, and large possessions. It appears from good authority, to trace it's original as high as Adam de Port, Baron of Basing, in Hampshire, before the Conquest; and in a succession of ages, to have produced warriors, patriots, and statesmen, of

Digitized by Google

of diſtinguiſhed luſtre. His grandfather, Sir Walter St. John, married one of the daughters of Lord Chief Juſtice St. John, who was ſtrongly attached to the Republican party; and both he and his lady being inclined to think well of the piety and ſanctity of the Diſſenters, the education of their grandſon, Henry, during his childhood, was chiefly directed by perſons of that denomination. The miſtaken zeal of theſe early preceptors ſeems to have made a ſtrong and diſagreeable impreſſion upon his mind; and he appears to have long remembered, with diſguſt, the abſurdity of the firſt lectures he received. Indeed no taſk can be more mortifying than that which was impoſed upon him, if we may judge from the hint he himſelf has given us; where he ſays, that when he was a boy, he was condemned ſometimes to read in a huge folio, compoſed by Dr. Manton, a puritanical parſon; whoſe boaſt it was, that he had made an hundred and nineteen ſermons on the hundred and nineteenth pſalm. But whatever four religioniſts any of his firſt preceptors may have been, it was not in their power to inſtill any part of their acidity into their pupil, whoſe nature was far from being ſuſceptible of ſuch leaven.

Theſe dreary inſtitutions, however, were of no very long continuance; for, as ſoon as it became proper to take him out of the hands of the women, he was ſent to Eton ſchool, and from thence removed to Chriſt-church college, in Oxford. His genius and underſtanding were perceived and admired in both theſe places; but his love of pleaſure had ſo much the aſcendancy, as to prevent any particular exertion of his talents. He was deſigned by his friends for public buſineſs; and when he left the univerſity, he was conſidered by thoſe who knew him moſt intimately, and who were ſenſible of the extent of his abilities, as one who had the faireſt opportunity of making a ſhining figure in active life. With the graces of a handſome perſon, and a face in which dignity was happily blended with ſweetneſs, he had a manner and addreſs that were irreſiſtibly engaging. His vivacity was always awake, his apprehenſion was quick, his wit refined and penetrating, and his memory of uncommon ſtrength; his ſubtlety of thinking and reaſoning was very peculiar, and his elocution truly admirable. But, for ſome years, all theſe extraordinary endowments were miſemployed and perverted: the time which ſhould have been devoted to the acquiſition of knowledge, was proſtituted to diſſipation and riot; and, inſtead of aiming to excel in praiſe-worthy purſuits, Mr. St. John ſeemed ambitious of being thought the greateſt rake about town. Yet, even at this period of his life, he was not without his lucid intervals, and hours of cool reflection. Some of theſe lucid intervals were employed in verſification. We have a copy of his verſes prefixed to Dryden's Virgil, complimenting that poet, and praiſing his tranſlation. There is another, not ſo well known, prefixed to a French work, publiſhed in Holland, entitled "Le Chef d'Oeuvre d'un

Digitized by Google

d'un Inconnu." This performance is a humourous piece of criticiſm upon a miſerable old ballad; and Mr. St. John's compliment, though written in Engliſh, is printed in Greek characters, ſo that at the firſt glance it may be miſtaken for real Greek. He alſo wrote the prologue to a tragedy called "Altemira," compoſed by Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery. But his attempts in poetry were matter of amuſement only; and, at this period of his life, his ſtudies, like his other attachments, ſeem to have leaned wholly to pleaſure.

Having continued his mad career for ſome time, he at length made his firſt effort to break from his ſtate of infatuation, by marrying, in the year 1700, the daughter and coheireſs of Sir Henry Wincheſcomb, of Bucklebury, in the county of Berks, Bart. Upon this marriage, Mr. St. John had the family eſtates both of his lady's father and grandfather, which were very conſiderable, ſettled upon him; the good effect of which he felt in his old age, though a great part of what ſhe brought him was taken away by his attainder. Soon after his marriage, he procured a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, being elected for the borough of Wotton-Baſſet, in Wiltſhire, by a family intereſt, his father having ſerved ſeveral times for the ſame place.

Upon his firſt coming into parliament, Mr. St. John preſently choſe his party, and joined himſelf to Mr. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, who was now, for the firſt time, choſen ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons. He had entertained a high eſteem for Mr. Harley; and, before the end of this firſt ſeſſion, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly in the ſervice of his party. This parliament was but of ſhort continuance, for it ended on the 24th of June, 1701; but in the next parliament, which met on the 30th of December following, and which was the laſt in the reign of King William, and the firſt in that of Queen Anne, Mr. St. John was again member for Wotton-Baſſet, and Mr. Harley again ſpeaker. That parliament being ſoon after diſſolved, he was choſen a third time for Wotton-Baſſet, in the ſecond parliament of Queen Anne, ſummoned to meet in Auguſt, 1702; and her majeſty making a tour that ſummer from Windſor to Bath, by way of Oxford, Mr. St. John attended her; and at Oxford he had, amongſt other perſons of the higheſt diſtinction, the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon him.

Though the choice of his party in parliament was evidently made againſt the inclinations of his family, both his father and his grandfather being what were then called Whigs, Mr. St. John perſevered ſteadily in the ſame Tory connections, and in a ſhort time acquired ſuch an authority and influence in the Houſe, that it was thought proper to reward his merit; and, on the 10th of April, 1704, he was appointed ſecretary of war, and of the marines, his friend Harley having a little before been made ſecretary of ſtate.

Digitized by Google

As this poſt created a conſtant correſpondence with the duke of Marlborough, he became perfectly acquainted with the worth of that great general; and though his grace might be conſidered as the head of the oppoſite party, yet Mr. St. John zealouſly promoted his honour and intereſt. It is remarkable, that the greateſt events of the war, ſuch as the battle of Blenheim and Ramillies, and ſeveral glorious attempts made by the duke to ſhorten the war by ſome deciſive action, fell out while Mr. St. John was ſecretary of war. This gave him occaſion, more than once, to ſet his grace's conduct in a true light, and as no one underſtood the duke's behaviour better, ſo none was more inclined to do juſtice to his intentions, as well as his actions. He was, in fact, a ſincere admirer of that illuſtrious perſon, and avowed it, upon all occaſions, to the laſt moment of his life. But though he was a ſincere admirer of the duke's merit, yet was he in no ſenſe his creature, as ſome have weakly aſſerted: he diſavowed that charge, when the duke was in the zenith of his power, and his conduct makes it utterly incredible; to ſay nothing of his natural diſpoſition, which rendered him incapable of following any man with implicit obſequiouſneſs.

Mr. St. John was created, in July 1712, Baron St. John of Lediard-Tregoze, in Wiltſhire, and Viſcount Bolingbroke; by the laſt of which titles he is now generally known. He was alſo the ſame year appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Eſſex.

Upon the acceſſion of King George the Firſt to the throne, dangers began to threaten the late miniſtry on every ſide; and his majeſty ſoon began to ſhew that they were to expect no favour at his hands. The ſeals were taken from Lord Bolingbroke, and all the papers in his office ſecured. Before this removal, he had received a ſtill higher mortification from the regency appointed to govern the kingdom till his majeſty's arrival; who, having made choice of Mr. Addiſon for their ſecretary, gave direction, at the ſame time, to the poſt-maſter-general, to ſend all letters and packets directed to the ſecretary of ſtate, to the ſecretary of the regency; ſo that his lordſhip was, in fact, removed from his office, that is, from the execution of it, in two days after the queen's death.

The new parliament met in the latter end of March, 1715; and in the king's firſt ſpeech from the throne, inflaming hints were given, and methods of violence were chalked out to the two Houſes. In conſequence of this, his lordſhip took the firſt opportunity to withdraw from danger. He went off to Dover in diſguiſe, as a ſervant to Le Vigne, one of the French king's meſſengers, having the night before appeared at the play-houſe in Drury-lane, and beſpoke another play for the next night, and ſubſcribed to a new opera, that was to be performed ſome time after. Upon his arrival at Dover, one Morgan, who had been a captain in General Hill's regiment, hired a veſſel, and carried him over to Calais, where the governor attended him in his coach, and carried him to his own houſe. The

next

Digitized by Google

next day it was publicly known that his lordſhip was gone to France; and a letter from him to Lord Lanſdowne was handed about in writing, and two days after in print, wherein he aſſigned the reaſon for his abrupt departure. Upon his arrival at Paris, he received an invitation from the pretender, who was then at Bar, to engage in his ſervice, which he abſolutely refuſed, and made the beſt application his preſent circumſtances would admit, to prevent the extremity of his proſecution. But the Whigs were no ſtrangers to the motive of his refuſing the pretender's invitation, which was only becauſe he had no commiſſion from his friends in England, who alone could determine him, if any could, to take ſuch a ſtep.

His lordſhip's flight to Paris was conſtrued into a proof of his guilt, and his impeachment was accordingly carried on with the utmoſt alacrity. The vote for impeaching him of high treaſon was paſſed in the Houſe of Commons on the 10th of June, 1715; and Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Walpole, brought the articles of impeachment into that Houſe, and read them on the 4th of Auguſt following, enforcing them with great vehemence, and with his utmoſt eloquence. He challenged any perſon in the Houſe to appear in behalf of the accuſed; and aſſerted, that to vindicate, were in a manner to ſhare his guilt. For ſome time none of the Tory party was ſeen to ſtir; but at length General Roſs ſtood up, and ſaid he wondered that no man more capable was found to appear in defence of the accuſed: however, in attempting to proceed, he heſitated ſo much, that he was obliged to ſit down, obſerving, that he would reſerve what he had to ſay till another opportunity. Two days after the articles of impeachment were ſent up to the Houſe of Lords, in conſequence of which his lordſhip was attainted by them of high treaſon, on the 10th of September. This attainder eſſentially affecting his fortune, Lord Bolingbroke began to conſider how he might beſt improve his ſituation abroad. A correſpondence with him was by no means ſafe, and therefore he heard but ſeldom, and darkly, from his Jacobite friends in England, and was entirely ignorant of the meaſures they took, and of the uſe they intended to make of him; yet he ſaw well enough which way the current ran, and therefore was not wanting on his part to let them know, that they had but to command him, and he was ready to venture in their ſervice the little that remained, as frankly as he had expoſed all that was gone. At length their commands were brought to him, by a perſon who arrived at his retirement in Dauphine, in the beginning of July, 1715. This meſſenger ſpoke in the name of all thoſe friends whoſe authority could influence his lordſhip; and he brought him word that Scotland was not only ready to take arms, but under ſome ſort of diſſatisfaction to be withheld from beginning; that in England the people were exaſperated againſt the government to ſuch a degree, that far from wanting to be encouraged, they could not be

Digitized by Google

reſtrained from inſulting it on every occaſion. He concluded by giving him a letter from the pretender, whom he had ſeen in his way, wherein his lordſhip was preſſed to repair, without loſs of time, to Commercy; and this inſtance was grounded on the meſſage which the bearer of the letter had brought his lordſhip from his friends in England. His lordſhip immediately repaired to Commercy, and propoſed his own opinion, for rendering the ſchemes of the pretender more practicable. The pretender approved of his lordſhip's opinion, and engaged him as his ſecretary; in which office his lordſhip ſet out for Paris, in order to procure from the Court of France the neceſſary ſuccours for his new maſter's invaſion of Great Britain. But the whole ſcheme was rendered impracticable by two events; the death of Lewis the Fourteenth, by which our ſecretary loſt all his intereſt in the French court; and the arrival of the duke of Ormond at Paris, who carried on the negotiations there by ſuch tools as were unequal to the work, and became thereby the dupe of the regent of France. But notwithſtanding theſe unfavourable events, his lordſhip diſpatched ſeveral packets and meſſages to England for directions, to which he received no clear anſwers. Soon after his lordſhip declined having any thing more to do with the pretender or his cauſe. However, the trouble of his connection with that adventurer was not yet entirely at an end; for he was no ſooner diſmiſſed from his employment, than articles of impeachment were preferred againſt him, branched out into ſeven heads, in which he was accuſed of treachery, incapacity, and neglect. This impeachment, it is true, did not much affect his perſon or fortune, but it affected his reputation, and therefore he drew up a defence of himſelf, which was anſwered by Mr. James Murray, afterwards made earl of Dunbar by the pretender. His lordſhip refers to this defence, in his letter to Sir William Wyndham, where he adds ſome other particulars, for the more effectual vindication of his conduct and character; at the ſame time acknowledging, and lamenting it as a misfortune which would accompany him to his grave, that he had ſuffered a chain of accidents to draw him into ſuch company and ſuch meaſures; that he had been obliged to defend himſelf againſt ſuch accuſations and ſuch accuſers; that by aſſociating himſelf with ſo much folly, and ſo much knavery, he had become the victim of both; and that he had put into the hands of his enemies the means of loading him, like the ſcape-goat, with all the evil conſequences of their folly. His lordſhip appeals to all the miniſters with whom he tranſacted buſineſs for the integrity of his proceedings at this juncture; and, in truth, his integrity ſeems much leſs impeachable on this occaſion than his ambition; ſince all the ſteps he took may be fairly accounted for by his deſire of being at the head of the management of the chavalier's affairs, and his diſpleaſure at ſeeing a little junto treated more confidentially than himſelf. It

was

Digitized by Google

was his aim always to be foremoſt in every adminiſtration, and he could not bear to act as a ſubaltern even in ſo paltry a court as that of the pretender.

Being thus diſcarded abroad, Lord Bolingbroke reſolved, if poſſible, to make his peace at home. Whilſt Lord Bolingbroke was engaged with the pretender, the Earl of Stair, the Britiſh ambaſſador at the court of France, had received a full power to treat with him; but he had done his lordſhip the juſtice to believe him incapable of hearkening, in ſuch circumſtances, to any propoſals of that kind. That objection was now removed, and ſoon afterwards the earl employed a proper perſon to communicate to Lord Bolingbroke his majeſty's diſpoſition to grant him a pardon, and his own inclination to give his lordſhip, on this occaſion, all the proofs he could of his inclination in his favour. Lord Bolingbroke embraced the offer, as it became him to do, with all poſſible ſenſe of the king's goodneſs, and of the ambaſſador's friendſhip. They immediately had a conference, and Lord Stair wrote to the court on that ſubject. The turn which the Engliſh miniſtry gave to this matter, was to enter into a treaty to reverſe his lordſhip's attainder, and to ſtipulate the conditions on which this act of grace ſhould be granted to him. But this was a method of proceeding to which Lord Bolingbroke diſdained to ſubmit: the idea of a treaty ſhocked him; he reſolved never to be reſtored, rather than go this way to work; and accordingly he opened himſelf, without any reſerve, to Lord Stair. He told his lordſhip, that he looked upon himſelf to be obliged, in honour and in conſcience, to undeceive his friends in England, both as to the ſtate of foreign affairs, as to the management of the Jacobite intereſt abroad, and as to the characters of perſons; in every one of which points he knew them to be moſt groſsly and moſt dangerouſly deluded. He obſerved, that the treatment he had received from the pretender and his adherents would juſtify him to the world in doing this; that if he remained in exile all his life, his lordſhip might be aſſured that he would never more have to do with the Jacobite cauſe; and that if he was reſtored, he would give it an effectual blow, in making that apology which the pretender had put him under a neceſſity of making; and, in doing this, he flattered himſelf that he ſhould contribute ſomething to the eſtabliſhment of the king's government, and to the union of his ſubjects. He added, that if the court believed theſe profeſſions to be ſincere, a treaty with him was unneceſſary for them; and that if they did not believe them ſo, a treaty with them was dangerous for him. He concluded with declaring, that he was determined, in this whole tranſaction, to make no one ſtep which he could not own in the face of the whole world; for that, in a caſe ſo extraordinary as his, it was neceſſary to act clearly, and to leave no room for the leaſt doubtful conſtruction. The earl of Stair, who has confirmed this account of Lord Bolingbroke's, in a letter to Mr. Craggs, readily came into his lordſhip's ſentiments

Digitized by Google

ſentiments on this head; and ſo likewiſe did Mr. Craggs, who arrived ſoon after at Paris; and, upon their repreſentation, his majeſty was pleaſed to give Lord Bolingbroke the moſt gracious aſſurances of his favour. In July, 1716, his majeſty created his lordſhip's father baron of Batterſea, in the county of Surrey, and viſcount St. John; and this ſeemed preparatory to the ſon's reſtoration. His lordſhip, therefore, was now induced to pauſe from the tumult of political intrigues, and to exchange the purſuits of ambition for the pleaſures of ſtudy, and the conſolations of philoſophy. The great variety of diſtreſsful events which he had experienced, was ſufficient to awaken and engage his attention; and, to relieve his mind, he employed himſelf in writing a little treatiſe, which he afterwards publiſhed under the title of "Reflections upon Exile." In this piece he has drawn the picture of his own exile, which he repreſents as a violence, proceeding ſolely from the malice of his enemies, and offered to a man who, by ſerving his country with ability and integrity, had deſerved a very different fate; and he undertakes to ſhew, that a ſtate of exile, thus incurred, is more honourable than diſtreſsful. His lordſhip wrote alſo, this ſame year, ſeveral letters in anſwer to the charge brought againſt him by the pretender and his adherents; and in the following year he drew up a vindication of his whole conduct with reſpect to the Tories, in the form of "A Letter to Sir William Wyndham."

It was about this time that Lord Bolingbroke, who was now a widower, eſpouſed a French lady of uncommon merit, and poſſeſſed of a very large fortune, which was, however, encumbered with a long and troubleſome law-ſuit. She was the widow of the Marquis de Villette, and niece to the famous Madame de Maintenon. In the company of this lady, whoſe underſtanding, Voltaire aſſures us, was very uncommon, and who was particularly diſtinguiſhed by an amiable dignity and grace in her behaviour, his lordſhip paſſed his time in France, ſometimes in the country, and ſometimes in the capital, till the year 1723; when, upon the breaking up of the parliament, his majeſty was pleaſed to grant him a full and free pardon, as to his perſonal ſafety, but, as yet, neither reſtoring him to his family inheritance, nor to his former honours. Upon the firſt notice of this favour, the expectation of which had been the governing principle of his political conduct for ſeveral years, his lordſhip returned to his native country; and about two years after this he obtained an act of parliament to reſtore him to his family inheritance, an eſtate of about 2,500l. a year, which he had loſt by his attainder.

Lord Bolingbroke had now ſeen through the ſixtieth year of his age; and having gone as far towards reinſtating himſelf in the full poſſeſſion of his former honours as the mere dint of parts and application could go, but being convinced that the door of the Houſe of Lords was finally ſhut againſt him, he determined to give himſelf up to retirment and ſtudy. He had not been long in his retirement,

Digitized by Google

before he began a courſe of "Letters on the Study and Uſe of Hiſtory," which he addreſſed to a young nobleman, of diſtinguiſhed merit. Theſe letters diſcover a true genius for politics, and abound with juſt reflections; but in that part of the work where his lordſhip treats of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, and ventures to give his opinion upon the divine original of the ſacred books, he ſinks among the rabble of authors, and abundantly juſtifies the truth of his friend Pope's remark, made long before, in one of his letters; where he ſays, "Lord Bolingbroke is above trifling. When he writes of any thing in this world, he is more than mortal. If ever he trifles, it muſt be when he turns divine."

Theſe were the firſt fruits of Lord Bolingbroke's ſtudies in his retreat; but as it was evident that a perſon of his character could not relinquiſh the purſuits of ambition, and all at once reſume the reſigned and abſtracted air of a philoſopher, without expoſing himſelf to ridicule and deriſion, he ſoon took care to obviate this cenſure by addreſſing "A Letter to Lord Bathurſt upon the true Uſe of Retirement and Study." His lordſhip, when he wrote this, was ſettled at Batterſea, in Surrey, the ancient ſeat of his family, to which he had returned upon the death of his father, in the year 1724, and where he ſpent the remainder of his life. His paſſions had now ſubſided, by years and diſappointments; and having improved his rational faculties by more grave ſtudies and reflection, "he ſhone out in his retirement," ſays Lord Orrery, "with a luſtre peculiar to himſelf, though not ſeen by vulgar eyes. The gay ſtateſman was changed into a philoſopher equal to any of the ſages of antiquity. The wiſdom of Socrates, the dignity and eaſe of Pliny, and the wit of Horace, appeared in all his writings and converſation."

In the year 1749 Lord Bolingbroke publiſhed his "Letters on the Spirit of Patriotiſm, on the Idea of a Patriot King; and on the State of Parties at the Acceſſion of King George the Firſt." And in the ſame year he began a piece entitled "Reflections on the preſent State of the Nation, principally with regard to her Taxes and her Debts, and on the Cauſes and Conſequences of them;" but he left it unfiniſhed; nor did he long ſurvive this undertaking. He had often wiſhed that he might breathe his laſt at Batterſea, where he was born; and this he did on the 12th of December, 1751, on the verge of fourſcore years of age, having long endured the excruciating diſeaſe of a cancer in his cheek. It is well known that his lordſhip profeſſed himſelf a Deiſt; and thoſe principles which he had all along avowed, he confirmed with his dying breath, having given orders that none of the clergy ſhould be permitted to trouble him in his lateſt moments.

BOLSEC (Jerome), a Carmelite of Paris; who, having preached ſomewhat freely in St. Bartholomew's church, forſook his order, and fled into Italy. He ſet up for a phyſician, and married; but ſoon

Digitized by Google

soon after did something or other for which he was driven away. He set up afterwards in Geneva as a physician; but not succeeding in that profession, he went over to divinity. At first he dogmatized privately on the mystery of predestination, according to the principles of Pelagius; and afterwards had the boldness to make a public discourse against the received opinion. Upon this Calvin went to see him, and censured him mildly. Then he sent for him to his house, and endeavoured to reclaim him from his error; but this did not hinder Bolsec from delivering in public an insulting discourse against the decree of eternal predestination. Calvin was among his auditors; but, hiding himself in the crowd, was not seen by Bolsec, which made him the bolder. As soon as Bolsec had ended his sermon, Calvin stood up, and confuted all he had been saying. This was not all; a magistrate, who was present in that assembly, called him a seditious fellow, and sent him to prison. The cause was discussed very fully; and at last, with the advice of the Swiss churches, the senate of Geneva declared Bolsec convicted of sedition and Pelagianism; and as such banished him from the territory of the republic, on pain of being whipped if he should return thither. This was done in 1551. He retired into a neighbouring place, which depended on the canton of Bern, and raised a great deal of disturbance there. He boldly accused Calvin of making God the author of sin. Calvin, to prevent the impressions which such complaints might make upon the gentlemen of Bern, caused himself to be deputed to them, and pleaded his cause before them. He was so fortunate, that though he could not get a determination upon his doctrine, whether it was true or false, yet Bolsec was ordered to quit the country.

He returned to France, and applied himself to the Protestants; first at Paris, and afterwards at Orleans. He shewed a great desire to be promoted to the ministry, and to be reconciled to the church of Geneva; but the persecution that arose against the Protestants, made him resolve to take up his first religion, and the practice of physic. He went and settled at Autun, and prostituted his wife to the canons of that place; and, to ingratiate himself the more with the Papists, exerted a most flaming zeal against the Reformed. He changed his habitation often: he lived at Lyons in 1582, as appears by the title of a book, which he caused to be printed then at Paris, against Beza. He died not long after; for he was not living in 1585. The book just mentioned is entitled, "The History of the Life, Doctrine, and Behaviour, of Theodorus Beza, called the Spectable great Minister of Geneva." This was preceded by the "History of the Life, Actions, Doctrine, Constancy, and Death of John Calvin, heretofore Minister of Geneva;" which was printed at Lyons, in 1577. Both these histories are altogether unworthy of credit; as well because they are written by an author full of resentment, as because they contain facts notoriously false.

BOLTON

Digitized by Google

BOLTON or BOULTON (EDMUND), an ingenious Engliſh antiquary, who lived in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. His moſt conſiderable work is entitled "Nero Cæſar, or Monarchie depraved;" an hiſtorical work, dedicated to the duke of Buckingham, lord admiral, printed at London, 1624, folio. It is adorned with ſeveral curious and valuable medals, and divided into fifty-five chapters, in ſome of which are introduced very curious obſervations. In the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth he gives a particular account of the revolt in Britain againſt the Romans, under the conduct of Boadicea, which he introduces with a recapitulation of Britiſh affairs, from the firſt entrance of the Romans, under Julius Cæſar, till the revolt in the reign of Nero. The battle in which Boadicea was defeated, he ſuppoſes to have been fought on Saliſbury plain, between two woods; and that Boadicea was buried in this plain, and Stonehenge, or Stonage, erected for her monument. In chapter 36th, he treats of the Eaſt India trade in Nero's time, which was then carried on by the river Nile, and thence, by caravans, over land to the Red Sea, and thence to the Indian Ocean; the ready coin carried yearly from Rome upon this account amounting, according to Pliny's computation, to above three hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, and the uſual returns in December or January, yielding, in clear gain, an hundred for one. Beſides this he wrote, 1. The Life of King Henry II. 2. The Elements of Armories. 3. Hypercritica, or a Rule of Judgment for Writing or Reading our Hiſtories."

BOLTON (Dr. ROBERT), was born in Northamptonſhire, about the year 1690, and received his education at Wadham college, Oxford, where, on the 13th of June, 1718, he took the degree of maſter of arts. Being a valetudinarian and hyponchondriac, he found a college life not agreeable to his temper; and being poſſeſſed of a ſmall private fortune, he did not long reſide at Oxford. In 1720 he lived at Fulham, where his acquaintance commenced with Mrs. Butler, which afterwards occaſioned his being known to Mr. Pope; and he ſometimes took up his abode with old Lady Blount, at Twickenham. About 1724 he reſided at Kenſington, where the celebrated Mr. Whiſton then dwelt, and in part by his recommendation, on the reſignation of Dr. Butler, afterwards Biſhop of Durham, of the chaplainſhip to Sir Joſeph Jekyl, maſter of the rolls, our author was received into that gentleman's family in the ſame capacity, and continued there unto the time of Sir Joſeph's death.

Dr. Bolton's connection with Sir Joſeph Jekyl, introduced him to the patronage of Lord Hardwicke, by whoſe means, in the year 1735, he was promoted to the deanery of Carliſle. In 1738 he was appointed vicar of St. Mary's, Reading; and both theſe preferments, the only ones he ever received, he held until the time of his death. He was an excellent pariſh prieſt, and a good preacher; charitable to

Digitized by Google

the poor, and having, from his own valetudinary ſtate, acquired ſome knowledge of phyſic, he kindly aſſiſted them by advice and medicine. He was greatly beloved by his pariſhioners, and deſervedly; for he performed every part of his duty in a truly exemplary manner. On Eaſter Tueſday, 1739, he preached one of the Spital ſermons at St. Bride's, Fleet-ſtreet, which was afterwards printed in quarto. We do not find that he aſpired to the character of an author, though ſo well qualified for it, until late in life. His firſt performance was entitled "A Letter to a Lady on Card-Playing on the Lord's Day," 8vo. 1748. ſetting forth, in a lively and forcible manner, the many evils attending the practice of gaming on Sundays, and of an immoderate attachment to that fatal purſuit at any time. In 1750 appeared "The Employment of Time," three eſſays, 8vo. dedicated to Lord Hardwicke; the moſt popular of our author's performances, and, on it's original publication, generally aſcribed to Gilbert Weſt. The next year, 1751, produced "The Deity's Delay in puniſhing the Guilty conſidered on the Principles of Reaſon," 8vo. and in 1755 "An Anſwer to the Queſtion, Where are your Arguments againſt what you call Lewdneſs, if you can make no Uſe of the Bible?" 8vo.

Continuing to combat the prevailing vices of the times, he publiſhed, in 1757, "A Letter to an Officer of the Army on travelling on Sundays," 8vo; and, in the ſame year, "The Ghoſt of Erneſt, Great Grandfather of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales. With ſome Account of his Life," 8vo. Each of the above performances contains good ſenſe, learning, philanthropy, and religion, and each of them is calculated for the advantage of ſociety.

The laſt work which Dr. Bolton gave the public, was not the leaſt valuable. It was entitled, "Letters and Tracts on the Choice of Company, and other Subjects," 8vo. 1761. This he dedicated to his early patron, Lord Hardwicke, to whom he inſcribed "The Employment of Time," and who at this period was no longer chancellor. He died at London, on the 26th of November, 1763, and was buried in the porch between the firſt and ſecond door of the pariſh church of St. Mary, Reading.

BONA (JOHN), a cardinal, famous for piety and learning, was deſcended from an ancient and noble family, and born at Mondovi, a town in Piedmont, upon the 10th of October, 1609. He was devoted to ſolitude, and had a contempt of the world from his infancy. At fifteen years of age he betook himſelf to a monaſtery near Pignerol, belonging to the begging friars of the order of St. Bernard, and in 1651 was made general of his order. Cardinal Fabio Chigi, who was Bona's great friend, and, in 1655 choſen Pope under the name of Alexander VII. would have had him to have continued in this office, and uſed ſome means to prevail with him; but Bona preſſed ſo earneſtly to be diſcharged, that the pope at length ſuffered

Digitized by Google

fered him to resign it. He did it, however, upon this condition, that Bona should not depart from Rome; and, in order to reconcile him to it, gave him several considerable places. Clement IX. continued him in these places, conferred upon him new ones, and made a cardinal of him in November 1669. This pontiff dying soon after, many people wished that Bona might succeed him in the holy see; but they were disappointed.

Bona was very learned, held a correspondence with most of the literati in Europe, and was sometimes at the pains of revising and correcting their works. He was the author of several things himself, chiefly written in the devotional way, which were much esteemed, and have been translated most of them into French. Bona died at the age of sixty-five.

BONAVENTURE (JOHN FIDAUZA), a celebrated doctor, cardinal, and saint, of the church of Rome, was born in Tuscany, 1221. He was admitted into the order of St. Francis, about 1243; and studied divinity at the university of Paris, it is said, with so much success, that at the end of seven years he was thought worthy to read public lectures upon the sentences. He was created doctor in 1255, and the year after appointed general of his order. He governed with so much zeal and prudence, that he perfectly restored the discipline of it, which had been greatly neglected. Pope Clement IV. nominated him to the archbishoprick of York in England; but Bonaventure refused it as earnestly as others usually seek such sort of things. After the death of Clement, the see of Rome lay vacant almost three years, the cardinals not being able to agree among themselves who should be pope. They came at length, however, to a most solemn engagement, to leave the choice to Bonaventure, and to elect whomever he should name, though it should be even himself. Bonaventure named Theobald, archdeacon of Liege, who was at that time in the Holy Land, and who took the title of Gregory X. By this pope he was made a cardinal, and bishop of Alba; and appointed to assist at a general council, which was held at Lyons soon after. He died there in 1274, and was magnificently and honourably conducted to his grave; the pope and whole council attending, and the cardinal Peter of Tarantais, afterwards Pope Innocent V. making his funeral oration. Sixtus IV. made a saint of him in 1482; and Sixtus V. a doctor in 1588. Bellarmine has pronounced Bonaventure a person dear to God and men; which is nothing near to be wondered at so much, as that Luther should call him "vir præstantissimus," a most excellent man. His works were printed at Rome in 1588, in eight volumes, folio. Excepting his commentary upon the master of the sentences, they are chiefly upon pious and mystical subjects.

Digitized by Google

BONAVENTURE of Padua, a cardinal, was born in that city 1332, and descended from a noble and illustrious family. He studied divinity at Paris, where he distinguished himself by his uncommon parts and application. He was of the order of St. Augustin, of which he was made general in 1377. Pope Urban VI. gave him a cardinal's cap the year after; which engaging him to stand up for the rights of the church against Francis de Carrario of Padua, that petty monarch contrived to have him murdered. He was dispatched with the shot of an arrow, as he was passing St. Angelo's bridge at Rome, in 1386. He was the author of several works: as, "Commentaries upon the Epistles of St. John and St. James, Lives of the Saints, Sermons, Speculum Mariæ, &c."

BOND (JOHN), a celebrated commentator and grammarian, was born in Somersetshire, 1550. He was educated at Winchester-school, and in 1569 was entered a student at New College in Oxford, where he became highly esteemed for his academical learning. In 1579, he took the degree of master of arts; and soon after the warden and fellows of his college appointed him master of the free-school of Taunton in Somersetshire. Here he continued many years, and several of his scholars became eminent both in church and state. Being at length, however, tired with the fatigue of this irksome employment, he turned his thoughts to the study of physic, and practised it with great reputation. He died at Taunton the 3d of August 1612.

Mr. Bond has left "Annotationes in Poëmata Quintii Horatii, Lond. 1606," 8vo. Han. 1621, 8vo. His "Persius" was not printed till two years after his death, in 8vo. under the following title, "Auli Persii Flacci Satyræ sex, cum posthumis commentariis Johannis Bond."

BONET (THEOPHILUS), a famous medicinal writer, was born at Geneva, 1620. He took his degree in physic in 1643, after he had gone through most of the famous universities. He was some time physician to the duke of Longueville, and skill in his profession got him considerable practice; but, being seized with an excessive deafness, was obliged to retire from business. In this retirement he found leisure to collect all the observations he had made during a practice of forty years. 1. The first work he published was, "Pharos Medicorum, &c." It consists of practical cautions extracted chiefly from the works of Ballonius; and he notes many errors which prevailed amongst the generality of physicians. He gave another edition of it with many additions. It was also printed at Geneva, 1687, under the title of "Labyrinthi Medici Extricati, &c." 2. In 1675 he published "Prodromus Anatomiæ practicæ, &c." This piece is part of the following entitled, 3. "Sepulchretum sive anatomia practica ex cadaveribus morbo denatis."

He

Digitized by Google

He hath collected in this work a great number of curious obſervations upon the diſeaſes of the head, breaſt, belly, and other parts of the body. 4. "Mercurius Compitalius, &c." 5. "Medicina Septentrionalis collatitia," in two volumes; the firſt publiſhed in 1684, and the ſecond in 1686. It is a collection of the beſt and moſt remarkable obſervations in phyſic which had been made in England, Germany, and Denmark, which our author has reduced into certain heads, according to the ſeveral parts of the human body. 6. "Polyalthes, &c." 7. "Theodori Turqueti de Maerne Tractatus de Arthritide." 8. "Jacobi Rohaulti Tractatus Phyſicus e Gallico in Latinum verſus. Geneva, 1675," 8vo. Dr. Bonet died of a dropſy the 29th of March, 1689.

BONFADIUS (James), a very polite writer of the 16th century, was born in Italy, near the lake di Garda: but we do not know in what year. He was three years ſecretary to Cardinal Bari at Rome; but loſt the fruits of his ſervices by the death of his maſter. He then ſerved cardinal Glinucci in the ſame capacity; but long ſickneſs made him incapable of that employment. When he was recovered, he found himſelf ſo diſguſted with the court, that he reſolved to ſeek his fortune by other means. He continued a good while in the kingdom of Naples, but, ſpringing no game there, he went to Padua, and then to Genoa; where he read public lectures on Ariſtotle's Politics. He was ordered to read ſome likewiſe upon his Rhetoric; and, ſucceeding well in it, many ſcholars flocked to learn good literature from him. His reputation increaſed daily, ſo that the Republic of Genoa made him their hiſtoriographer, and aſſigned him a very good penſion for that office. He applied himſelf laboriouſly to compoſe the annals of that ſtate, and publiſhed the five firſt books; by which, ſpeaking too freely and too ſatirically of ſome families, he created himſelf enemies, who reſolved to ruin him. They cauſed it to be laid to his charge, that, inſtigated by an inordinate paſſion for a very handſome youth, his ſcholar, he gratified his unnatural inclinations with him: and there being witneſſes to convict him of it, he was condemned to be burnt. Some have ſuſpected Bonfadius to have been innocent, and the ſole cauſe of his perſecution was the freedom of his pen: but that does not ſeem to have been the caſe. The generality of writers have agreed, that Bonfadius was guilty; yet are of opinion, that he had never been accuſed, if he had not given offence by ſomething elſe.

Bonfadius was executed in 1560. Upon the day of his execution, he wrote a note to John Baptiſt Grimaldi, to teſtify his gratitude to the perſons who had endeavoured to ſerve him, and promiſed to inform them, how he found himſelf in the other world, if it could be done without frightening them. Such promiſes have been often made; but we have ſeldom heard that any of them were performed. He recommended to them his nephew Bonfadius, who is perhaps the

Peter

Digitized by Google

Peter Bonfadius, author of ſome verſes extant in the Gareggiamento poetico del conſuſo Academico ordito." It is a collection of verſes, divided into eight parts, and printed at Venice in the year 1611.

BONFINIUS (ANTHONY), an hiſtorian of the fifteenth century, was born at Aſcoli in Italy. Mathias Corvin, king of Hungary, having heard of his abilities and learning, ſent for him to his court. Bonfinius paid his reſpects to him at Rees, a few days before that prince made his public entry into Vienna. At his firſt audience, as he himſelf tells us, he preſented him with his tranſlations of Hermogenes and Herodian, and his genealogy of the Corvins, which he dedicated to his majeſty; and two other works addreſſed to the queen, one of which treated of virginity and conjugal chaſtity, and the other an hiſtory of Aſcoli. He had dedicated alſo a little collection of epigrams to the young prince John Corvin, to which there is added a preface. The king read his pieces with great pleaſure, and diſtributed them among his courtiers in high terms of approbation. He would not allow him to return to Italy, but detained him with a good penſion, being deſirous that he ſhould follow him in his army. He employed him to write the hiſtory of the Huns, and Bonfinius accordingly ſet about it before the death of this prince; but it was by order of King Uladiſlaus that he wrote the general hiſtory of Hungary. He has carried it down to the year 1495. The original of this work was put into the library of Buda, but was never publiſhed. In 1543, one Martin Brenner publiſhed thirty books of this work from an imperfect copy. The whole conſiſted of forty-five books, which Sanbucus publiſhed in 1568, reviſed and collated with the beſt copies. Bonfinius is ſuppoſed to have died in Hungary.

BONGARS (JAMES), a diſtinguiſhed perſon, was born at Orleans in 1554; and ſtudied at Straſburg in 1571, where he had an Anabaptiſt for his tutor: for he was of the Proteſtant religion. In 1576, he ſtudied the civil law under the celebrated Cujacius: nevertheleſs he followed the prevailing taſte of thoſe times, which was critical learning; and though, ſays Bayle, he went not ſo far as the Lipſius's and Caſaubon's, yet he acquired great reputation by it, and perhaps would have equalled them in it, if he could have devoted himſelf wholly to it, as they did. But ſtate affairs did not permit him. He was employed near thirty years in the moſt important negociations of Henry IV. for whom he was ſeveral times reſident with the princes of Germany, and afterwards ambaſſador. However, he publiſhed a good edition of Juſtin at Paris, 1581, in 8vo, where he ſhewed his ſagacity, his learning, his care in conſulting good manuſcripts, by the many corrupted paſſages he reſtored, and the many difficulties he cleared in the notes. He had a vaſt knowledge of books, both manuſcript and printed; and made a very great

Digitized by Google

great collection of them. Beſides an edition of Juſtin, he was the author of other works; which, if they did not ſhew his learning ſo much, have ſpread his fame a good deal more. Thuanus highly commends an anſwer, which he publiſhed in Germany, to a piece, wherein the bad ſucceſs of the expedition of the year 1587 was imputed to the French, who accompanied the Germans.

The world is indebted to Bongars for the publication of ſeveral authors who wrote the hiſtory of the expeditions into Paleſtine. That work is entitled, "Geſta Dei per Francos;" and was printed at Hanaw in 1611, in two volumes folio. There are letters of Bongars, written during his employments, which are much eſteemed. Bongars died at Paris in 1612, when he was fifty-eight years of age.

BONNELL (James), a man of ſtrict virtue and exemplary piety, was born at Genoa the 14th of November, 1653, being the ſon of Samuel Bonnell, merchant, who reſided ſome time at Genoa, and of Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Sayer, near Norwich, Eſq. His grandfather was Daniel Bonnell of London, merchant, and his great-grandfather, Thomas Bonnell, a gentleman of good family near Ipres in Flanders, who, to avoid the duke of Alva's perſecution, removed with his family into England, and ſettled at Norwich, of which, before his death, he was choſen mayor. Samuel Bonnell, father of James Bonnell, being bred up under that eminent merchant, Sir W. Courteen, Knt. applied himſelf to the Italian trade, at Leghorn and Genoa, with ſuch ſucceſs, that about 1649, he was worth at leaſt 10,000l. and his credit much greater than his fortune. But both were ſoon impaired by ſeveral accidents, by great loſſes at ſea, and particularly by his zeal for King Charles II. during his exile, and the reſt of the royal family, whom he privately ſupplied with large ſums of money. About 1655, he removed with his family into England: and at the Reſtoration, on account of the ſervices he had done the royal family, and as a compenſation for the large ſums he had advanced them (which, it ſeems, were never repaid otherwiſe), there was granted him a patent to be Accomptant General of the Revenue of Ireland, a place worth about 800l. a year; his ſon's life being included in the patent with his own. But this he was not long poſſeſſed of, for he died in 1664, leaving his ſon, of whom we are now to ſpeak, and one daughter. After James Bonnell had been inſtructed in the firſt rudiments of learning at Dublin, he was ſent to Trym ſchool, where he was eminent for ſweetneſs of temper, and for a moſt innocent, gentle, and religious behaviour. At fourteen years of age, he left that place, and was ſent to a private philoſophy ſchool in Oxfordſhire, kept by one Cole, who had formerly been principal of St. Mary-hall in Oxford; and ſtaid there two years and a half. But finding his maſter was too remiſs in matters of morality and religion, a thing quite unſuit-

Digitized by Google

able with his ſtrict temper, and obſerving there were in that place all the dangers and vices of the univerſity, without the advantages, he removed to Catherine-hall in Cambridge, where he proſecuted his ſtudies with indefatigable diligence, and performed all his exerciſes with general approbation. After taking his degrees in arts, he removed into the family of Ralph Freeman of Aſpeden-hall in Hertfordſhire, Eſq. as tutor to his eldeſt ſon; and there continued till 1678, when, going with his pupil into Holland, he ſtayed about a year in Sir Leoline Jenkins's family, at Nimmegen. From Nimmegen he went in the ambaſſador's company through Flanders and Holland; and returning into England, continued with his pupil till 1683, when Mr. Freeman was ſent into France and Italy. In 1684, Mr. Bonnell went into France, and met Mr. Freeman at Lyons; and in his company viſited ſeveral parts of France. Leaving Mr. Freeman in France, he went directly from thence into Ireland, and took his employment of accomptant-general into his own hands, which had, ſince his father's death, been managed by others for his uſe. In the diſcharge of it, he behaved in ſo obliging a manner, and with ſo much diligence and faithfulneſs, that he ſoon equally gained the eſteem of the government, and the love of all who were concerned with him. During the troubleſome reign of King James II. he neither unworthily deſerted his employment, as others did; nor came into the arbitrary and illegal meaſures of the court; and yet was continued in his office, without his deſiring it: which proved a great advantage to the Proteſtant intereſt in Ireland; ſince, whatever he received out of his place, he liberally diſtributed among the poor oppreſſed Proteſtants, taking all opportunities to relieve the injured, and boldly pleading for them with thoſe who were then in power. But though his place was very advantageous, and he had in it great opportunities of doing good; yet, either the weight of that employment, or his ill ſtate of health, or elſe his deſire of entering into holy orders (which he deſigned for a conſiderable time, but never effected), made him reſolve to quit it; and he accordingly parted with it to another perſon in 1693.

Mr. Bonnell was maſter of the accompliſhing, as well as neceſſary parts of learning; had thoroughly digeſted the Greek and Roman authors, underſtood French perfectly well, and had made good progreſs in the Hebrew. In philoſophy and oratory, he exceeded moſt of his contemporaries in the univerſity; and applied himſelf with good ſucceſs to mathematics and muſic. In the courſe of his ſtudies, he read ſeveral of the fathers; and tranſlated ſome parts of Syneſius into Engliſh. This worthy perſon died of a malignant fever, April 28, 1699, and was buried in St. John's church in Dublin.

BONNER

Digitized by Google

BONNER (EDMUND), biſhop of London, was the ſon of an honeſt poor man, and born at Hanley in Worceſterſhire. He was maintained at ſchool by an anceſtor of Nicholas Lechmore, Eſq. a baron of the exchequer in the reign of king William; and in 1512, he was entered at Broadgate-hall in Oxford, now Pembroke college. On June 12, 1519, he was admitted batchelor of the canon, and the day following batchelor of the civil law. He entered into holy orders about the ſame time; and on the 12th of July 1525, was created doctor of the canon law. He was a man of learning, but diſtinguiſhed himſelf chiefly by his ſkill and dexterity in the management of affairs. This made him be taken notice of by cardinal Wolſey, who appointed him his commiſſary for the faculties; and he was with this prelate at Cawood, when he was arreſted for high treaſon. He enjoyed at once the livings of Blayden and Cherry Burton in Yorkſhire, Ripple in Worceſterſhire, Eaſt Dereham in Norfolk, and the prebend of Chiſwick in the cathedral church of St. Paul: but the laſt he reſigned in 1539, and Eaſt Dereham in 1540. He was inſtalled archdeacon of Leiceſter, October 17, 1535.

After the cardinal's death, he got into the good graces of king Henry VIII. who appointed him one of his chaplains; and he was a promoter of the king's divorce from queen Catherine of Spain, and of great uſe to his majeſty in abrogating the pope's ſupremacy. He was alſo in high favour with lord Cromwell, ſecretary of ſtate, by whoſe recommendation he was employed as ambaſſador at ſeveral courts. In 1532, he was ſent to Rome, along with ſir Edward Karne, to excuſe king Henry's perſonal appearance upon the pope's citation. In 1533, he was ſent again to Rome to pope Clement VII. then at Marſeilles, upon the excommunication decreed againſt king Henry VIII. on account of his divorce; to deliver that king's appeal from the pope to the next general council. He executed the order of his maſter in this affair with ſo much vehemence and fury, that the pope talked of throwing him into a caldron of melted lead; whereupon he thought proper to make his eſcape. He was employed likewiſe in other embaſſies to the kings of Denmark and France, and the emperor of Germany. In 1538, being then ambaſſador in France, he was nominated to the biſhopric of Hereford, November 27; but before conſecration he was tranſlated to London.

At the time of the king's death in 1547, Bonner was ambaſſador with the emperor Charles V. and though during Henry's reign he appeared ſo zealous againſt the pope, and had concurred in all the ſteps taken to abrogate his ſupremacy, yet this ſeems to have been owing to his ambition, becauſe he knew it to be the readieſt way to preferment; for he was a Papiſt in his heart, as became evident from his ſubſequent conduct. On the 1ſt of September, 1547, not many months after the acceſſion of Edward VI. he ſcrupled to take an oath, to renounce and deny the biſhop of Rome, and to ſwear obe-

Digitized by Google

dience to the king, and entered a proteſtation againſt the king's injunction and homilies. For this behaviour he was committed to the fleet; but having ſubmitted and recanted his proteſtation, was releaſed. He now indeed complied outwardly with the ſteps taken to advance the Reformation, but uſed privately all means in his power to obſtruct it. After the lord Thomas Seymour's death, he appeared greatly remiſs in putting the court orders in execution, particularly that relating to the uſe of the common prayer book; for which he was ſeverely reproved by the privy council. He ſeemed thereupon to redouble his diligence: but ſtill, through his remiſſneſs in preaching, and his connivance at the maſs in ſeveral places, many people in his dioceſe being obſerved to withdraw from the divine ſervice, and communion, he was accuſed of neglect in the execution of the king's orders. He was ſummoned before the privy council on the 11th of Auguſt, when, after a reproof of his negligence, he was enjoined to preach the Sunday three weeks after at Paul's croſs, on certain articles delivered to him; and alſo to preach there once a quarter for the future, and be preſent at every ſermon preached there, and to celebrate the communion in that church on all the principal feaſts: and to abide and keep reſidence in his houſe in London, till he had licence from the council to depart elſewhere. On the day appointed for his preaching, he delivered a ſermon to a crowded audience on the points aſſigned to him. But he entirely omitted the laſt article, the king's royal power in his youth: for which contempt, he was complained of to the king by John Hooper, afterwards biſhop of Worceſter: whereupon archbiſhop Cranmer, biſhop Ridley, ſir William Petre, and ſir Thomas Smith, ſecretaries of ſtate, and William May, LL. D. and dean of St. Paul's, were appointed commiſſioners to proceed againſt him. Appearing before them ſeveral days in September, he was, after a long trial, committed to the Marſhalſea; and towards the end of October deprived of his biſhopric.

On the acceſſion of queen Mary, Bonner had an opportunity of ſhewing himſelf in his proper colours; he was reſtored to his biſhopric, by a commiſſion read in St. Paul's cathedral the 5th of September 1553. In 1554, he was made vicegerent, and preſident of the convocation, in the room of archbiſhop Cranmer, who was committed to the Tower. The ſame year he viſited his dioceſe, in order to root up all the ſeeds of the Reformation, and behaved in the moſt furious and extravagant manner; at Hadham, he was exceſſively angry becauſe the bells did not ring at his coming, that the rood loft was not decked, nor the ſacrament hanged up. He ſwore and raged in the church at Dr. Bricket, the rector, and calling him knave and heretic, went to ſtrike at him; but the blow fell upon ſir Thomas Joſcelyn's ear, and almoſt ſtunned him. He ſet up the maſs again at St. Paul's, before the act for reſtoring it was paſſed. The ſame year, he was in commiſſion to turn out ſome of the reformed

Digitized by Google

formed biſhops. In 1555, and the three following years, he was the occaſion of ſeveral hundreds of innocent perſons being put to death, for their firm adherence to the Proteſtant religion. On the 14th of February 1555-6, he came to Oxford (with Thirlby biſhop of Ely), to degrade archbiſhop Cranmer, whom he uſed with great inſolence. The 29th of December following he was put into a commiſſion to ſearch and raze all regiſters and records containing profeſſions againſt the pope, ſcrutinies taken in religious houſes, &c. And the 8th of February 1556-7, he was alſo put in another commiſſion, or kind of inquiſition, for ſearching after and puniſhing all heretics.

Upon queen Elizabeth's acceſſion, things took a different turn: Bonner went to meet her at Highgate, with the reſt of the biſhops; but ſhe looked on him as a man ſtained with blood, and therefore could ſhew him no mark of her favour. For ſome months he remained unmoleſted; but being called before the privy council on the 30th of May 1559, he refuſed to take the oath of allegiance and ſupremacy: for which reaſon he was deprived a ſecond time of his biſhopric the 29th of June following, and committed to the Marſhalſea. After having lived in confinement ſome years, he died September 5, 1569. Three days after he was buried at midnight, in St. George's church-yard, Southwark, to prevent any diſturbances that might have been made by the citizens, who hated him extremely. He had ſtood excommunicated ſeveral years, and might have been denied Chriſtian burial; but no advantage was taken thereof. As to his character, he was a violent, furious, and paſſionate man, and extremely cruel in his nature; in his perſon he was very fat and corpulent. He was a great maſter of the canon law, being excelled in that faculty by very few of his time; and alſo was well ſkilled in politics, but underſtood little of divinity. Several pieces were publiſhed under his name, viz.

1. "Preface to the Oration of Stephen Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter, concerning true obedience.

2. "Several letters to the lord Cromwell."

3. "A Declaration to lord Cromwell, deſcribing to him the evil behaviour of Stephen [biſhop of Wincheſter].

4. "Letter of his about the proceedings at Rome concerning the king's divorce from Catherine of Arragon."

5. "An Admonition and Advertiſement given by the biſhop of London to all readers of the Bible in the Engliſh tongue."

"6. Injunctions given by Bonner, biſhop of London, to his clergy (about preaching) with the names of books prohibited."

7. "Letter to Mr. Lechmore."

8. "Reſponſum & Exhortatio. Lond. 1553," 8vo. Anſwer and Exhortation to the clergy in praiſe of prieſthood: ſpoken by the author in St. Paul's cathedral, the 16th October, 1553."

9. "A Letter to Mr. Lechmore, 6th September 1553."

Digitized by Google

10. "Articles to be enquired of in the general viſitation of Edmund biſhop of London, exerciſed by him in the year 1554, in the city and dioceſe of London, &c."

11. "A profitable and neceſſary Doctrine, containing an expoſition on the Creed, ſeven Sacraments, ten Commandments, the Pater Noſter, Ave Maria, with certain Homilies adjoining thereto, for the inſtruction and information of the dioceſe of London.

12. Several letters, declarations, arguings, diſputes, &c. of his are extant in John Fox's book of Martyrs.

13. His Objections againſt the Proceſs of Robert Horne, biſhop of Wincheſter, who had tendered the oath of ſupremacy to him a ſecond time.

BONWICKE (AMBROSE), a Nonjuring clergyman of great piety and learning, ſon of the Rev. John Bonwicke, rector of Mickleham in Surrey, was born April 29, 1652, and educated at Merchant Taylors School; he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1668, where he was appointed librarian in 1670; B. A. 1673; M. A. March 18, 1675; was ordained deacon May 21, 1676; prieſt, June 6 (Trinity Sunday), 1680; proceeded B. D. July 21, 1682; and was elected maſter of Merchant Taylors School, June 9, 1680. In 1689, the college of St. John's petitioned the Merchant Taylors Company, that he might continue maſter of the ſchool (which is a nurſery for their college) for life; but at Chriſtmas, 1691, he was turned out for refuſing to take the oath of allegiance, and was afterwards for many years maſter of a celebrated ſchool at Headley, near Leatherhead, in Surrey, where he had at one time the honour of having the poet Fenton for his uſher, and Bowyer (who was afterwards the learned printer) for a ſcholar.

BOOTH (BARTON), a famous Engliſh actor, who chiefly excelled in tragedy, was born in the county palatine of Lancaſter, 1681. At the age of nine years he was put to Weſtminſter ſchool, under the tuition of the famous Dr. Buſby, where he ſoon diſcovered an excellent genius and capacity. He had a peculiar turn for Latin poetry, and had fixed many of the fineſt paſſages of the ancients ſo firmly in his memory, that he could repeat them; which he would do with ſuch propriety of emphaſis, and gracefulneſs of action, as to charm every body who heard him. Thence it was that when, according to cuſtom, a Latin play was to be acted, one of the firſt parts was given to young Booth; who performed it in ſuch a manner, as gained him univerſal applauſe, and particular reſpect from the doctor. This firſt gave him an inclination for the ſtage. His father intended him for the church; but when Barton reached the age of ſeventeen, and was about to be ſent to the univerſity, he ſtole away from ſchool, and went over to Ireland in 1698, with Mr. Aſhbury, maſter of the company at Dublin. Here he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed greatly by his theatrical abilities, eſpecially

Digitized by Google

eſpecially in tragedy, for which he ſeemed to be formed by nature; for he had a grave countenance and a good perſon, with a fine voice and a manly action. When he had been three ſeaſons in Dublin, in which time he had acquired a great reputation, he reſolved to return to England; which he accordingly did in 1701, and was recommended to Mr. Betterton, who behaved to him with great civility, and took him into his company. The firſt character in which he appeared on the Engliſh ſtage, was that of Maximus, in the tragedy of Valentinian; and it was ſcarce poſſible for a young actor to meet with a better reception than he had. The Ambitious Stepmother coming on ſoon after, he performed the part of Artaban, which added conſiderably to the reputation he had acquired, and made him eſteemed one of the firſt actors. Nor was his fame leſs in all the ſucceeding characters which he attempted; but he ſhone with greateſt luſtre in the tragedy of Cato, which was brought on the ſtage in 1712. The reputation to which Booth was now arrived ſeemed to entitle him to a ſhare in the management of the theatre; but this perhaps his merit would never have procured, had it not been through the favour of Lord Bolingbroke, who, in 1713, recalling all former licences, procured a new one, in which Booth's name was added to thoſe of Cibber, Wilks, and Dogget. Dogget however was ſo much offended at this, that he threw up his ſhare, and would not accept of any conſideration for it; but Cibber tells us, he only made this a pretence, and that the true reaſon of his quitting was his diſlike to Wilks, whoſe humour was become inſupportable to him. When Booth came to a ſhare in the management of the houſe, he was in the 33d year of his age, and in the higheſt reputation as an actor: nor did his fame as a player ſink by degrees, as ſometimes has happened to thoſe who have been moſt applauded, but increaſed every day more and more. The health of Booth however beginning to decline, he could not act ſo often as uſual; and hence became more evident the public favour towards him, by the crowded audiences his appearance drew, when the intervals of his diſtemper permitted him to tread the ſtage: but his conſtitution broke now very faſt, and he was attacked with a complication of diſtempers, which carried him off May 10, 1733. His character as an actor has been celebrated by ſome of the beſt judges.

BOOTH (Henry), Earl of Warrington and Baron Delamer of Dunham Maſſey, was a very diſtinguiſhed perſon, and born of an ancient family, in 1651. He was knight of the ſhire for the county palatine of Cheſter, in ſeveral parliaments during the reign of Charles II.; and was very active in promoting the bill for excluding the Duke of York from the throne. He was extremely zealous againſt the Papiſts; and this circumſtance, together with his conſtant and vigorous oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures then prevailing, made him extremely obnoxious to the court. In 1684, by

Digitized by Google

by the death of his father, he became Lord Delamer; but, about this time, was committed close prisoner to the Tower of London. Being set at liberty, he was again committed, soon after the accession of James II. After some confinement, he was committed a third time, in July 1685; and, when official application from the peers was made, to know the reason, the king answered, That he stood committed for high treason, testified upon oath; and that orders were given to proceed against him according to law. He was brought to his trial, Jan. 1685-6; but, in spite of all efforts by Jefferies and the court, was unanimously acquitted. After this, he lived for some time, in a retired manner, at his seat at Dunham Massey; but, matters being at length ripe for the Revolution, he exerted himself for bringing about that great event, by raising forces and every other means. Soon after the Revolution, he was made a privy counsellor; chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer; lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Chester; which last offices, with that of privy counsellor, he held for life; the others, for only about a year. The reason appears to have been, that his conduct after the Revolution was a good deal displeasing to king William; inasmuch as he opposed the measures of the court, and was thought to wish for still farther retrenchments of regal prerogative. Mr. Walpole says, that "he was dismissed by king William to gratify the Tories," and it seems to have been so; for, though he was removed from the administration, it was thought necessary to confer on him some mark of royal favour. Accordingly, he was created earl of Warrington, April 17, 1690, with a pension of 2000l. per annum; and it was said, in the preamble of the patent for his earldom, that it was conferred on him, for his "great services in raising and bringing great forces to his Majesty, "to rescue his country and religion from tyranny and popery." He did not enjoy his new dignity long; for he died, Jan. 2, 1693-4, aged 41.

The works of Henry earl of Warrington were published 1694, in one vol. 8vo. and consist chiefly of speeches made by him in parliament, prayers used by him in his family, some short political tracts, and the case of William earl of Devonshire.

BORDONE (PARIS), an excellent Italian painter, was born at Venice, about the year 1512; and, being descended of a noble family, was brought up to letters, music, and other genteel accomplishments. He was a disciple of Titian, and flourished in the time of Tintoret; but was more commended for the delicacy of his pencil, than the purity of his outlines. He came into France to the court of Francis I. with whom he was in great favour and esteem; and for whom, besides abundance of histories, he made the portraits of several court-ladies in so excellent a manner, that original nature was hardly more charming. From France he returned home

Digitized by Google

home to Venice, laden with honour and riches; and, having acquired as much reputation in Italy as he had done abroad, died in 1587, aged 75 years.

BORELLI (JOHN ALPHONSO), a famous philosopher and mathematician, was born at Naples the 28th of January 1608. He was a professor of philosophy and mathematics in some of the most celebrated universities of Italy, especially at Florence and Pisa, where he became highly in favour with the princes of the house of Medicis; but, having been engaged in the revolt of Messina, he was obliged to retire to Rome, where he spent the remainder of his life under the protection of Christina queen of Sweden, who honoured him with her friendship, and by her liberality towards him, softened the rigour of his fortune. He continued two years in the convent of the regular clergy of St. Pantaleon, called the Pious Schools, where he instructed the youth in mathematical studies. He died there of a pleurisy Dec. 31, 1679, in the 72d year of his age.

BORGARUTIUS (PROSPER), an eminent Italian physician, who lived in the sixteenth century, and published some works; the first of which was a treatise of anatomy. He composed it in his native language; and, finding it well received, translated it into Latin, with the addition of several new observations, which he had made while he taught anatomy at Padua. He not only communicated to the public the discoveries he had made by the dissection of bodies, but studied medicine also, and printed something on that subject. He took a journey to the court of France in 1567, and found at Paris the manuscript of the "Chirurgia Magna" of Vesalius. He bought it; and then, correcting and digesting it into order, published it at Venice, 1569, in 8vo. The trouble he was involved in during the printing of his own treatise of anatomy, and the vexation he met with from the printers, made him in a fret take an oath, that he would never more have any thing to do with them. When he was got from under the press, he broke his word; and in this compares himself to those women who, in the pains of child-birth, protest, they will never expose themselves to the like any more, nevertheless, when the pain is over, forget their protestations.

BORGIA (CÆSAR), a natural son of Pope Alexander VI. was a man of such conduct and character, that Machiavel has thought fit to propose him, in his famous book called "The Prince," as an original and pattern to all princes, who would act the part of wise and politic tyrants. What year he was born in, we do not find: but he was at his studies in the university of Pisa, when Alexander was elected Pope, which was in August 1492. Upon the news of his

Digitized by Google

his father's advancement, he baniſhed all thoughts of the private condition of life he had hitherto been in; and, full of ambition and the higheſt notions, as if himſelf was to be made emperor of the world, he haſtened directly to Rome. Alexander received him with formality and coldneſs, which, whether it was real or only affected, is not eaſy to determine. Cæſar however took it to be real; and, greatly diſguſted as well as diſappointed, went immediately and complained to his mother Vanozza. Vanozza comforted him; bid him not be caſt down; and told him, that ſhe knew the Pope's mind better than any body, and for what reaſons his holineſs had given him that reception. In the mean time the court-flatterers ſolicited the Pope to make Cæſar a cardinal, which the Pope abſolutely refuſed; nevertheleſs, that he might not ſeem altogether forgetful of him, he created him archbiſhop of Valenza, a benefice which his holineſs had enjoyed in his younger days. This preferment was by no means acceptable to Cæſar, yet he thought proper to take up with it; ſince the Pope, he found, was determined to confer the beſt of his ſecular dignities on his eldeſt ſon Francis, who at that time was made duke of Gandia by Ferdinand king of Caſtile and Arragon.

Alexander VI. had five children by his miſtreſs Vanozza; Francis and Cæſar, already mentioned, two other ſons, and a daughter named Lucretia. Francis was a gentleman of a fine diſpoſition, of probity and real goodneſs, and in every reſpect quite oppoſite to his brother Cæſar; but Cæſar ſeems to have poſſeſſed abilities ſuperior to thoſe of Francis: which made a certain hiſtorian ſay, "that Cæſar was great among the wicked, and Francis good among the great." Cæſar however was the mother's favourite, as having a temper and principles more conformable to her's: for which reaſon, at the time when Alexander was undetermined on which of theſe brothers he ſhould beſtow the cardinal's cap, Vanozza declared herſelf in favour of Cæſar, who was accordingly made a cardinal in the ſecond year of Alexander's pontificate. From hence-forward he acted in concert with his father, and was a great inſtrument in executing all the ſchemes of that moſt wicked Pope: for he had not the leaſt grain of virtue or goodneſs in his make, nor was there any thing too atrocious for him to perpetrate, if it could but tend to make him a great and formidable tyrant; for that was the ſole object of his ambition. This put him upon the murder of his elder brother Francis, duke of Gandia. All the ſecular dignities, which then were much more coveted than the eccleſiaſtical, were heaped upon Francis; and this obſtructed Cæſar's projects ſo entirely, that he was reſolved at all adventures to remove him. It was in the year 1497, that, hiring aſſaſſins, he cauſed him to be murdered, and thrown into the Tiber; where his body was found ſome days after, full of wounds and extremely mangled. The Pope was afflicted to the laſt degree; for though he made uſe of Cæſar

Digitized by Google

as the abler, he loved Francis as the better man. He cauſed therefore ſtrict inquiry to be made after the murderers; upon which Vanozza, who for that and other reaſons was juſtly ſuſpected to be privy to the affair, went privately to the Pope, and uſed all the arguments ſhe could, to diſſuade him from ſearching any further. Some ſay, that ſhe went ſo far as to aſſure his holineſs, that if he did not deſiſt, the ſame perſon, who took away his ſon's life, would not ſpare his own.

Cæſar, who now ſucceeded to his brother's fortunes and honours, began to be tired of eccleſiaſtical matters, and grew quite ſick of the cardinalate, and therefore determined to throw it off as ſoon as poſſible, that he might have the greater ſcope for practiſing the exceſſes, to which his natural ambition and cruelty prompted him: for cruel as well as ambitious he was in the higheſt degree. It is incredible what numbers he cauſed to be taken off by poiſon or the ſword; and it is notorious, that ſwarms of aſſaſſins were conſtantly kept in pay by him at Rome, for the ſake of removing all who were either obnoxious or inconvenient to him. Getting rid of the cardinalate, he was ſoon after made duke of Valentinois by Lewis XII. of France: with whom he entered into a league for the conqueſt of the Milaneſe. From this time he experienced various turns of fortune, being ſometimes very proſperous, ſometimes much otherwiſe. He very hardly eſcaped dying of poiſon in the year 1503: for, having concerted with the pope a deſign of poiſoning nine newly created cardinals at once, in order to poſſeſs their effects, the poiſoned wine, deſtined for the purpoſe, was by miſtake brought to and drunk by themſelves. The pope died of it; but Cæſar, by the vigour of his youth, and the force of antidotes, after many ſtruggles, recovered. He only recovered to outlive his fortune and grandeur, to ſee himſelf depreſſed, and his enemies exalted; for he was ſoon after diveſted of all his acquiſitions, and ſent a priſoner to Spain, in order to free Italy from an incendiary, and the Italian princes from thoſe dangers, which his turbulent and reſtleſs ſpirit made them fear, even though he was unarmed. He eſcaped from thence, and got ſafe to Navarre to king John his brother-in-law, where he met with a very friendly reception. From hence he deſigned to go into France; and there, with the aſſiſtance of Lewis, to try if he could once more re-eſtabliſh his fortune. But Lewis refuſed to receive him, not only becauſe he and Spain had concluded a truce, but becauſe they were alſo at enmity with the king of Navarre. Nay, the French king, in order to gratify Spain, had confiſcated Cæſar's duchy of Valentinois, and taken away the yearly penſion which he had from France. So that Cæſar, in a poor and abandoned condition, without revenue or territory, was forced to be dependent upon his brother-in-law, who was then at war with his ſubjects. Cæſar ſerved as a volunteer in that war; and, while the armies were engaged in battle, and fighting under the walls of Vienna, was killed by the ſtroke of a gianette.

Digitized by Google

This happened upon the 12th of March 1507. Cæsar Borgia took these words for his device, "Aut Cæsar aut nihil;" Cæsar or nothing.

BORLACE (Dr. EDMUND), son of Sir John Borlace, master of the ordnance, and one of the lords justices of Ireland, was born in the 17th century, and educated at the university of Dublin. Then he travelled to Leyden, where he commenced doctor of physic in 1650. He was afterwards admitted to the same degree at Oxford. At last he settled at Chester, where he practised physic with great reputation and success; and where he died in 1682. Among several books which he wrote and published, are, 1. Latham Spaw in Lancashire: with some remarkable cases and cures effected by it. London, 1670. 8vo. Dedicated to Charles earl of Derby. 2. The Reduction of Ireland to the crown of England: with the governors since the conquest by king Henry II. ann. 1172, and some passages in their government. A brief account of the rebellion, ann. dom. 1641. Also the original of the university of Dublin, and the college of physicians. Lond. 1675, in a large octavo. 3. The History of the execrable Irish Rebellion. Brief Reflections on the earl of Castlehaven's memoirs of his engagement and carriage in the war of Ireland.

BORLASE (WILLIAM), a very ingenious and learned writer, was of an ancient family in Cornwall, and born at Pendeen, in the parish of St. Just, Feb. 2, 1695-6. He was put early to school at Penzance, and in 1709 removed to Plymouth. March 1712-13, he was entered at Exeter college, Oxford; and, June 1719, took a master of arts degree. In 1720, he was ordained a priest; and, in 1722, instituted to the rectory of Ludgvan in Cornwall. In 1732, the lord chancellor King presented him to the vicarage of St. Just, his native parish; and this, with the rectory aforesaid, were all the preferments he ever had.

In the parish of Ludgvan were rich copper works, which abound with mineral and metallic fossils; and these, being a man of an active and inquisitive turn, he collected from time to time, and thence was led to study at large the natural history of his native county. He was struck at the same time with the numerous monuments of remote antiquity, that are to be met with in Cornwall; and, enlarging therefore his plan, he determined to gain as accurate an acquaintance as possible with the Druid learning, and with the religion and customs of the ancient Britons, before their conversion to Christianity. In 1750, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in 1753, published in folio at Oxford his "Antiquities of Cornwall."

His next publication was, "Observations on the ancient and present State of the Islands of Scilly, and their Importance to the Trade

Digitized by Google

Trade of Great Britain." Oxf. 1756, quarto. In 1758 came out his "Natural Hiſtory of Cornwall." After theſe publications, he ſent a variety of foſſils, and remains of antiquity, which he had deſcribed in his works, to be repoſited in the Aſhmolean Muſeum; for which, and other benefactions of the ſame kind, he received the thanks of the univerſity, in a letter from the vice-chancellor, Nov. 8, 1758; and, March 1766, the degree of doctor of laws. He died Auguſt 31, 1772, in his 77th year.

Beſides his literary connections with many ingenious and learned men, he had a particular correſpondence with Mr. Pope; and there is ſtill exiſting a large collection of letters written by that poet to Dr. Borlaſe. He furniſhed Pope with many of the materials for forming his grotto at Twickenham, conſiſting of curious foſſils; and there may at preſent be ſeen Dr. Borlaſe's name in capitals, compoſed of cryſtals, in the grotto.

BORRI (JOSEPH FRANCIS), a famous chemiſt, quack, and heretic, was a Milaneſe, and born in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. He finiſhed his ſtudies in the ſeminary at Rome, where the Jeſuits admired him as a prodigy for his parts and memory. He applied himſelf to chemiſtry, and made ſome diſcoveries; but, plunging himſelf into the moſt extravagant debaucheries, was obliged at laſt to take refuge in a church. This was in 1654. A little while after, he ſet up for a religious man; and, affecting an appearance of great zeal, lamented the corruption of manners which prevailed at Rome, ſaying, that the diſtemper was come to the height, and that the time of recovery drew near; a happy time, wherein there would be but one ſheepfold on the earth, whereof the pope was to be the only ſhepherd.

He communicated to his confidants the revelations which he boaſted to have received; but, after the death of Innocent X. finding that the new pope, Alexander XII. renewed the tribunals, and cauſed more care to be taken of every thing, he deſpaired of ſucceeding here; and therefore left Rome, and returned to Milan. He acted the devotee there, and by that means gained credit with ſeveral people, whom he cauſed to perform certain exerciſes, which carried a wonderful appearance of piety. He engaged the members of his new congregation to take an oath of ſecrecy to him; and when he found them confirmed in the belief of his extraordinary miſſion, he preſcribed to them certain vows, by the ſuggeſtion of his angel, as he pretended. One of thoſe vows was that of poverty; for the performance of which he cauſed all the money that every one had to be conſigned to himſelf. The deſign of this crafty impoſtor was, in caſe he could get a ſufficient number of followers, to appear in the great ſquare of Milan, there to repreſent the abuſes of the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular government, to encourage the people to liberty, and then, poſſeſſing himſelf of the city and country of Milan, to

Digitized by Google

purſue his conqueſts as well as he could. But his deſign miſcarried, by the impriſonment of ſome of his diſciples; and as ſoon as he ſaw that firſt ſtep of the inquiſition, he fled with all imaginable haſte. They proceeded againſt him for contumacy in 1659 and 1660; and he was condemned as an heretic, and burnt in effigy, with his writings, in the field of Flora, at Rome, on the 3d of January, 1661. He is reported to have ſaid, that "he never was ſo cold in his life as on the day that he was burnt at Rome;" a piece of wit, however, which has been aſcribed to ſeveral others. He had dictated a treatiſe on his ſyſtem to his followers; but took it from them as ſoon as he perceived the motions of the inquiſition, and hid all his papers in a nunnery. From thence they fell into the hands of the inquiſition, and were found to contain doctrines very abſurd, and very impious.

Borri ſtaid ſome time in the city of Straſburgh, to which he had fled; and where he found ſome aſſiſtance and ſupport, as well becauſe he was perſecuted by the inquiſition, as becauſe he was reputed a great chemiſt. But this was not a theatre large enough for Borri; he went therefore to Amſterdam, where he made a great noiſe. Here he appeared in a ſtately and ſplendid equipage, and took upon him the title of Excellency: people flocked to him, as to the phyſician who could cure all diſeaſes; and propoſals were concerted for marrying him to great fortunes, &c. But the tables turned, and his reputation began to ſink; either becauſe his miracles, as Mr. Bayle ſays, no longer found any credit, or becauſe his faith could work no more miracles. In ſhort, he broke; and fled in the night from Amſterdam, with a great many jewels, and ſums of money, which he had pilfered. He went to Hamburgh, where Queen Chriſtina was at that time. He put himſelf under her protection, and perſuaded her to venture a great deal of money, in order to find out the philoſopher's ſtone; which, as the reader will eaſily imagine, came to nothing. Afterwards he went to Copenhagen, and inſpired his Daniſh majeſty to ſearch for the ſame ſecret; by which means he acquired that prince's favour ſo far, as to become very odious to all the great perſons of the kingdom. Immediately after the death of the king, whom he had put upon great expences in vain, he left Denmark for fear of being impriſoned, and reſolved to go into Turkey. Being come to the frontiers at a time when the conſpiracy of Nadaſti, Serini, and Frangipani, was diſcovered, he was taken for one of the accomplices, and ſecured; and his name was ſent to his Imperial Majeſty, to ſee if he was one of the conſpirators. The pope's nuncio had audience of the emperor at the ſame time that this information arrived; and as ſoon as he heard Borri mentioned, he demanded, in the pope's name, that the priſoner ſhould be delivered to him. The emperor conſented to it, and ordered, that Borri ſhould be ſent to Vienna; and afterwards, having firſt obtained from the pope a promiſe that he ſhould

Digitized by Google

ſhould not be put to death, he ſent him to Rome; where he was tried, and condemned to perpetual confinement in the priſon of the inquiſition. He made abjuration of his errors in the month of October 1672. Some years after he obtained leave to come out, to attend the Duke d'Eſtrée, whom all the phyſicians had given over; and the unexpected cure he wrought upon him occaſioned it to be ſaid, that an arch-heretic had done a great miracle in Rome. It is ſaid alſo, that the Queen of Sweden ſent for him ſometimes in a coach; but that after the death of that princeſs he went no more abroad, and that none could ſpeak with him without ſpecial leave from the pope. The Utrecht Gazette, of the 9th of September, 1695, informed the public that Borri was lately dead in the caſtle of St. Angelo, being ſeventy-nine years of age.

Some pieces were printed at Geneva in 1681, which are aſcribed to him: as, 1. Letters concerning Chemiſtry; and, 2. Political Reflections. The firſt of theſe works is entitled, "La chiavi del gabinetto del cavagliere Gioſeppe Franceſco Borri Milaneſe;" the ſecond "Iſtruzioni politicke, del cavagliere G. F. B. M. date al re di Danimarca." We learn from the Life of Borri, that when he was at Straſburgh he publiſhed a letter which went all over the world. Two other of his letters are ſaid to have been printed at Copenhagen, in 1699, and inſcribed to Bartholinus; one of them, "De ortu cerebri, et uſu medico;" the other, "De artificio oculorum humores reſtituendi." The "Journal des Savans," of the 2d of September, 1669, ſpeaks fully of theſe two letters. Konig aſcribes alſo another piece to him, entitled "Notitia gentis Burrhorum."

BORRICHIUS, a very learned man, ſon of a Lutheran miniſter in Denmark, was born 1626. He was ſent to the univerſity of Copenhagen in 1644, where he remained ſix years, during which time he applied himſelf chiefly to phyſic. He taught publicly in his college, and acquired the character of a man indefatigable in labour, and of excellent morals. He gained the eſteem of Caſpar Brochman, biſhop of Zealand, and of the chancellor of the kingdom; by the recommendation of whom he obtained the canonry of Lunden. He was offered the rectorſhip of the famous ſchool of Heſſow, but refuſed it, having formed a deſign of travelling and perfecting his ſtudies in phyſic. He began to practiſe as a phyſician during a moſt terrible plague in Denmark, which made great havock in the capital city. The contagion being ceaſed, he prepared for travelling, as he intended; but was obliged to defer it for ſome time, Mr. Gerſtorf, the firſt miniſter of ſtate, having inſiſted on his reſiding in his houſe in the quality of tutor to his children. He continued in this capacity five years, and then ſet out upon his travels. Before his departure, he had the honour to be appointed profeſſor in poetry, chemiſtry, and botany. He left Copenhagen in November 1660, and, after having viſited ſeveral eminent phyſicians at Hamburgh, went to Holland,

Digitized by Google

where he continued a conſiderable time. He went from thence to the Low Countries, to England, and to Paris, where he remained two years. He viſited alſo ſeveral other cities of France, and at Angers had a doctor's degree in phyſic conferred upon him. He afterwards paſſed the Alps, and arrived at Rome in October 1665, where he remained till March 1666. He returned to his native country in October the ſame year. The advantages which Borrichius reaped in his travels were very conſiderable, for he had made himſelf acquainted with all the learned men in the different cities through which he paſſed. At his return to Denmark he reſumed his profeſſorſhip, in the diſcharge of which he acquired great reputation for his aſſiduity and univerſal learning; and the books which he publiſhed are proofs thereof. He was made counſellor in the ſupreme council of juſtice in 1686, and counſellor of the royal chancery in 1689. This ſame year he had a ſevere attack of the ſtone, and the pain every day increaſing, he was obliged to be cut for it. The operation, however, did not ſucceed; the ſtone being ſo big that it could not be extracted. He bore this affliction with great conſtancy till his death, which happened in October, 1690.

BORROMEO (CHARLES), a celebrated cardinal, was born in the year 1538, at the caſtle of Arona, in the duchy of Milan. His father, who was not only a man of illuſtrious birth, but of exemplary piety, gave his ſon an education ſuitable to the great proſpects of promotion which his family connections preſented; and the youth diſplayed very early a ſtrong attachment to his literary ſtudies. He did not long wait for promotion to the higheſt dignities of the church. His maternal uncle, Pope Pius IV. invited him to Rome, made him archbiſhop of Milan, and introduced him to the ſacred college. Cardinal Borromeo was then only twenty-two years of age; but he conducted the affairs of the church with an ability that would have done honour to the moſt experienced eccleſiaſtic.

The Romans, at that time, were remarkable for indolence and ignorance. To induce them to aſpire to a more honourable character, he inſtituted an academy conſiſting both of eccleſiaſtics and laymen, whom his munificence and example incited to ſtudy, and animated to virtue. The young cardinal, however, in the midſt of a luxurious and oſtentatious court, was carried away by the torrent. His palace, his furniture, and his equipage, were ſplendid; his table was ſumptuous; his houſe was the favourite reſort of men of rank and letters. His uncle, delighted with this magnificence, enabled him to ſupport it. He was inveſted, ſoon after, with the dignities of grand penitentiary of Rome, archprieſt of St. Mary Major, protector of ſeveral crowns, and of many religious and military orders, legate of Bologna, Romagna, and the marquiſate of Ancona.

About this period was held the celebrated council of Trent. The reformation of the clergy was then an object of much diſcuſſion. The

Digitized by Google

The cardinal was not content to ſuggeſt that reformation to others; he adopted it himſelf. He diſmiſſed at once eighty of the principal officers of his houſehold; he laid aſide his robes of ſilk; and he ſubmitted, once a week, to a day of voluntary faſting on bread and water. But he had a ſenſe of duties far more important than mere auſterity of life. Piety and virtue were to be inculcated by his inſtructions, as they ſo eminently were by his example. He eſtabliſhed ſeminaries, colleges, and communities: his houſe, moreover, was a ſeminary of biſhops. He reformed his clergy and the monaſteries; founded eſtabliſhments for the poor and orphans; for girls expoſed to ſeduction, as well as for thoſe already ruined, who were deſirous to return to virtue. His zeal, however, while it was the admiration of all good men, was obnoxious to the hypocritical and wicked. The order of the Humilati, whom he wiſhed to reform, were particularly irritated, and excited againſt him a deteſtable member of their ſociety, named Farina, who fired a muſquet at him while he was at evening prayer with his ſervants. The ball grazed his ſkin; but the cardinal, with the magnanimity which the Chriſtian religion inculcates, forgave the aſſaſſin himſelf, and ſolicited for his pardon. The pope was inflexible; the wretched monk was executed; and the order ſuppreſſed. This execrable attempt, with the oppoſition he met with in other inſtances, was far from leſſening the ardour of the indefatigable cardinal, who viſited the deſerted extremities of his dioceſe, aboliſhed the exceſſes of the carnival, preached the goſpel to his people, and conſtantly ſhone in the venerable and endearing characters of paſtor and of father. In the dreadful ravages of a peſtilence, he encouraged his prieſts to adminiſter conſolation to the diſeaſed and dying; while he himſelf was aſſiduous in the ſame dangerous offices. He ſold all his furniture, that he might adminiſter, not ſpiritual conſolation only, but medicine and nutriment, to the unhappy ſufferers. If he thought that the Deity was to be appeaſed by proceſſions, in which he himſelf aſſiſted, with naked feet and a halter round his neck, let not the more enlightened proteſtant ſmile at the ſuperſtition: his piety and humanity were his own; his ſuperſtition that of the age in which he lived.

This great and good man died in the year 1584, in the 47th year of his age, with that ſanctity that had adorned his life; having done more good to mankind in that ſhort duration of it, than moſt of thoſe whoſe years have approached to a century. His literary character is the leaſt eſtimable part of this excellent man; yet his writings equally diſplay the fervour of his piety, and the ſincerity of his zeal. They conſiſt of five volumes in folio, on theological and moral ſubjects, printed at Milan, in 1747. In the library of St. Sepulchre, in that city, thirty-one volumes of his letters are ſtill preſerved in manuſcript, as an ineſtimable treaſure; and the clergy of France have cauſed to be printed at their own expence the inſtructions which he drew up for the uſe of confeſſors.

If ever ſaint deſerved canonization, it was Cardinal Charles Borromeo,

Digitized by Google

romeo, whom our Engliſh poet, of the ſame religion, might have immortalized with that excellent poet, who, like him, in the performance of his duty, and the cauſe of humanity, in the year 1720, braved all the terrors of peſtilence and the grave:

"Why drew Marſeilles' good biſhop purer breath,
"When Nature ſicken'd, and each gale was death?"
Eſſay on Man, Ep. IV.

And indeed Pope Paul V. did not neglect the memory of this ornament of his church, who was canonized by that pontiff in the year 1610.

BOS (JOHN BAPTIST DU), a celebrated member of the French Academy, was born at Beauvais, in the year 1670; and deſcended from wealthy and reputable parents, his father, Claude du Bos, being a merchant, and a conſiderable magiſtrate in that town. John Baptiſt was ſent to Paris to finiſh his ſtudies, and was admitted a bachelor of the Sorbonne in 1691. In 1695 he was made one of the committee for foreign affairs under Mr. Torcy, and was afterwards charged with ſome important tranſactions in Germany, Italy, England, and Holland. At his return to Paris, he was handſomely preferred, made an abbé, and had a conſiderable penſion ſettled on him. He was choſen perpetual ſecretary of the French Academy; and in this ſituation died at Paris, upon the 23d of March, 1742. His principal works are, 1. Critical Reflections upon Poetry and Painting. 2. A critical Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of the French Monarchy among the Gauls. 3. The Intereſts of England ill underſtood in the preſent War. 4. The Hiſtory of the four Gordians, confirmed and illuſtrated by Medals. 5. The Hiſtory of the League of Cambray, formed in 1708 againſt the Republic of Venice.

BOSCAWEN (EDWARD), a celebrated admiral of the eighteenth century, was the ſecond ſurviving ſon of Hugh, late Lord Viſcount Falmouth; and having entered early into the navy, was captain of the Shoreham, of twenty guns, in 1740, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a volunteer under Admiral Vernon, Nov. 21, at the taking and deſtroying the fortifications of Porto Bello. At the ſiege of Carthagena, in March 1740-1, he had the command of a party of ſeamen, who reſolutely attacked and took a faſcine battery of fifteen twenty-four pounders, though expoſed to the fire of another fort of five guns, which they knew nothing of; and ſpiked up all thoſe cannon by which General Wentworth complained the enemy had much galled him.

Lord Aubrey Beauclerk being killed, March 24, at the attack of Boca-chica, Captain Boſcawen ſucceeded him in the command of the Prince Frederick, of ſeventy guns, and on the ſurrender of that caſtle, was entruſted with the care of it's demolition. May 14, 1742, he arrived at St. Helen's, with advice of Admiral Vernon's ſailing

Digitized by Google

ſailing on a new expedition, which, however, proved abortive. In December following he married Frances, daughter of William Glanville, Eſq. of St. Clere, in Kent, and the ſame year was elected member of parliament for Truro, in Cornwall, on the death of James Hammond, Eſq. In 1744 he was made captain of the Dreadnought, of ſixty guns; and on the 29th of April, ſoon after war had been declared againſt France, he took the Medea, a French man of war of twenty-ſix guns, and two hundred and forty men, commanded by M. Hoquart, being the firſt king's ſhip taken that war. In January 1744-5 he was one of the court-martial appointed to inquire into the conduct of Captain Moſtyn; and during the rebellion, an invaſion being apprehended, he commanded as commodore on board the Royal Sovereign, at the Nore.

In November 1746, being then captain of the Namur, of ſeventy-four guns, he chaſed into Admiral Anſon's fleet the Mercury, formerly a French ſhip of war of 58 guns, but then ſerving as an hoſpital ſhip to M. D'Anville's ſquadron. On May 3, 1747, he ſignalized himſelf under the admirals Anſon and Warren, in an engagement with a French fleet off Cape Finiſterre, and was wounded in the ſhoulder with a muſquet-ball. Here M. Hoquart, then commanding the Diamant, of 56 guns, again became his priſoner; and all the French ſhips of war, being ten in number, were taken. The ſame year, being elected for Saltaſh and Truro, he made his election for Truro. July 15, he was appointed rear-admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of the land and ſea forces employed on an expedition to the Eaſt Indies. Nov. 4, he ſailed from St. Helen's with ſix ſhips of the line, five frigates, and 2000 ſoldiers; and though the wind ſoon proved contrary, the admiral was ſo anxious of clearing the Channel, that he rather choſe to turn to the windward, than put back. After refreſhing his men ſome weeks at the Cape of Good Hope, where he arrived March 29, 1748, he made the iſland of Mauritius, belonging to the French, in lat. 20. S. in June 23. But, on reconnoitering the landing-place, and finding it impracticable, without great loſs, it was determined, by a council of war, to proceed on the voyage, that not being the principal deſign of the expedition. July 29 he arrived at Fort St. David's, where the ſiege of Pondicherry being immediately reſolved on, the admiral took the command of the army, and marched with them Auguſt 8, and on the 27th opened the trenches before the town; but the men growing ſickly, the monſoons being expected, the chief engineer killed, and the enemy being ſtronger in garriſon than the beſiegers, the ſiege was raiſed October 6, and in two days the army reached Fort St. David's, Mr. Boſcawen ſhewing himſelf in the retreat as much the general as the admiral. Soon after he had news of the peace, and had Madras delivered up to him by the French. April 1749, he loſt in a violent ſtorm his own ſhip, the Namur, and two more; but he himſelf providentially was on ſhore. In April 1750,

Digitized by Google

he arrived at St. Helen's in the Exeter, having in his abſence been appointed rear-admiral of the white. In June 1751 he was appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, and in July was choſen an elder brother of the Trinity Houſe. In May, 1754, he was choſen a third time for Truro. Feb. 4, 1755, he was appointed vice-admiral of the blue; and on April 19 he ſailed from Spithead with a ſtrong fleet, in order to intercept the French ſquadron bound to North America. June 10, off Newfoundland, he fell in with the Alcide and Lys, of 64 guns each, which were both taken by the Dunkirk and Defiance, being the firſt action this war. On this occaſion, M. Hoquart became a third time his priſoner. November 15 he arrived at Spithead with his prizes, and 1500 priſoners. In 1756 he commanded the ſquadron in the Bay, and in December was appointed vice-admiral of the white. In 1757 he again commanded in the Bay; and in 1758 was appointed admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of the expedition to Cape Breton. Feb. 15 he ſailed from St. Helen's, and, in conjunction with General Amherſt, took the important fortreſs of Louiſbourg, &c. after a vigorous ſiege, July 27. November 1, the admiral arrived at St. Helen's with four ſhips, having fallen in, off Scilly, with ſix French ſhips from Quebec, which eſcaped him in the night; but in the chace one of them, the Belliqueux, of 64 guns, having carried away her fore-top-maſt, was forced up Briſtol Channel, where ſhe was taken by the Antelope. December 12, on his coming to the Houſe of Commons, the thanks of that auguſt aſſembly, the greateſt honour that can be done to any ſubject, were given him in his place by the ſpeaker.

In 1759, being appointed to command in the Mediterranean, he ſailed from St. Helen's April 14. The Toulon fleet, under M. de la Clue, having paſſed the Streights, with an intent to join that at Breſt, the Admiral, then at Gibraltar, being informed of it by his frigates, immediately got under ſail, and on Auguſt 18 ſaw, purſued, and engaged the enemy. His ſhip, the Namur, of 90 guns, having loſt her main-maſt, he inſtantly ſhifted his flag to the Newark, and after a ſharp engagement took three large ſhips, and burnt two, in Lagos Bay. September 15, he arrived at Spithead with his prizes, and 2000 priſoners.

On December 8, 1760, he was appointed general of the marines, with a ſalary of 3000l. per ann. and was alſo ſworn of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

In 1760 he commanded in the Bay, till relieved by Sir Edward Hawke, Auguſt 26; and January 10, 1761, died at his ſeat at Hatchland Park, near Guildford, of a bilious fever.

BOSSU (RENE LE), was born at Paris March the 16th, 1631. He began his ſtudies at Nanterre, where he diſcovered an early taſte for polite literature, and ſoon made ſurprizing progreſs in all the

Digitized by Google

valuable parts of learning. In 1649 he left Nanterre, was admitted a canon regular in the abbey of St. Genevieve, and, after a year's probation, took the habit in this abbey. Here he applied to philosophy and divinity, in which he made great proficiency, and took upon him priests orders in 1657; but, either from inclination, or in obedience to his superiors, he resumed the belles lettres, and taught polite literature in several religious houses. After twelve years, being tired of the fatigue of such an employment, he gave it up, with a resolution to lead a quiet and retired life. Here he published his "Parallel, or Comparison betwixt the Principles of Aristotle's Natural Philosophy, and those of Descartes." His intention in this piece was not to shew the opposition betwixt these two philosophers, but rather to make them agree, and to prove that they do not differ so much as is generally thought; yet this production of his was but indifferently received, either because these two philosophers differ too widely to be reconciled, or because Bossu had not made himself sufficiently acquainted with their opinions. The next treatise he published was that on epic poetry, which gained him great reputation: Boileau says it is one of the best compositions on this subject that ever appeared in the French language. Bossu having met with a piece written by St. Solin against this gentleman, he wrote a confutation of it, for which favour Boileau was extremely grateful; and it produced an intimate friendship betwixt them, which continued till our author's death, in March 1680.

BOSSUET (James), bishop of Meaux, was born at Dijon, the 27th of September, 1627. He received the first rudiments of his education there, and in 1642 was sent to Paris, to finish his studies at the college of Navarre. In 1652 he received the degree of doctor of divinity, and soon after went to Metz, where he was made a canon. Whilst he resided here, he applied himself chiefly to the study of the Holy Scripture, and the reading of the fathers, especially St. Augustin. In a little time he became a celebrated preacher, and was invited to Paris, where he had for his hearers many of the most learned men of his time, and several persons of the first rank at court. In 1669 he was created bishop of Condom, and the same month was appointed preceptor to the dauphin; upon which occasion, and the applause he gained in the discharge of it, Pope Innocent XI. congratulated him in a very polite letter. When he had almost finished the education of this prince, he addressed to him his "Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle," which was published in 1681. About a year after he was made preceptor he gave up his bishopric, because he could not reside in his diocese, on account of his engagement at court. In 1680 the king appointed him first almoner to the dauphiness, and the year after gave him the bishopric of Meaux. In 1697 he was made counsellor of state, and the year following first almoner to the duchess of Burgundy. Nor did the learned

Digitized by Google

world honour him less than the court; for he had been admitted a member of the French Academy; and in 1695, at the desire of the Royal College of Navarre, of which he was a member, the king constituted him their superior.

The writings of Bossuet had gained him no less fame than his sermons. From the year 1655 he had entered the list against the Protestants; the most famous piece he wrote against them was his "Refutation du Catechisme de Paul Ferri." In 1671 he wrote another, entitled "L'Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Eglise Catholique sur les Matieres de Controverse." This had the approbation of the bishops of France, as well as of the prelates and cardinals of Rome. Innocent XI. wrote him two letters on the subject, and the work was translated into most of the European languages: M. l'Abbé Montaign was the author of the English translation. He brought back several to the Romish church who had embraced the Protestant religion; and it was for the benefit of such, that in 1682 he published his "Traité de la Communion sous les deux Especes," and his "Lettre Pastorale aux Nouveaux Catholiques." In 1686 he published his "Histoire des Eglises Protestantes;" for which, as well as several other of his writings, he was attacked by Messrs. Jurieu, Burnet, Basnage, and several other Protestant ministers. He always distinguished himself as a zealous advocate for the Catholic religion; and so great was his desire to bring about a re-union of the Protestants with the church of Rome, that for this purpose he voluntarily offered to travel into foreign countries. He formed several schemes for this purpose, which were approved of by the church of Rome, and might perhaps have had some success, had not the succeeding wars prevented his putting them in execution.

There are extant of his several very celebrated funeral orations, particularly those on the queen-mother of France in 1667, on the queen of England 1669, on the dauphiness 1670, on the queen of France 1683, on the princess palatine 1685, on chancellor Le Tellier 1686, on the prince de Conde Lewis de Bourbon 1687. Nor, amidst all the great affairs in which he was employed, did he neglect the duty of his diocese. The "Statuts Synodaux," which he published in 1691, and several other of his pieces, shew how attentive he was to maintain regularity of discipline; and this he did with so much affability and discretion, as rendered him universally loved and respected. After having spent a life in the service of the church, he died at Paris, April 12, 1704.

BOTT (THOMAS), an English clergyman of ingenuity and learning, was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire, and born at Derby, where his father was a mercer, in 1688. His grandfather had been a major on the parliament side in the civil wars: his father had diminished a considerable paternal estate by gaming; but his mother, being a notable woman, contrived to give a good education

Digitized by Google

cation to six children. Thomas, the youngest, acquired his grammatical learning at Derby, had his education among the Dissenters, and was appointed to preach to a Presbyterian congregation at Spalding in Lincolnshire. Not liking this mode of life, he removed to London at the end of Queen Anne's reign, with a view of preparing himself for physic; but, changing his measures again, he took orders in the church of England, soon after the accession of George I. and was presented to the rectory of Winburg in Norfolk. About 1725 he was presented to the benefice of Reymerston, in 1734 to the rectory of Spixworth, and in 1747 to the rectory of Edgefield, all in Norfolk. About 1750 his mental powers began to decline, and at Christmas 1752 he ceased to appear in the pulpit. He read henceforward only for amusement, and the last book perused by him was "The Bachelor of Salamanca." He died at Norwich, September 23, 1754. His publications were, 1. The Peace and Happiness of this World the immediate Design of Christianity, on Luke ix. 56. 2. A second Tract in Defence of this. 3. The principal and peculiar Notion of a late Book, entitled, The Religion of Nature delineated, considered and refuted. 4. A Visitation Sermon, preached at Norwich. 5. A 30th of January Sermon, preached at Norwich. 6. Remarks upon Butler's 6th Chapter of the Analogy of Religion, &c. 7. Answer to the first Volume of Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses.

BOUCHARDON (EDMUND), a French sculptor, was the son of a sculptor and architect, and born at Chaumont in Bassigni, 1698. He was drawn by an irresistible passion for these two arts, but confined himself at length to the former. After having passed some time at Paris, under the younger Couslou, and carried the prize at the academy in 1722, he was sent to Rome at the king's expence. Upon his return from Italy, where his talents had been greatly perfected, he adorned Paris with his works: a list of them may be seen in a life of him, published in 1762, 12mo, by the Count de Caylus. In 1744 he obtained a place in the academy, and two years after a professorship. He died in 1762, a loss to arts, and much lamented; for he is described as a man of a fine, exalted, disinterested spirit, and of most amiable manners. Music was his object in the hours of recreation, and his talents in this way were very considerable.

BOUCHER (JOHN), one of those preachers of the gospel, who, to their shame, have disgraced it, by applying it the purposes of faction, and to inflame men to war, instead of persuading them to peace. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and curate of St. Bennet, at Paris; and in the time of the league was a most seditious and furious agent among the rebels. Their first assembly was held in his apartment, in the college of Fortet, in the year 1585. It was he who, by ordering the alarm-bell to be rung in the church on the 2d of September, 1587, contributed more than any body else to a commotion

Digitized by Google

tion of the people, the consequences of which were so ignominious to Henry III. The success of that day made him more insolent; and the next he preached violently against the person of the king, and against his counsellors. He did more than preach, he wrote; and published, among other things, a discourse on the justice of deposing Henry III.

After the death of that prince he was still more impudent, because he could then screen himself under a pretence that the successor was actually and notoriously a Huguenot. The pretence failed him, to his great grief no doubt, when Henry IV. professed himself a Roman Catholic: nevertheless, that he might not want an object for his factious and mutinous spirit, he persisted in his opinion; and published nine sermons to prove, that the abjuration of the Bearnois, so he insolently called Henry, from his being born in Bearn, was but a feint, and that his absolution was void. His sermons and libels were burnt, when the Parisians submitted to Henry; but he continued in the party of the Leaguers, and retired into the Netherlands with the Spanish garrison, which had been at Paris during the League. They marched out upon the 22d of March, 1594. Boucher obtained a canonry at Tournay, and died dean of the chapter of that city fifty years after; "but very much altered in his humour," says Mezeray, "being as zealous a Frenchman among foreigners, as he had been a furious Spaniard in France." This was but natural and consistent; for provided there was any thing to exercise a restless and turbulent spirit, what signified it to Boucher what it was?

BOUHOURS (DOMINICK), a celebrated French critic, was born at Paris, 1628; and has by some been considered as a proper person to succeed Malherbe, who died about that time. He was entered into the society of Jesuits at sixteen, and appointed to read lectures upon polite literature in the college of Clermont, at Paris, where he had studied; but he was so incessantly attacked with the head-ach, that he could not pursue the destined task. He afterwards undertook the education of two sons of the duke of Longueville, which he discharged with great applause. The duke had such a regard for him, that he would needs die in his arms; and the "Account of the pious and Christian Death" of this great personage, was the first work which Bouhours gave the public. He was sent to Dunkirk to the popish refugees from England; and, in the midst of his missionary occupations, found time to compose and publish books. Among these were "Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene," or, "Dialogues between Aristus and Eugenius;" a work of a critical nature, and concerning the French language. His book was printed no less than five times at Paris, twice at Grenoble, at Lyons, at Brussels, at Amsterdam, at Leyden, &c. and embroiled him with a great number of censors, with Menage in particular, who, however, lived in friendship with our author before and after. There is a passage in this work,

Digitized by Google

work, which gave great offence in Germany; and that is, where he makes it a queſtion, whether "a ſermon could be a bel eſprit?" The fame of it, however, and the pleaſure he took in reading it, recommended Bouhours ſo effectually to the celebrated miniſter Colbert, that he truſted him with the education of his ſon, the marquis of Segnelai. He wrote afterwards ſeveral other works in French; the chief of which are, 1. Remarks and Doubts upon the French Language. 2. Dialogues upon the Art of thinking well in Works of Genius. 3. The Life of St. Ignatius. 4. The Life of St. Francis Xavier, Apoſtle of the Indies and Japan. This laſt work was tranſlated into Engliſh by Mr. Dryden, and publiſhed in London, in 1688, with a dedication prefixed to King James the Second's Queen. To the above may be added, "Ingenious Thoughts of the Ancients and Moderns; Ingenious Thoughts of the Fathers of the Church; Tranſlations of many Books of Devotions; and, at laſt, of the New Teſtament itſelf."

He died at Paris, in the college of Clermont, upon the 27th of May, 1702; after a life ſpent, ſays Moreri, under ſuch conſtant and violent fits of the head-ache, that he had but few intervals of perfect eaſe.

BOULAI (CÆSAR EGASSE DU), regiſter and hiſtoriographer of the univerſity of Paris, was born in the village of St. Ellier, in the Lower Maine; and afterwards became profeſſor of rhetoric in the college of Navarre. He publiſhed a treatiſe of rhetoric, entitled, "Speculum Eloquentiæ," which was valued. His "Theſaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum" came out in folio, at Paris, 1650. Several law caſes of his compoſing have been publiſhed, relating to the differences which aroſe concerning the election of the officers of the univerſity, and ſuch like matters. Theſe works ſhew his zeal for letters, and the great knowledge he had of the uſages and cuſtoms of that univerſity. But the work for which he ought chiefly to be remembered is, "The Hiſtory of the Univerſity of Paris," which he publiſhed in ſix volumes folio. The firſt part of it appeared in 1665, but it ſeems was diſapproved; for we find "A Cenſure of the Theological Faculty at Paris," publiſhed upon it in 1667, which was anſwered by Du Boulai the ſame year. The impreſſion of it was ſtopped for ſome time; but the commiſſioners appointed to examine what was already printed, and the author's deſign, reported, that nothing could reaſonably hinder the impreſſion from being continued. Du Boulai died upon the 16th of October, 1678.

BOULAINVILLIERS (HENRY DE), lord of St. Saiſe, and an eminent French writer, was deſcended from a very ancient and noble family, and born at St. Saiſe in 1658. His education was among the fathers of the oratory; where he diſcovered from his infancy thoſe uncommon abilities for which he was afterwards diſtinguiſhed.

Digitized by Google

tinguiſhed. He applied himſelf principally to the moſt uſeful of all ſtudies, the ſtudy of hiſtory; and his performances in this way are numerous and conſiderable. He was the author of "A hiſtory of the Arabians;" "Fourteen letters upon the ancient parliaments of France;" "A hiſtory of France to the reign of Charles VIII.;" "The ſtate of France, with hiſtorical memoirs concerning the ancient government of that monarchy to the time of Hugh Capet." He died at Paris in 1722, and after his death was publiſhed his "Life of Mahomet," which has made him paſs for no very good believer. He is ſuppoſed to have meant ill to Revelation in this work, which is looked upon rather as an apology for Mahomet, than a life of him; and from this motive he is thought to have defended that impoſtor farther, and to have placed him in a more advantageous light, than any hiſtorical teſtimonies can juſtify. It is very certain, that both Mahomet and his religion have been ſhamefully abuſed and miſrepreſented by the greater part of thoſe who have written about them; and it is well known, that the learned Adrianus Relandus, who never was ſuſpected of any diſaffection to Chriſtianity, wrote his book "De religione Mohammedica," to vindicate them from ſuch injurious miſrepreſentations. Why might not the ſame love of truth, and deſire to render unto every man his due, move our author to undertake the ſame taſk? It is to be obſerved, that this life of Mahomet is not entirely finiſhed by Boulainvilliers; who, as we learn from an advertiſement prefixed to the Amſterdam edition of 1730, 8vo, died while he was employing himſelf upon the laſt years of it.

BOULANGER (NICHOLAS-ANTHONY), a very ſingular Frenchman, was born at Paris in 1722, and died there in 1759, aged only 37. He is ſaid to have come out of the college of Beauvais almoſt as ignorant as he entered into it; but, ſtruggling hard againſt his unaptneſs to learn, he at length overcame it. At ſeventeen, he began to ſtudy mathematics and architecture; and, in three or four years made ſuch a progreſs, as to be uſeful to the Baron of Thiers, whom he accompanied to the army, in quality of engineer. Afterwards he had the ſupervifion of the highways and bridges; and he executed ſeveral public works in Champagne, Burgundy, and Lorrain. The author from whom we extract this account of him writes, that in this province a terrible ſpirit diſcovered itſelf in him, which he himſelf did not ſuſpect before; and this was, it ſeems, the ſpirit of "thinking philoſophically." In cutting through mountains, directing and changing the courſes of rivers, and in breaking up and turning over the ſtrata of the earth, he ſaw a multitude of different ſubſtances, which (he thought) evinced the great antiquity of it, and a long ſeries of revolutions which it muſt have undergone. From the revolutions in the globe, he paſſed to the changes that muſt have happened in the manners of men,

Digitized by Google

men, in societies, in governments, in religion; and he formed many conjectures upon all these. To be farther satisfied, he wanted to know what, in the history of ages, had been said upon these particulars; and, that he might be informed from the fountain-head, he learned first Latin, and then Greek. Not yet content, he plunged into Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, and Arabic; and acquired, says our author, so immense an erudition, that, if he had lived, he would have been one of the most learned men in Europe.

His works are, 1. "Traité du Despotisme Oriental," in two vols. 12mo.; a very bold work, but not so bold and licentious as, 2. "L'Antiquité dévoilée," in three vols. 12mo. This was posthumous. There is, 3. another work, entitled, "Le Christianisme démasqué," in 8vo. But it is not certain that he was the author of this. 4. He furnished to the "Encyclopedie" the articles "Déluge, Corvée, and Société." 5. He left behind him in MS. a Dictionary, which may be regarded as a concordance in ancient and modern languages.

BOULTER (Hugh), D. D. born in or near London, of reputable and wealthy parents, was educated at Merchant Taylors school; and, before the Revolution, was thence admitted a commoner of Christ Church in Oxford. Some time after he was chosen a demy of Magdalen College, at the same election with Addison and Dr. Wilcox. From the merit and learning of the persons elected, this was commonly called by Dr. Hough, president of the college, "the Golden Election." He afterwards became fellow of the same college, in which station he continued in the university till he was invited to London by Sir Charles Hedges, principal secretary of state, in 1700, who made him his chaplain, and recommended him to Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury; but his first preferments were owing to the Earl of Sunderland, by whose interest and influence he was promoted to the parsonage of St. Olave in Southwark, and the archdeaconry of Surry. Here he continued discharging very faithfully and diligently every part of his pastoral office, till he was recommended to attend George I. as his chaplain, when he went to Hanover in 1719. He had the honour to teach prince Frederick the English language; and by his conduct he so won the king's favour, that he promoted him to the deanery of Christ Church, and the bishopric of Bristol in the same year.

As he was visiting his diocese five years afterwards, he received a letter from the secretary of state, acquainting him, that his majesty had nominated him to the bishopric of Armagh, and primacy of Ireland. This honour he would gladly have declined, and desired the secretary to use his good offices with his majesty to excuse him from accepting it. Ireland happened to be at this juncture in a great flame, occasioned by Wood's ruinous project; and the ministry thought the bishop would greatly contribute to quench it by

Digitized by Google

his judgment, moderation, and addreſs. The king therefore laid his abſolute commands upon him, to which he ſubmitted but with ſome reluctance. As ſoon as he had taken poſſeſſion of the primacy, he began to conſider that country, in which his lot was caſt for life, as his own; and to promote it's true intereſt with the greateſt zeal and aſſiduity. He often ſaid, "he would do all the good to Ireland he could, tho' they did not ſuffer him to do all he would." The ſcarcity of ſilver coin in Ireland was exceſſively great, occaſioned by reducing the value of gold coin in England, and the ballance of trade, which lay againſt them. To remedy this inconvenience, the primate ſupported a ſcheme at the council table, to bring gold and ſilver nearer to a par in value, by lowering that of the former, which was carried into execution. The populace, encouraged by ſome dealers in exchange, who were the only loſers by the alteration, grew clamorous, and laid the ruin of their country (as they called it) at the primate's door. But, conſcious of his own integrity, he deſpiſed the fooliſh noiſe: experience evinced the utility of the project; the people in a ſhort time recovered their ſenſes; and he ſoon roſe to the greateſt height of popularity.

In June 1742, he made a viſit to his native country, died in London the September following, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. His deportment was grave, his aſpect venerable, his temper meek and humble, and hardly to be ruffled by the moſt trying provocations. He was an undiſſembled patron of liberty, both civil and religious; his benevolence and charity were ſuch as will be the admiration and bleſſing of the preſent times, and of poſterity. His learning was univerſal, yet he left no remains of it to the public, except ſome occaſional ſermons, and charges to his clergy.

In 1729, there was a great ſcarcity; the poor were reduced to a miſerable condition, and the nation was threatened with famine and peſtilence. The primate diſtributed vaſt quantities of grain through ſeveral parts of the kingdom; directed all the vagrant poor that crowded the ſtreets of Dublin, to be received into the poor-houſe, and there maintained them at his private expence, until the following harveſt brought relief. In the latter end of 1740, and the beginning of 1741, Ireland was again afflicted with a great ſcarcity; and the prelate's charity was again extended, though with more regularity than before. The poor were fed in the work-houſe twice every day, according to tickets given out by perſons entruſted, the number of which amounted to 732,314: and it appeared that 2500 ſouls were fed there every morning and evening, moſtly at the primate's expence.

When the ſcheme for opening a navigation by a canal from Lough-Neagh to Newry was propoſed in parliament in 1729, the primate patronized it with all his intereſt; and when the bill was paſſed, and the work ſet about, he was very inſtrumental in carrying it on with effect. One part of the deſign was to bring coals from thence

Digitized by Google

thence to Dublin, and the coal mines were in the ſee-lands of Armagh, which were then leaſed out to a tenant. The primate, fearing the leſſee might be exorbitant in his demands, purchaſed the leaſe at a great expence, in order to accommodate the public. He alſo gave timber out of his woods to carry on the work; and often advanced his own money, without intereſt, for the ſame purpoſe. He gave and ſettled a competent ſtipend on an aſſiſtant curate at Drogheda, a large and populous town in his dioceſe; where the cure was too burthenſome for one clergyman, and the revenues of the church were not ſufficient to maintain two. He maintained ſeveral ſons of his poor clergy at the univerſity. He erected and endowed hoſpitals, both at Drogheda and Armagh, for the reception of clergymen's widows; and ſettled a fund for putting out their children apprentices. He built a ſtately market-houſe at Armagh, at the expence of above 800l. He ſubſcribed 50l. per ann. to Dr Stevens's hoſpital in Dublin, for the maintenance and cure of the poor; and furniſhed one of the wards for the reception of patients at a conſiderable expence. His charities, for augmenting ſmall livings, and buying of glebes, amounted to upwards of 30,000l. beſides what he deviſed by his will for the like purpoſes in England. He was the main inſtrument of obtaining a royal charter for the "incorporated ſociety for promoting Engliſh Proteſtant ſchools in Ireland," of which he was vice-preſident and treaſurer. He paid all the fees for paſſing the charter, out of his own purſe; ſubſcribed 23l. per ann. and afterwards paid upwards of 400l. towards the building of a working ſchool on the lands of Santry, near Dublin. Beſides this, the ſociety were often obliged to him for their neceſſary ſupport, who, to his annual and occaſional benefactions, frequently added that of being their conſtant reſource in all emergencies.

BOURCHIER, or BOWSCHYRE, or BOWCER (THOMAS), archbiſhop of Canterbury in the ſucceſſive reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. and Henry VII. was ſon of William Bourchier Earl of Ewe in Normandy, and the Counteſs of Stafford, and brother of Henry Earl of Eſſex. He had his education at Oxford, and was chancellor of that univerſity three years, viz. from 1434 to 1437. His firſt dignity in the church was that of dean of St. Martin's in London; from which, on the ninth of March 1434, he was advanced, by Pope Eugenius IV. to the ſee of Worceſter: but his conſecration was deferred to the twentieth of April 1435, by reaſon (as is ſuppoſed) of a defect in age. He had not ſat a full year before he was elected by the monks of Ely biſhop of that ſee, and confirmed therein by the pope; but the king, refuſing his conſent, Bouchier did not dare to comply with the election, for fear of incurring the cenſure of the laws, which forbad, under very ſevere penalties, the receiving the pope's bull without the king's leave. Nevertheleſs, ſeven or eight years after, the ſee of Ely ſtill

Digitized by Google

continuing vacant, and the king consenting, he was translated thither, the twentieth of December 1443. The author of the Historia Elienſis ſpeaks very diſadvantageouſly of him during his reſidence on that ſee, which was ten years twenty-three weeks and five days. At laſt he mounted to the pinnacle of church preferment, being elected archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the room of John Kemp, the 23d of April 1454. This election was the more remarkable, in that the monks were left entirely to their liberty of choice, without any interpoſition either from the crown or the papal chair. On the contrary, Pope Nicolas Vth's concurrence being readily obtained, the archbiſhop was inſtalled with great ſolemnity. In the month of December following, he received the red hat from Rome, being created cardinal-prieſt of St. Cyriacus in Thermis. The next year, he was made Lord High Chancellor of England, but reſigned that office in October the year following. Soon after his advancement to the ſee of Canterbury, he began a viſitation in Kent, and made ſeveral regulations for the government of his dioceſe. He likewiſe publiſhed a conſtitution for reſtraining the exceſſive abuſe of papal proviſions. This archbiſhop deſerved highly of the learned world, for being the principal inſtrument in introducing the noble art of printing into England. He was ſtrangely impoſed upon by the ſpecious pretences of Richard Duke of Glouceſter, when he undertook to perſuade the queen to deliver up the Duke of York, her ſon, into the protector's hands. He preſided over the church thirty-two years, in the moſt troubleſome times of the Engliſh government. This great prelate performed the marriage ceremony between Henry VII. and the daughter of Edward IV. And he had the happineſs to be contemporary with many prelates of the moſt diſtinguiſhed birth in the Engliſh hiſtory. He was certainly a man of good learning; though nothing written by him has come down to us, if we except a few ſynodical decrees. Dart tells us, he founded a chantry, which was afterwards ſurrendered to King Henry VIII. Archbiſhop Bourchier died at his palace of Knowle, on Thurſday the thirtieth of March 1486.

BOURDALOUE (Louis), juſtly eſteemed the beſt preacher France ever produced, was born in Bourges, in Auguſt 1632, and entered into the ſociety of the Jeſuits in Nov. 1648. After having taught rhetoric, philoſophy, and divinity, the uncommon talents which he diſcovered for the pulpit determined the ſociety to ſet him apart for that ſervice. The high reputation he quickly acquired, as a preacher, in the country, induced his ſuperiors to ſend for him to Paris in 1669. He preached during the courſe of that year in their church of St. Louis, where he ſhone with more luſtre than ever. In Advent 1670, he began to appear at court, where his diſcourſes were often liſtened to afterwards with the higheſt ſatisfaction. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz, the king very prudently

Digitized by Google

prudently made choice of him to preach the Catholic doctrine to the new converts in Languedoc. The latter part of his life he conſecrated to the ſervice of the hoſpitals, the poor and the priſoners, and, by his pathetic diſcourſes and engaging manner, procured for them very bountiful alms. He died in May 1704.

BOURDELOT (JOHN), was a learned French critic, who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the republic of letters, by writing notes upon Lucian, Petronius, and Heliodorus. He lived at the end of the ſixteenth, and in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century; was of a good family of Sens, and educated with great care. He applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the belles lettres and of the learned languages; and he paſſed for a great connoiſſeur in the oriental tongues, and in the knowledge of manuſcripts. Theſe purſuits did not hinder him from being conſummate in the law. He exerciſed the office of advocate to the parliament of Paris in 1627, when Mary of Medicis, hearing of his uncommon merit, made him maſter of the requeſts. He died ſuddenly at Paris in 1638. His notes and emendations upon Lucian were publiſhed at Paris, with that author, in folio, 1615; Heliodorus, with his notes, in 1619, 8vo.; and his notes on Petronius were printed with that author at Amſterdam in 1663, 12mo. Fabricius calls his notes on Lucian ſhort and learned, and ſpeaks of Bourdelot, as then a young man. Beſides theſe, he wrote, as Moreri tells us, an "Univerſal Hiſtory," "Commentaries on Juvenal," "A Treatiſe on the Etymology of French Words," and many other works, which were never publiſhed.

There was alſo Abbé Bourdelot, his ſiſter's ſon, who changed his name from Peter Michon to oblige his uncle; and whom he took under his protection, and educated as his own ſon. He was a very celebrated phyſician at Paris, who gained great reputation by a treatiſe upon the Viper, and ſeveral other works. He died there Feb. 9, 1685, aged 76.

BOURDON (SEBASTIAN), an eminent French painter, was born at Montpellier in 1610, and had a genius ſo fiery, that it would not let him reflect ſufficiently, nor ſtudy the eſſentials of his art ſo much, as was neceſſary to render him perfect in it. He was ſeven years in Rome, but obliged to leave it before he had finiſhed his ſtudies, on account of a quarrel. However, he acquired ſo much reputation by his works, both in landſcape and hiſtory, that, upon his return to France, he had the honour of being the firſt who was made rector of the royal academy of painting and ſculpture at Paris. The fine arts being interrupted by the civil wars in France, he travelled to Sweden, where he ſtayed two years. He was very well eſteemed, and nobly preſented, by that great patroneſs of arts and ſciences, queen Chriſtina, whoſe portrait he made. He ſucceeded better

Digitized by Google

better in his landſcapes, than in his hiſtory-painting. His pieces are ſeldom finiſhed; and thoſe that are ſo, are not always the fineſt. He once laid a wager with a friend, that he painted twelve heads after the life, and as big as the life, in one day. He won it; and theſe heads are ſaid to be not the worſt things he ever did. He drew a vaſt number of pictures. His moſt conſiderable pieces are, "The Gallery of M. de Bretonvilliers," in the iſle of Notre-Dame; and "The ſeven Works of Mercy," which he etched by himſelf. But the moſt eſteemed of all his performances is, "The Martyrdom of St. Peter," drawn for the church of Notre-Dame: it is kept as one of the choiceſt rarities of that cathedral. Bourdon was a Calviniſt; much valued and reſpected, however, in a popiſh country, becauſe his life and manners were good. He died in 1673, aged 54.

BOURGET (Dom. John), was born at the village of Beaumains near Falaiſe, in the dioceſe of Seez, in 1724. He was educated at the grammar-ſchool at Caen, whence he was removed to that univerſity, and purſued his ſtudies with great diligence and ſucceſs till 1745, when he became a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St. Martin de Seez. Some time after this, Dom. Bourget was appointed prior clauſtral of the ſaid abbey, and continued ſix years in that office, when he was nominated prior of Tiron en Perche: whence being tranſlated to the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, in the capacity of ſub-prior, he managed the temporalities of that religious houſe during two years, as he did their ſpiritualities for one year longer; after which, according to the cuſtom of the houſe, he reſigned his office. His ſuperiors, ſenſible of his merit and learning, removed him thence to the abbey of Bec, where he reſided till 1764. He was elected an honorary member of the ſociety of Antiquaries of London, Jan. 10, 1765; in which year he returned to the abbey of St. Stephen and Caen, where he continued to the time of his death. Theſe honourable offices, to which he was promoted on account of his great abilities, enabled him not only to purſue his favourite ſtudy of the hiſtory and antiquities of ſome of the principal Benedictine abbies in Normandy, but likewiſe gave him acceſs to all their charters, deeds, regiſter-books, &c. &c. Theſe he examined with great care, and left behind him in MS. large and accurate accounts of the abbies of St. Peter de Jumieges, St. Stephen, and the Holy Trinity at Caen (founded by William the Conqueror and his queen Matilda), and a very particular hiſtory of the abbey of Bec. Theſe were all written in French. The "Hiſtory of the Royal Abbey of Bec" (which he preſented to Dr. Ducarel in 1764) is only an abſtract of his larger work. The death of our worthy Benedictine (which happened on New-year's day 1776) was occaſioned by his unfortunate neglect of a hurt he got in his leg by falling

Digitized by Google

ling down two or three steps in going from the hall to the cloister of the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen.

BOURIGNON (ANTOINETTE) a famous enthusiastic of the female sex, was born Jan. 13, 1616, at Lisle in Flanders. She came into the world so very deformed, that a consultation was held in the family some days about stifling her as a monstrous birth. But if she sunk almost beneath humanity in her exterior, her interior seems to have been raised as much above it. For, at four years of age, she not only took notice that the people of Lisle did not live up to the principles of christianity which they professed, but was thereby disturbed so much, as to desire a removal into some more christian country. Her progress was suitable to this beginning. Her parents lived a little unhappily together, Mr. Bourignon using his spouse with too much severity, especially in his passion: upon which occasions, Antoinette endeavoured to soften him by her infant embraces, which had some little effect; but the mother's unhappiness gave the daughter an utter aversion to matrimony. This falling upon a temper strongly tinctured with enthusiasm, she grew a perfect devotee to virginity, and became so immaculately chaste, that, if her own word may be taken, she never had, in all her life, not even by temptation or surprise, the least thought unworthy of the purity of the virgin state: nay, she possessed the gift of chastity in so abundant a manner, that it overflowed upon those that were with her; her presence and her conversation shed an ardour of continence, which created an insensibility to the pleasures of the flesh. She felt a peculiar relish in thus growing free from sense, and in that state of exaltation soon began to conceive herself elevated above nature.

Her father, however, had no notion of these abstractions; he considered her as a meer woman, and, having found an agreeable match, promised her in marriage to a Frenchman. Easter-day, 1636, was fixed for the nuptials; but, to avoid the execution, the young lady fled, under the disguise of an hermit, but was stopped at Blacon, a village of Hainault, on suspicion of her sex. It was an officer of horse quartered in the village who seized her; who observed something extraordinary in her, and mentioning her to the archbishop of Cambray, that prelate came to examine her, and sent her home. But being pressed again with proposals of matrimony, she ran away once more; and, going to the archbishop, obtained his licence to set up a small society in the country, with some other maidens of her taste and temper. That licence however was soon retracted, and Antoinette obliged to withdraw into the country of Liege; whence she returned to Lisle, and passed many years there privately in devotion and great simplicity. When her patrimonial estate fell to her, she resolved at first to renounce it; but, changing her mind, she took possession of it; and as she was satisfied with a few

Digitized by Google

few conveniences, she made little expence; and bestowing no charities, her fortune increased apace.

This being observed by one John de Saulieu, the son of a peasant, he resolved to make his court to her; and, getting admittance under the character of a prophet, insinuated himself into the lady's favour by devout acts and discourses of the most refined spirituality. At length he declared his passion, modestly enough at first, and was easily checked; but finding her intractable, he grew rougher at last, and so insolent as to threaten to murder her if she would not comply. Upon this she had recourse to the provost, who sent two men to guard her house; and in revenge Saulieu gave out, that she had promised him marriage, and even bedded with him. But, in conclusion, they were reconciled; he retracted his slanders, and addressed himself to a young devotee at Ghent, whom he found more tractable. However, this did not free her from other amorous vexations.

The parson's nephew of St. Andrew's parish near Lisle fell in love with her; and as her house stood in the neighbourhood, he frequently environed it, in order to force an entrance. Our recluse threatened to quit her post, if she was not delivered from this troublesome suitor. The uncle drove him from his house: upon which he grew desperate, he sometimes discharged a musquet through the nun's chamber, giving out that she was his espoused wife. This made a noise in the city; the devotees were offended, and threatened to affront Bourignon, if they met her in the streets. At length she was relieved by the preachers, who published from their pulpits, that the report of the marriage was a scandalous falsehood.

Some time afterwards she quitted her house, and put herself as governess at the head of an hospital, where she locked herself up in the cloyster in 1658, having taken the order and habit of St. Austin. But here again, by a very singular fate, she fell into fresh trouble. Her hospital was found to be infected with sorcery so much, that even all the little girls in it had an engagement with the devil. This gave room to suspect the governess; who was accordingly taken up by the magistrates of Lisle, and examined; but nothing could be proved against her. However, to avoid further prosecutions, she thought fit to decamp, and fled to Ghent in 1662: where she no sooner was, than God, it seems, revealed great secrets to her.

Be that as it will, it is certain, that about this time she acquired a friend at Amsterdam, who proved always faithful to her as long as he lived, and left her a good estate at his death: his name was Mr. de Lort: he was one of the fathers of the oratory, and their superior at Mechlin, and was director also of an hospital for poor children. This profelyte was her first spiritual birth, and is said to have given her the same kind of bodily pangs and throes as a natural labour, which was the case also with her other spiritual children; and she perceived more or less of these pains, according as the

Digitized by Google

truths which she had declared operated more or less strongly on their minds. Whence another of her disciples, a certain archdeacon, talking with Mr. de Lort before their mother on the good and new resolution which they had taken, the latter observed, that her pains were much greater for him than for the former: the archdeacon, looking upon de Lort, who was fat and corpulent, whereas he was a little man himself, said, smiling, "It is no wonder that our mother has had a harder labour for you than for me, since you are a vast-great child, whereas I am but a little one;" which made them all laugh: so that we see our Antoinette's disciples were not always lofty, but sometimes descended from the sublimity of their devotion to the innocent raillery of people of the world.

Our propheteſs stayed longer than she intended at Amsterdam, where she published her piece of "The Light of the World," and some others; and finding all sorts crowd to visit her, she entertained hopes of seeing her doctrine generally embraced; but in that she was sadly deceived. For, notwithstanding her conversations with God were, as it is said, frequent there, so that she understood a great number of things by revelation, yet she composed more books there than she had followers. The truth is, her visions and revelations too plainly betrayed the visionary and enthusiastic.

We shall give one instance as a sample of the rest: in one of her extasies, she saw Adam in the same form under which he appeared before his fall, and the manner how he himself alone was capable of procreating other men, since he possessed in himself the principles of both sexes. Nay, she pretended it was told her that he had carried this singular procreative faculty so far, as to produce the human nature of Jesus Christ. The first man, says she, whom Adam brought forth without any concurrent assistance in his glorified state, was chosen by God to be the throne of the divinity; the organ and instrument by which God would communicate himself externally to men. This is Christ the first-born united to human nature, both God and man. Besides these, and such like extravagances, she had other forbidding qualities: her temper was morose and peevish, in which however she was not unlike other devotees: but, contrary to the generality of such persons, she was extremely avaricious and greedy of amassing riches. This quality rendered her utterly uncharitable as to the branch of almsgiving, and so implacably unforgiving to such poor peasants as had robbed her of any trifle, that she would have them prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

Her stay at Amsterdam was chiefly owing to the happiness she had in her dear de Lort: that proselyte had advanced almost all his estate to some relations, in order to drain the island of Noordstrandt in Holstein, by which means he had acquired some part of the island, together with the tithes and government of the whole. He sold an estate to Madam Bourignon, who prepared to retire thither in 1668; but she rejected the proposal of Labadie and his disciples to settle

Digitized by Google

themſelves there with her. It ſeems they had offered de Lort a large ſum of money to purchaſe the whole iſland, and thereby obtained his conſent to their ſettlement in it: this was cutting the graſs under her feet; an injury which ſhe took effectual care to prevent. Accordingly de Lort dying on the 12th of November 1669, made her his heir: which inheritance however brought her into new troubles. A thouſand law-ſuits were raiſed to hinder her from enjoying it: nor were her doctrine and religious principles ſpared on the occaſion. However, ſhe left Holland in 1671 to go into Noordſtrandt.

But ſtopping in her way at ſeveral places of Holſtein, where ſhe diſmiſſed ſome diſciples (who followed her, ſhe found, for the ſake of the loaves,) ſhe plied her pen, which, like the tongues of ſome females, ran like a torrent; ſo that ſhe found it convenient to provide herſelf with a preſs, where ſhe printed her books in French, Dutch, and German. Among others ſhe anſwered all her adverſaries, in a piece entitled, "The Teſtimony of Truth;" wherein ſhe handled the eccleſiaſtics in a ſevere manner. This, as Mr. Bayle obſerves, was not the way to be at peace, but ſhe wanted the firſt fundamental of all religion both natural and revealed; ſhe wanted humility. Two Lutheran miniſters raiſed the alarm againſt her by ſome books, wherein they declared, that people had been beheaded and burnt for opinions leſs ſupportable than her's. The Labbadiſts alſo wrote againſt her, and her preſs was prohibited. In this diſtreſs ſhe retired to Henſberg in 1673, in order to get out of the ſtorm; but ſhe was diſcovered, and treated ſo ill by the people under the character of a ſorcereſs, that ſhe was very happy in getting ſecretly away. They perſecuted her from city to city; ſhe was at length forced to abandon Holſtein, and went to Hamburgh in 1676, as a place of more ſecurity; but her arrival had no ſooner taken air, than they endeavoured to ſeize her. She lay hid for ſome days, and then went to Oeſtfriſe, where ſhe got protection from the baron of Latzbourg, and was made governeſs of an hoſpital.

It is obſervable, that all other paſſions have their holidays, but avarice never ſuffers it's votaries to reſt. When our devotee accepted the care of this charity, ſhe declared that ſhe conſented to contribute her induſtry both to the building and to the diſtribution of the goods, and the inſpection of the poor, but without engaging any part of her eſtate; for which ſhe alledged two reaſons, one, that her goods had already been dedicated to God for the uſe of thoſe who ſincerely ſought to become true chriſtians; the other, that men and all human things are very inconſtant. This was an admirable reaſon never to part with any thing, and refer all donations to her laſt will and teſtament. In that ſpirit, when ſhe had diſtributed among theſe poor people certain revenues of the place annexed to this hoſpital by the founder, being aſked if ſhe would not contribute ſomething of her own, ſhe returned anſwer in writing, that becauſe theſe poor lived like

beaſts

Digitized by Google

beaſts who had no ſouls to ſave, ſhe had rather throw her goods, which were conſecrated to God, into the ſea, than leave the leaſt mite there. It was on this account that ſhe found perſecutors in Oeſtfriſe, notwithſtanding the baron de Latzbourg's protection; ſo that ſhe took her way to Holland in 1680, but died at Franeker, in the province of Friſe, on the 30th of October the ſame year, aged 64.

BOURNE (VINCENT), M. A. an amiable writer, whoſe claſſical taſte was only equalled by the goodneſs of his heart, was formerly fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and uſher of Weſtminſter ſchool. From conſcientious motives, he was induced to refuſe a very valuable eccleſiaſtical preferment offered him in the moſt liberal manner by a noble duke. In a letter to his wife, written not long before his death, which happened December 2, 1747, he ſays, "There is one thing which I have often heard myſelf charged with; and that is my neglect of entering into holy orders, and a due preparation for that ſacred office. Though I think myſelf in ſtrictneſs anſwerable to none but God and my own conſcience; yet, for the ſatisfaction of the perſon that is deareſt to me, I own and declare, that the importance of ſo great a charge, joined with a miſtruſt of my own ſufficiency, made me fearful of undertaking it: if I have not in that capacity aſſiſted in the ſalvation of ſouls, I have not been the means of loſing any: if I have not brought reputation to the function by any merit of mine, I have the comfort of this reflection, I have given no ſcandal to it by my meanneſs and unworthineſs." His only publication was a volume of "Poems" in 12mo.

BOWYER (WILLIAM), a very learned Engliſh printer, was born in White Friars, London, Dec. 17, 1699. His father was a printer of eminence; and his maternal grandfather Icabod Dawkes, was employed in printing the Polyglott bible by Walton, from 1652 to 1657. He was placed for grammatical education under Mr. Ambroſe Bonwicke, who was elected maſter of Merchant Taylors ſchool in 1686, but had been turned out, in 1691, for refuſing to take the oaths of allegiance. June 1716, he was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge: where he continued till June 1722. Here he formed an intimacy with Mr. Markland and Mr. Clarke of Chicheſter, and maintained a correſpondence with them as long as he lived. Soon after leaving college, he entered into the printing buſineſs with his father; and one of the firſt books which came out, under his correction, was the edition of "Selden's works by Wilkins," in 3 vols. folio. This was begun in 1722, and finiſhed in 1726; and his great attention to it appeared in his drawing up an epitome of the piece "De Synedriis" as he read the proof-ſheets. In 1727, the learned world were indebted to him for an admirable ſketch of William Baxter's "Gloſſary of the Roman

Digitized by Google

Antiquities." The ſketch was called "A view of a book, entitled Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, in a letter to a friend;" and it recommended him highly to Dr. William Wotton and the antiquaries. This, and the little piece juſt mentioned, with many other fugitive tracts, have been lately publiſhed in a volume of his "Miſcellaneous Tracts, 1784." 4to.

Oct. 1728, he married; but loſt his wife in 1731: he had two ſons by her, one of whom died an infant, the other ſurvived him. In 1729, through the friendſhip of the Speaker Onſlow, he was appointed printer of the Votes of the Houſe of Commons; an office which he held, through three ſucceſſive ſpeakers, for nearly fifty years. In 1736, he was admitted into the Society of Antiquaries; whoſe meetings he regularly attended, and to which he was a great benefactor in the double capacity of a printer and a member: in the latter, by communicating to them matters of utility and curioſity. It is not within our plan, to mention all the little publications of our learned printer, and ſtill leſs the prefaces, notes, and other additions, which he made to the works of others: they who are further curious about him may have recourſe to his life at large, as publiſhed by Mr. Nichols. We ſhall notice however the moſt ſtriking particulars of him, both as an author and as a printer. In 1742, he printed the additional book of Pope's "Dunciad;" and received, on this occaſion, teſtimonies of regard both from the Poet and his commentator Warburton. He had a long apparent friendſhip with the latter; but this, like many other long friendſhips, ended at length with jealous ſurmiſes, ſplenetic bickerings, and with that cold eſteem, which people, who are grown mutually diſagreeable, content themſelves with expreſſing towards each other.

In 1750, he publiſhed Kuſter's treatiſe "De vero uſu verborum mediorum," with a prefatory diſſertation and notes; a new edition of which, with additions, appeared in 1773, 12mo. In 1751, "Monteſquieu's Reflections on the riſe and fall of the Roman Empire," with a long preface and notes; a new edition of which appeared in 1759. Likewiſe, in 1751, the firſt tranſlation of Rouſſeau's "Paradoxical oration upon the inequality of Mankind," which gained the prize at the academy of Dijon: and which firſt announced that wild and ſingular genius to the public. In 1761, he was appointed printer to the Royal Society. In 1763, came out, what may be called his capital work, "Novum Teſtamentum Græcum, ad fidem Græcorum ſolum codicum MS. nunc primum impreſſum, et novâ interpretatione ſæpius illuſtratum." 2 vol. 12mo. This ſold with great rapidity, which ſome imputed to the notes being in Engliſh. They have been deemed, however, a very valuable addition to the New Teſtament, and were republiſhed, in a ſeparate volume 8vo. in 1772.

In 1766, he engaged in a partnerſhip with Mr. Nichols, who had

Digitized by Google

had been trained by him to the profeſſion, and had aſſiſted him many years in the management of buſineſs. In 1766, he wrote a Latin preface to "Joannis Harduini, Jeſuitæ, ad cenſorum ſcriptorum veterum Prolegomena;" in which he gives an account of that work, and of the manner in which it has been preſerved. The remarks of Mr. De Miſſy, a very learned and accurate man, were publiſhed about the ſame time, in a Latin letter, addreſſed to Mr. Bowyer. In 1767, he was appointed to print the "Journals of the Houſe of Lords," and the "Rolls of Parliament." In 1771, he loſt a ſecond wife, aged 70, whom he had married in 1747. In 1774, was publiſhed "The Origin of Printing. In two eſſays." In 1777, he cloſed his literary career with a new edition of "Bentley's Diſſertations on the Epiſtles of Phalaris," 8vo. with additional notes and remarks of others.

He died, Nov. 18, 1777, after having been afflicted, the laſt ten years of his life, with the palſy and the ſtone. He certainly ſtood unrivalled, for more than half a century, as a learned printer, of which his own publications are an inconteſtable proof; and to his literary and profeſſional abilities he added an excellent moral character. He was a man of the ſtricteſt probity, and alſo of the greateſt liberality; particularly in relieving the neceſſitous, and aſſiſting every ſpecies of diſtreſs.

BOYD (Robert), who flouriſhed in the 15th century, was of a very ancient and noble family in Scotland. How, or where, he paſſed the firſt years of his life, is uncertain; but towards the end of the reign of King James II. of Scotland, he began to make a conſiderable figure in the world. He was a man of great penetration and ſound judgment, knew mankind as well as any one of his time, was courteous and affable in his behaviour, by which means he acquired the eſteem and confidence of all ranks of people, as well as of his Prince, by whoſe favour he was created a baron, and called to parliament, by the name and title of lord Boyd of Kilmarnock. The firſt time we find his Lordſhip engaged in any public employment, was in the year 1459, when he was, with ſeveral prelates, lords, and barons, ſent to Newcaſtle with the character of plenipotentiaries, to prolong the truce with England, juſt then expired, which they did for nine years. Upon the unhappy death of king James II. in 1460, the lord Boyd was made juſticiary, and named one of the lords of the Regency, in whoſe hands the adminiſtration of affairs was lodged during the minority of the young king. He was afterwards conſtituted ſole regent, and had the ſafety of the king, his brothers, ſiſters, towns, caſtles, and all the juriſdiction over his ſubjects, committed to him, till the king himſelf arrived at the age of twenty-one years. And the nobles then preſent ſolemnly promiſed to be aſſiſtant to the lord Boyd, and alſo to his brother, in all their public actions, and that they would be liable

to

Digitized by Google

to punishment, if they did not carefully, and with faithfulness, perform what they then promised. To this stipulation, or promise, the king also subscribed. Great as his lordship was, he had not, however, yet arrived to the summit of his glory: the honours he had already received only paved the way to still greater: for having now the whole administration in his hands, it was not long before he had an opportunity of getting into one of the greatest offices in the kingdom, which was that of lord great chamberlain of Scotland. The lord Boyd's commission for this great office was for life, and passed the great seal, upon the twenty-fifth of August 1467.

It is necessary to observe, that though the lord Boyd, now lord chamberlain, seemed to have the sole power and management of every thing himself, yet the parliament had referred some particular matters which were of the highest concern and importance to the state, such as the marriage of the king, his sister, and his brothers the duke of Albany and earl of Mar, to the joint determination of the lord Boyd and others named and authorised by the parliament for that purpose. This, however, did not hinder the lord chamberlain from making a very bold step, still farther to aggrandize his family. This was no less than the procuring the lady Mary Stewart, the late king's eldest daughter, in marriage for his son sir Thomas Boyd, and which by his interest and address with the king, he found means to accomplish, notwithstanding the care and precaution of the parliament. The lord Boyd's son was a most accomplished gentleman, and this match and near alliance to the crown, added to his own distinguished merit, raised him to a nearer place in the affection as well as confidence of his sovereign, by whom he was soon after created earl of Arran, perhaps to render the match more equal in point of rank with his royal bride, with whom he also obtained many lands, and was himself considered as the fountain whence all honours and preferments must flow. The lord chamberlain, by this great accession of honour to his family, now seemed to have arrived at the highest pinnacle of power and grandeur, and this, in appearance, raised upon so firm a basis as not to be easily shaken. But such is the instability of human affairs, and so deceitful are the smiles of fortune, that what seemed to be a prop and establishment of the power and greatness of this family, proved the very means of it's overthrow, by stirring up it's most bitter enemies to seek and determine it's destruction. About this time, a marriage having been concluded, by ambassadors sent into Denmark for that purpose, between the young king of Scotland, and Margaret, a daughter of the king of Denmark; the young earl of Arran was pitched upon, as a nobleman every way qualified for so honourable and magnificent an embassy, to go over to Denmark, to espouse the Danish princess in the king his brother-in-law's name, and to conduct her to Scotland. The earl of Arran, judging all things safe at home, willingly accepted this honour; and, in the beginning of the autumn

of

Digitized by Google

of the year 1469, set sail for Denmark with a proper convoy, and a noble train of friends and followers. This was a fatal step to the downfall of this illustrious family, for the lord chamberlain, the earl's father, being now much absent from the court in the necessary discharge of his office, as well as through age and infirmities, which was the case also of his brother sir Alexander Boyd; the earl of Arran had no sooner set out on his embassy, than those enemies which envy alone, that inseparable attendant on power and greatness, had raised him, set about contriving his ruin, and that of his family. The seeds of enmity, long since sown between the Kennedies and the Boyds, though hitherto unproductive of any bad consequences, now began to shoot out with great vigour. Every art that malice could suggest was tried to alienate the king's affection from the Boyds. Every public miscarriage was laid at their door; and the Kennedies industriously spread abroad reports, to inflame the people likewise against them. They represented to the king, that the lord Boyd had abused his power during his majesty's minority; that his matching his son, the earl of Arran, with the princess Mary, was staining the royal blood of Scotland, was an indignity to the crown, and the prelude to the execution of a plot they had contrived of usurping even the sovereignty itself; for they represented the lord chamberlain as an ambitious, aspiring man, guilty of the highest offences, and capable of contriving and executing the worst of villainies.

The king, hereupon, young, weak, credulous, and wavering, and naturally prone to jealousy, began to be alarmed, gave way to the importunities of his new counsellors, and being besides flattered by them with the prospect of filling his coffers out of the unhappy victims confiscated estates, the consequence of their conviction, he quickly became the tool of the lowest revenge, and was prevailed on to sacrifice, not only the earl of Arran, but all his family, to the malice and resentment of their enemies, notwithstanding their own and their ancestors great services to the crown, and in spite of the ties of blood which united them so closely. At the request of the adverse faction, the king summoned a parliament to meet at Edinburgh the twentieth of November 1469, before which the lord Boyd, the earl of Arran, though in Denmark, and Sir Alexander Boyd of Duncow, were summoned to appear, to give an account of their administration, and answer such charges as should be exhibited against them. The lord Boyd was astonished at this sudden blow, against which he had made no provision, and betook himself to arms; at least appeared with such attendance of armed men, as obliged the government to draw some forces together for it's own defence: but the match being so unequal, the weaker party thought fit to disband, and his lordship finding it impossible to stem the torrent, and having no confidence in the parliament, which he knew his enemies found ways and means to model for their own mischie-

vous

Digitized by Google

vous purpoſes, and deſpairing of ſafety, took an opportunity to make his eſcape into England; but his brother, ſir Alexander, being then ſick, and truſting to his own integrity, was brought before the parliament, where he, the lord Boyd, and his ſon the earl of Arran, were, at his majeſty's inſtance, indicted of high treaſon, for having laid hands on the king, and carried him, againſt an act of parliament, and contrary to the king's own will, from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, in the year 1466. Sir Alexander alledged in his defence, that they had not only obtained the king's pardon for that offence in a public convention, but it was even declared a good ſervice by a ſubſequent act of parliament, and he deſired that a copy of that pardon might be tranſcribed out of the parliament rolls; but this was denied him, and no regard was had to it, becauſe it was obtained by the Boyds when in power, and maſters of the king's perſon: and it was alledged, that the record only expreſſed that the king forgave him his perſonal reſentment, which did not exempt them from the puniſhment of the law. Upon the whole, the crime being proved againſt them, they were found guilty by a jury of very noble lords and barons, and ſentence of condemnation pronounced againſt them as in caſes of high-treaſon: Sir Alexander Boyd, being preſent, was condemned to loſe his head on the Caſtle-Hill of Edinburgh, which ſentence was executed accordingly. The lord Boyd had, without doubt, undergone the ſame fate, if he had not made his eſcape into England, as before related, where, however, he did not long ſurvive his great reverſe of fortune, which he might well lay to heart in his old age. He died at Alnwick in the year 1470. The earl of Arran, though abſent, and that upon the king's and the public buſineſs, was declared a public enemy, without being granted a hearing, or allowed the privilege which every man has a right to, of defending himſelf; and all their eſtates were confiſcated.

BOYD (MARK ALEXANDER), an ingenious and accompliſhed Scotchman, was deſcended from an ancient family of that name, and born in Galloway, 1562. His uncle, the archbiſhop of Glaſgow, had the care of his education, and put him under two grammarians at Glaſgow; but being of an high and intractable ſpirit, he quarrelled and fought with his maſters, burnt his books in a paſſion, and ſwore that he renounced learning for ever. He went, a youth, to court, in hopes of puſhing an intereſt there; but not ſucceeding, his friends perſuaded him to travel abroad, and, by way of abating the fervour and impetuoſity of his ſpirit, to engage in the wars of the United Provinces. He himſelf, however, preferred thoſe of France; and went to Paris with a ſmall ſtock of money, which he quickly loſt by gaming. This event ſeems to have brought him to reflection; and he now determined to apply himſelf to literature. What he propoſed to excell in, was the knowledge of the law;

Digitized by Google

law; for which reaſon he attended the lectures of Cujacius, the principal civilian of the age. He recommended himſelf greatly to Cujacius, by adopting that civilian's taſte in Latin poetry; and to this circumſtance was owing his application to Latin poetry, which he afterwards cultivated with ſo much ſucceſs. After many adventures abroad, he returned at length to Scotland, where he ſoon died of a ſlow fever, 1601, aged 38.

He left ſome MSS. behind him, which have not been printed. His "Epiſtolæ Heroidum," and his "Hymni," were inſerted in the "Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum," printed at Amſterdam, in two volumes, 12mo, in 1637; and a great character hath been given of them by ſeveral authors.

BOYER (ABEL), a well-known gloſſographer and hiſtoriographer, was born at Caſtres in France, in 1664. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he went to Geneva, and from thence to Franeker, where he finiſhed his ſtudies. Afterwards he came over to England, where he ſpent his whole life, and died at Chelſea, in Nov. 1729. The work he is chiefly known by is a very excellent French and Engliſh, and Engliſh and French dictionary; drawn up originally, as we are told in the title-page, for the uſe of his highneſs the duke of Glouceſter. It was firſt printed at London in 1669, quarto; and the fourth, that is, the laſt edition of it in England, for it was printed alſo abroad, is that of 1752. He wrote alſo "A French Grammar in Engliſh," which ſtill retains it's rank in our ſchools; for it is remarkable, that he attained the knowledge of the Engliſh language to as much perfection as if it had been the language of his native country. As an hiſtoriographer, he was the author of "The Political State of Great Britain," and of "The Hiſtory of King William and Queen Mary."

There was alſo CLAUDE BOYER, a French poet, a member of the French Academy, and author of "Judith and Jepthe," ſacred tragedies, with ſeveral other pieces, who died in 1698, aged ninety.

BOYLE (RICHARD), diſtinguiſhed by the title of the great earl of Corke, was deſcended from a family whoſe name before the Conqueſt was Biuville. He was the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Roger Boyle, of Herefordſhire, by Joan, daughter of Robert Naylor, of Canterbury, and born in the city of Canterbury, 1566. He was inſtructed in grammar learning by a clergyman of Kent; and after having been a ſcholar in Bennet college, Cambridge, where he was remarkable for early riſing, indefatigable ſtudy, and great temperance, became ſtudent in the Middle Temple. He loſt his father when he was but ten years old, and his mother at the expiration of other ten years; and being unable to ſupport himſelf in the proſecution of his ſtudies, he entered into the ſervice of Sir Richard Manwood, chief baron of the Exchequer, as one of his clerks; but perceiving that this employment would not raiſe a fortune, he reſolved to travel, and

Digitized by Google

landed at Dublin, in June 1588, with fewer pounds in his pocket than he afterwards acquired thouſands a year. He was then about two-and-twenty, had a graceful perſon, and all the accompliſhments for a young man to ſucceed in a country which was a ſcene of ſo much action. Accordingly he made himſelf very uſeful to ſome of the principal perſons employed in the government, by penning for them memorials, caſes, and anſwers; and thereby acquired a perfect knowledge of the kingdom, and of the ſtate of public affairs, of which he well knew how to avail himſelf. In 1595 he married, at Limeric, Joan, the daughter and coheireſs of William Anſley, of Pulborough, in Suſſex, Eſq. who had fallen in love with him. This lady died 1599, in labour of her firſt child (who was born a dead ſon), leaving her huſband an eſtate of 500l. a year in lands, which was the beginning of his fortunes. Some time after, Sir Henry Wallop, of Nares, Sir Robert Gardiner, chief juſtice of the King's Bench, Sir Robert Dillam, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Richard Bingham, chief commiſſioner of Connaught, filled with envy at certain purchaſes he had made in the province, repreſented to Queen Elizabeth that he was in the pay of the king of Spain (who had at that time ſome thoughts of invading Ireland), by whom he had been furniſhed with money to buy ſeveral large eſtates; and that he was ſtrongly ſuſpected to be a Roman Catholic in his heart, with many other malicious ſuggeſtions, equally groundleſs. Mr. Boyle, having private notice of this, determined to come over to England to juſtify himſelf: but, before he could take ſhipping, the general rebellion in Munſter broke out; all his lands were waſted, ſo that he had not one penny of certain revenue left. When the earl of Eſſex was nominated lord-deputy of Ireland, Mr. Boyle being recommended to him by Mr. Anthony Bacon, was received by his lordſhip very graciouſly; and Sir Henry Wallop, treaſurer of Ireland, knowing that Mr. Boyle had in his cuſtody ſeveral papers which could detect his roguiſh manner of paſſing his accounts, reſolved utterly to depreſs him, and for that end renewed his former complaints againſt him to the queen. By her majeſty's ſpecial directions, Mr. Boyle was ſuddenly taken up, and committed cloſe priſoner to the Gatehouſe: all his papers were ſeized and ſearched; and although nothing appeared to his prejudice, yet his confinement laſted till two months after his new patron, the earl of Eſſex, was gone to Ireland. At length, with much difficulty, he obtained the favour of the queen to be preſent at his examination; and having fully anſwered whatever was alledged againſt him, he gave a ſhort account of his own behaviour ſince he firſt ſettled in Ireland, and concluded with laying open to the queen and her council the conduct of his chief enemy, Sir Henry Wallop. Upon which her majeſty gave immediate orders not only for Mr. Boyle's preſent enlargement, but alſo for paying all the charges and fees his confinement had brought upon him, and gave him her hand to kiſs before the whole aſſembly. A few days after, the queen conſtituted him clerk

of

Digitized by Google

of the council of Munſter, and recommended him to Sir George Carew, afterwards earl of Totneſs, then lord preſident of Munſter, who became his conſtant friend; and very ſoon after he was made juſtice of the peace and of the quorum throughout all the province. His preferment to be clerk of the council, he remarks, was the ſecond riſe that God gave to his fortune. He attended in that capacity the lord preſident in all his employments, and was ſent by his lordſhip to the queen, with the news of the victory gained in December 1601, near Kinſale, over the Iriſh and their Spaniſh auxiliaries, who were totally routed, 1200 being ſlain in the field, and 800 wounded. On his return to Ireland, he aſſiſted at the ſiege of Beerhaven caſtle, which was taken by ſtorm, and the garriſon put to the ſword. After the reduction of the weſtern part of the province, the lord preſident ſent Mr. Boyle to England, to procure the queen's leave for his return; and having adviſed him to purchaſe Sir Walter Raleigh's lands in Munſter, he gave him a letter to Sir Robert Cecil, ſecretary of ſtate, containing a very advantageous account of Mr. Boyle's abilities, and of the ſervices he had done his country; in conſideration of which, he deſired the ſecretary to introduce him to Sir Walter, and recommend him as a proper purchaſer for his lands in Ireland, if he was diſpoſed to part with them. He wrote at the ſame time to Sir Walter himſelf, adviſing him to ſell Mr. Boyle all his lands in Ireland, then untenanted, and of no value to him, having, to his lordſhip's knowledge, never yielded him any benefit, but, on the contrary, ſtood him in 200l. yearly for the ſupport of his titles. At a meeting between Sir Robert Cecil, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Mr. Boyle, the purchaſe was concluded by the mediation of the former. This Mr. Boyle calls the third addition and riſe to his eſtate.

In 1602 Mr. Boyle, by advice of his friend Sir George Carew, made his addreſſes to Mrs. Catherine Fenton, daughter of Sir George Fenton, whom he married on the 25th of July, 1603, her father being at that time principal ſecretary of ſtate. He received on his wedding day the honour of knighthood from his friend Sir George Carew, now promoted to be lord deputy of Ireland. March 12, 1606, he was ſworn a privy counſellor to King James for the province of Munſter; Feb. 15, 1612, he was ſworn a privy counſellor of ſtate of the kingdom of Ireland; Sept. 29, 1616, he was created Lord Boyle, baron of Youghall; Oct. 16, 1620, viſcount of Dungarvon, and earl of Cork. Lord Falkland, the lord deputy, having repreſented his ſervices in a juſt light to King Charles I. his majeſty ſent his excellency a letter, dated Nov. 30, 1627, directing him to confer the honours of baron and viſcount upon the earl's ſecond ſurviving ſon, Lewis, though he was then only eight years of age.

On the departure of lord deputy Falkland, Oct. 26, 1629, the earl of Cork, in conjunction with lord Loftus, was appointed one of the lords juſtices of Ireland, and held that office ſeveral years. Feb. 16 following, the earl loſt his conſort. Nov. 9, 1631, he was conſti-

Digitized by Google

tuted lord high treaſurer of Ireland, and had intereſt enough to get that high office made hereditary in his family. Nevertheleſs, he ſuffered many mortifications during the adminiſtration of Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford, who, before he went to Ireland, had conceived a jealouſy of his authority and intereſt in that kingdom, and determined to bring him down; imagining that, if he could humble the great earl of Cork, nobody in that country could give him much trouble. On the breaking out of the rebellion in Ireland, in 1641, the earl of Cork, as ſoon as he returned from England (where he was at the time of the earl of Strafford's trial), immediately raiſed two troops of horſe, which he put under the command of his ſons, the lord viſcount Kinelmeaky and the lord Broghill, maintaining them and 400 foot for ſome months, at his own charge. In the battle which the Engliſh gained at Liſcarrol, September 3, 1642, four of his ſons were engaged, and the eldeſt was ſlain in the field. The earl himſelf died about a year after, on the 15th of September, in the 78th year of his age; having ſpent the laſt, as he did the firſt year of his life, in the ſupport of the crown of England againſt Iriſh rebels, and in the ſervice of his country.

BOYLE (ROGER), earl of Orrery, fifth ſon of Richard earl of Cork, was born in April, 1621, and created baron of Broghill, in Ireland, when but ſeven years old. He was educated at the college of Dublin, and about the year 1636 ſent with his elder brother, Lord Kinelmeaky, to make the tour of France and Italy. After his return, he married Lady Margaret Howard, ſiſter to the Earl of Suffolk. During the rebellion in Ireland, he commanded a troop of horſe in the forces raiſed by his father, and on many occaſions gave proofs of his conduct and courage. After the ceſſation of arms which was concluded in 1643, he came over to England, and ſo repreſented to the king the Iriſh Papiſts, that his majeſty was convinced they never meant to keep the ceſſation, and therefore ſent a commiſſion to Lord Inchiquin, preſident of Munſter, to proſecute the rebels. Lord Broghill employed his intereſt in that county to aſſiſt him in this ſervice; and when the government of Ireland was committed to the parliament, he continued to obſerve the ſame conduct till the king was put to death. That event ſhocked him ſo much, that he immediately quitted the ſervice of the parliament, and looking upon Ireland and his eſtate there as utterly loſt, embarked for England, and returned to his ſeat at Marlſton in Somerſetſhire, where he lived privately till 1649. In this retirement, reflecting on the diſtreſs of his country, and the perſonal injury he ſuffered whilſt his eſtate was held by the Iriſh rebels, he reſolved, under pretence of going to the Spaw for his health, to croſs the ſeas, and apply to King Charles II. for a commiſſion to raiſe forces in Ireland, in order to reſtore his majeſty, and recover his own eſtate. He deſired the earl of Warwick, who had an intereſt in the prevailing party, to procure

a licence

Digitized by Google

a licence for him to go to the Spaw. He pretended to the earl, that his ſole view was the recovery of his health; but to ſome of his friends of the royal party, in whom he thought he could confide, he diſcovered his real deſign; and having raiſed a conſiderable ſum of money, came to London to proſecute his voyage. The committee of ſtate, who ſpared no money to get proper intelligence, being ſoon informed of his whole deſign, determined to proceed againſt him with the utmoſt ſeverity. Cromwell, at that time general of the parliament's forces, and a member of the committee, was no ſtranger to Lord Broghill's merit; and conſidering that this young nobleman might be of great uſe to him in reducing Ireland, he earneſtly intreated the committee that he might have leave to talk with him, and endeavour to gain him before they proceeded to extremities. Having with great difficulty obtained this permiſſion, he immediately diſpatched a gentleman to Lord Broghill, to let him know that he intended to wait upon him. Broghill was ſurprized at this meſſage, having never had the leaſt acquaintance with Cromwell, and therefore deſired the gentleman to let the general know that he would wait upon his excellency. But while he was expecting the return of the meſſenger, Cromwell entered the room; and, after mutual civilities, told him, in few words, that the committee of ſtate were apprized of his deſign of going over, and applying to Charles Stuart for a commiſſion to raiſe forces in Ireland; and that they had determined to make an example of him, if he had not diverted them from that reſolution. The Lord Broghill interrupted him, and aſſured him that the intelligence which the committee had received was falſe; that he was neither in a capacity, nor had any inclination, to raiſe diſturbances in Ireland; and concluded with intreating his excellency to have a kinder opinion of him. Cromwell, inſtead of making any reply, drew ſome papers out of his pocket, which were the copies of ſeveral letters ſent by Lord Broghill to thoſe perſons in whom he moſt confided, and put them into his hands. Broghill, finding it was to no purpoſe to diſſemble any longer, aſked his excellency's pardon for what he had ſaid, returned him his humble thanks for his protection againſt the committee, and intreated his advice how he ought to behave in ſo delicate a conjuncture. Cromwell told him, that though till this time he had been a ſtranger to his perſon, he was not ſo to his merit and character; that he had heard how gallantly his lordſhip had behaved in the Iriſh wars; and therefore, ſince he was named lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the reducing that kingdom was now become his province, that he had obtained leave of the committee to offer his lordſhip the command of a general officer, if he would ſerve in that war; that he ſhould have no oaths or engagements impoſed upon him, nor be obliged to draw his ſword againſt any but the Iriſh rebels. Lord Broghill was infinitely ſurprized at ſo generous and unexpected an offer; he ſaw himſelf at liberty, by all the rules of

Digitized by Google

honour, to serve against the Irish, whose rebellion and barbarities were equally detested by the royal party and the parliament: he desired, however, the general to give him some time to consider of what had been proposed to him. Cromwell briskly told him, that he must come to some resolution that very instant; that he himself was returning to the committee, who were still sitting; and if his lordship rejected their offer, they had determined to send him to the Tower. Broghill, finding that his life and liberty were in the utmost danger, and charmed with the frankness and generosity of Cromwell's behaviour, gave him his word and honour that he would faithfully serve him against the Irish rebels; upon which Cromwell once more assured him, that the conditions which he had made with him should be punctually observed; and then ordered him to repair immediately to Bristol, to which place forces should be sent him, with a sufficient number of ships to transport him into Ireland.

He soon raised in that kingdom a troop, and a regiment of 1500 men, with which he joined Cromwell on his arrival; and, acting in the course of the war conjointly with Cromwell and Ireton, contributed greatly to the reduction of the Irish. Cromwell was so exceedingly struck with his conduct and courage, that after he was declared protector, he sent for Lord Broghill, made him one of his privy council, and allowed him a great share of his confidence. In 1656 the protector, either suspecting Monk's attachment to his person, or desirous of relieving the people of Scotland, who complained of this man's severity, proposed to Lord Broghill to go to that kingdom with an absolute authority; to which his lordship consented, upon condition that he should have a discretionary power to act as he should see proper; that no credit should be given to any complaints, till he had an opportunity of vindicating himself; and that he should be recalled in a year. Cromwell kept his word to him; for though the complaints against Broghill were more numerous than those against Monk, upon giving, at his return to London, when the year was expired, an account of the reasons of his conduct, Cromwell conceived a higher esteem for him than ever.

After the death of Cromwell, Broghill did his utmost to serve his son; to whom his lordship, in conjunction with Lord Howard and some others, made an offer, that if he would not be wanting to himself, and give them a sufficient authority to act under him, they would either force his enemies to obey him, or cut them off. Richard, startled at this proposal, answered in a consternation, that he thanked them for their friendship, but that he neither had done, nor would do, any person any harm; and that rather than that a drop of blood should be spilt on his account, he would lay down that greatness which was a burden to him. He was so fixed in his resolution, that whatever the lords could say was not capable of making him alter it; and they found it to no purpose to keep a man in power who

Digitized by Google

who would do nothing for himself. Lord Broghill, therefore, finding the family of Cromwell thus laid aside, and not being obliged by any ties to serve those who assumed the government, whose schemes, too, he judged wild and ill-concerted, from this time shewed himself most active and zealous to restore the king, and for that purpose repaired forthwith to his command in Munster; where, finding himself at the head of a considerable force, he determined to get the army in Ireland to join with him in the design, to gain, if possible, Sir Charles Coote, who had great power in the north, and then to send to Monk, in Scotland.

Upon the king's restoration, Lord Broghill came to England; but, instead of being thanked for his service in Ireland, he was received with the utmost coldness. Upon inquiry, he learnt, that Sir Charles Coote had assured the king, that he was the first man who stirred for him in Ireland; that Lord Broghill opposed his majesty's return, and was not at last brought to consent to it without much difficulty. His lordship, recollecting that he had still by him Sir Charles's letter, in which were these words, "Remember, my lord, that you first put me on this design; and I beseech you, forsake me not in that you first put me upon, which was, to declare for king and parliament," desired his brother Shannon to put it into the hands of the king; who being fully convinced by it how serviceable Broghill had been to him, looked upon him with as gracious an eye as he could himself desire or expect. His lordship soon after was made earl of Orrery, sworn of the king's privy-council, appointed one of the lords justices, and lord president of Munster.

Soon after this affair, his lordship, with Sir Charles Coote, lately made earl of Montrath, and Sir Maurice Eustace, were constituted lords justices of Ireland, and commissioned to call and hold a parliament. Some time before the meeting of the parliament, he drew with his own hand the famous act of settlement, by which he fixed the property, and gave titles to estates to a whole nation. When the duke of Ormond was declared lord lieutenant, the earl of Orrery went into Munster, of which province he was president. By virtue of this office, he heard and determined causes in a court called the residency-court; and acquired so great a reputation in this judicial capacity, that he was offered the seals both by the king and the duke of York, after the fall of Lord Clarendon; but being very much afflicted with the gout, he declined a post that required constant attendance.

During the first Dutch war, wherein France acted as a confederate with Holland, he defeated the scheme formed by the duke de Beaufort, admiral of France, to get possession of the harbour of Kinsale; and took advantage of the fright of the people, and the alarm of the government, to get a fort erected under his own directions, which was named Fort Charles. He promoted a scheme for inquiring into and improving the king's revenue in Ireland; but his majesty

Digitized by Google

majeſty having applied great ſums out of the revenue of that kingdom which did not come plainly into account, the inquiry was never begun. Ormond, liſtening to ſome malicious inſinuations, began to entertain a jealouſy of Orrery, and prevailed with the king to direct him to lay down his reſidential court; as a compenſation for which his majeſty made him a preſent of 8000l. Sir Thomas Clifford, who had been brought into the miniſtry in England, apprehenſive that he could not carry his ends in Ireland whilſt Orrery continued preſident of Munſter, procured articles of impeachment of high treaſon and miſdemeanors to be exhibited againſt him in the Engliſh Houſe of Commons: his lordſhip, being heard in his place, gave an anſwer ſo clear, circumſtantial, and ingenuous, that the affair was dropped. The king laboured in vain to reconcile him to the French alliance, and the reducing of the Dutch. At the deſire of the king and the duke of York, he drew the plan of an act of limitation, by which the ſucceſſor would have been diſabled from encroaching on civil and religious liberty; but the propoſing thereof being poſtponed till after the excluſion bill was ſet on foot, the ſeaſon for making uſe of it was paſſed. The king, to hinder his returning to Ireland, and to keep him about his perſon, offered him the place of lord treaſurer; but the earl of Orrery plainly told his majeſty that he was guided by unſteady counſellors, with whom he could not act. He died in October 1679, aged 58; leaving behind him the character of an able general, ſtateſman, and writer. He was the author of, 1. The Iriſh Colours diſplayed. 2. An Anſwer to a ſcandalous Letter lately printed, and ſubſcribed by Peter Walſh. 3. A Poem on his Majeſty's happy Reſtoration. 4. A Poem on the Death of the celebrated Mr. Abraham Cowley. 5. The Hiſtory of Henry V. a Tragedy. 6. Muſtapha, the Son of Soliman the Magnificent, a Tragedy. 7. The Black Prince, a Tragedy. 8. Triphon, a Tragedy. 9. Partheniſſa, a Romance. 10. A Dream. 11. A Treatiſe upon the Art of War. 12. Poems on the Faſts and Feſtivals of the Church. He alſo left behind him ſome unprinted manuſcripts.

BOYLE (Robert), a moſt diſtinguiſhed philoſopher and chemiſt, and (what is better) an exceeding good man, was the ſeventh ſon, and the fourteenth child, of Richard earl of Cork, and born at Liſmore in the province of Munſter in Ireland, the 25th of Jan. 1626-7. He was committed to the care of a country nurſe, with inſtructions to bring him up as hardy as if he had been her own ſon; for his father, he tells us, "had a perfect averſion for the fondneſs of thoſe parents, which made them breed their children ſo nice and tenderly, that a hot ſun or a good ſhower of rain as much endangers them, as if they were made of butter, or of ſugar. By this he gained a ſtrong and vigorous conſtitution, which, however, he afterwards loſt, by it's being treated too tenderly. He acquaints us

Digitized by Google

us with ſeveral misfortunes which happened to him in his youth. When he was about three years old, he loſt his mother, who was a moſt accompliſhed woman, and whom he regrets on that account, becauſe he did not know her. A ſecond misfortune was, that he learned to ſtutter, by mocking ſome children of his own age: of which, though no endeavours were ſpared, he could never be perfectly cured. A third, that, in a journey to Dublin, he had like to have been drowned; and certainly had been, if one of his father's gentlemen had not taken him out of a coach, which, in paſſing a brook raiſed by ſome ſudden ſhowers, was overturned and carried away with the ſtream.

While he continued at home, he was taught to write a very fair hand, and to ſpeak French and Latin, by one of the earl's chaplains, and a Frenchman that he kept in the houſe. In 1635, his father ſent him over to England, in order to be educated at Eaton ſchool under Sir H. Wotton, who was the earl of Cork's old friend and acquaintance. Here he ſoon diſcovered a force of underſtanding, which promiſed great things, and a diſpoſition to cultivate and improve it to the utmoſt. While he remained at Eaton, there were ſeveral extraordinary accidents that befel him, of which he has given us an account; and three of which were very near proving fatal to him. The firſt was, the ſudden fall of the chamber where he lodged, when himſelf was in bed; when, beſides the hazard he ran of being cruſhed to pieces, he had certainly been choaked with the duſt, during the time he lay under the rubbiſh, if he had not had preſence of mind enough to have wrapped his head up in the ſheet, which gave him an opportunity of breathing without hazard. A little after this he had been cruſhed to pieces by a ſtarting horſe, that roſe up ſuddenly, and threw himſelf backwards, if he had not happily diſengaged his feet from the ſtirrups, and caſt himſelf from his back before he fell. A third accident proceeded from the careleſsneſs of an apothecary's ſervant, who, miſtaking the phials, brought him a ſtrong vomit, inſtead of a cooling julep.

He remained at Eaton between three and four years; and then his father carried him to his own ſeat at Stalbridge in Dorſetſhire, where he remained ſome time under the care of one of his chaplains, who was the parſon of the place. In the autumn of 1638, he attended his father to London, and remained with him at the Savoy, till his brother Mr. Francis Boyle, eſpouſed Mrs. Elizabeth Killigrew; and then, towards the end of October, within four days after the marriage, the two brothers Francis and Robert, were ſent abroad upon their travels, under the care of Mr. Marcombes. They embarked at Rye in Suſſex, and from thence proceeded to Dieppe in Normandy; then they travelled by land to Rouen, ſo to Paris, and from thence to Lyons; from which city they continued their journey to Geneva, where his governor had a family; and there the two gentlemen purſued their ſtudies quietly, and without

Digitized by Google

interruption. Mr. Boyle, during his ſtay here, reſumed his acquaintance with the mathematics, or at leaſt with the elements of that ſcience, of which he had before gained ſome knowledge. For he tells us, in his own memoirs, that while he was at Eaton, and afflicted with an ague, before he was ten years old, by way of diverting his melancholy, they made him read Amadis de Gaule, and other romantic books, which produced ſuch reſtleſſneſs in him, that he was obliged to apply himſelf to the extraction of the ſquare and cube roots, and to the more laborious operations of algebra, in order to fix and ſettle the volatility of his fancy.

While he remained at Geneva, he made ſome excurſions to viſit the adjacent country of Savoy, and even proceed ſo far as to Grenoble in Dauphine. He took a view alſo of thoſe wild mountains, where Bruno, the firſt author of the Carthuſian monks, lived in ſolitude, and where the firſt and chief of the Carthuſian abbeys is ſeated. Mr. Boyle relates, that "the devil, taking advantage of that deep raving melancholy, ſo ſad a place, his own humour," which was naturally grave and ſerious, "and the ſtrange ſtories and pictures he found there of Bruno, ſuggeſted ſuch ſtrange and hideous diſtracting doubts of ſome of the fundamentals of chriſtianity; that though, he ſays, his looks did little betray his thoughts, nothing but the forbidneſs of ſelf-diſpatch hindered his acting it." He laboured under this perplexity and melancholy many months: but at length getting out of it, he ſet about enquiring into the grounds and foundation of the chriſtian religion, "that ſo," ſays he, "though he believed more than he could comprehend, he might not believe more than he could prove; and owe the ſtedfaſtneſs of his faith to ſo poor a cauſe, as the ignorance of what might be objected againſt it." He became confirmed in the belief of chriſtianity, and in a conviction of it's truth; yet not ſo, he ſays, but that "the fleeting clouds of doubt and diſbelief did never after ceaſe now and then to darken the ſerenity of his quiet: which made him often ſay, that injections of this nature were ſuch a diſeaſe to his faith, as the tooth-ach is to the body.

September 1641, he quitted Geneva, after having ſpent one and twenty months in that city; and, paſſing through Switzerland, and the country of the Griſons, entered Lombardy. Then, taking his route through Bergamo, Breſcia, and Verona, he arrived at Venice; where having made a ſhort ſtay, he returned to the continent, and ſpent the winter at Florence. Here he employed his ſpare hours in reading the modern hiſtory in Italian, and the works of the celebrated aſtronomer Galileo, who died at a village near this city during Mr. Boyle's reſidence in it. It was at Florence that he acquired the Italian language, which he underſtood perfectly, though he never ſpoke it ſo fluently as the French. Of this indeed he was ſuch a maſter, that, as occaſion required, he paſſed for a native of that country in more places than one during his travels.

March

Digitized by Google

March 1642, he began his journey from Florence to Rome, which took up but five days. He ſurveyed the numerous curioſities of that city. He viſited the adjacent villages, which had any thing curious or antique belonging to them; and had probably made a longer ſtay, had not the heats diſagreed with his brother. He returned to Florence, from thence to Leghorn, and ſo by ſea to Genoa. Then paſſing through the county of Nice, he croſſed the ſea at Antibes, where he fell into danger for refuſing to honour the crucifix: from whence he went to Marſeilles by land. He was in that city in May 1642, when he received his father's letters, which informed him of the rebellion broke out in Ireland, and how difficultly he had procured the 250l. then remitted to them, in order to help them home. They never received this money; and were obliged to go to Geneva with their governor Marcombes, who ſupplied them with as much at leaſt as carried them thither. They continued there a conſiderable time, without either advices or ſupplies from England: upon which Mr. Marcombes was obliged to take up ſome jewels on his own credit, which were afterwards diſpoſed of with as little loſs as might be; and with the money thus raiſed, they continued their journey for England, whither they arrived in 1644. On his arrival Mr. Boyle found his father dead; and though the earl had made an ample proviſion for him, as well by leaving him his manor of Stalbridge in England, as other conſiderable eſtates in Ireland, yet it was ſome time before he could receive any money. However, he procured protections for his eſtates in both kingdoms from the powers then in being; from whom alſo he obtained leave to go over to France for a ſhort ſpace, probably to ſettle accounts with his governor Mr. Marcombes: but he could not be long abroad, ſince we find him at Cambridge the December following.

March 1646, he retired to his manor at Stalbridge, where he reſided for the moſt part till May 1650. He made excurſions, ſometimes to London, ſometimes to Oxford; and in February 1647, he went over to Holland: but he made no conſiderable ſtay any where. During his retirement at Stalbridge, he applied himſelf with incredible induſtry to ſtudies of various kinds, to thoſe of natural philoſophy and chemiſtry in particular. He omitted no opportunity of obtaining the acquaintance of perſons diſtinguiſhed for parts and learning, to whom he was in every reſpect a ready, uſeful, generous aſſiſtant, and with whom he held a conſtant correſpondence. He was alſo one of the firſt members of that ſmall, but learned body of men, which, when all academical ſtudies were interrupted by the civil wars, ſecreted themſelves about 1645; and held private meetings, firſt in London, afterwards at Oxford, for the ſake of canvaſſing ſubjects of natural knowledge, upon that plan of experiment which my lord Bacon had delineated. They ſtyled themſelves then "The Philoſophical College;" and, after the reſtoration, when they were incorporated and diſtinguiſhed open-

Digitized by Google

ly, took the name of the "Royal Society." His retired courſe of life however could not hinder his reputation from riſing to ſuch a height, as made him taken notice of by ſome of the moſt eminent members of the Republic of Letters; ſo that, in 1651, we find Dr. Nathaniel Highmore, a very eminent phyſician, dedicating to him a book, under the title of "The Hiſtory of Generation."

In 1652, he went over to Ireland, in order to viſit and ſettle his eſtates in that kingdom; and returned from thence in Auguſt 1653. He was ſoon after obliged to go over to Ireland again; where he had ſpent his time very unpleaſantly, if it had not been for his intimate friend and acquaintance ſir William Petty, in whoſe converſation he was extremely happy. In the ſummer of 1654, he returned to England, and put in execution a deſign he had formed, ſome time, of reſiding at Oxford; where he continued for the moſt part till April 1668, and then he ſettled at London in the houſe of his ſiſter Ranelagh in Pall Mall. At Oxford he choſe to live in the houſe of Mr. Croſſe, an apothecary, rather than in a college, for the ſake of his health, and becauſe he had more room to make experiments. Oxford was indeed at that time the only place in England where Mr. Boyle could have lived with much ſatisfaction; for here he found himſelf ſurrounded with a number of learned friends, ſuch as Wilkins, Wallis, Ward, Willis, Wren, &c. ſuited exactly to his taſte, and who had reſorted thither for the ſame reaſons that he had done; the philoſophical ſociety being now removed from London to Oxford. It was during his reſidence here, that he invented that admirable engine, the air-pump; which was perfected for him by the very ingenious Mr. Robert Hooke, in 1678, or 1679.

Upon the reſtoration of Charles II. he was treated with great civility and reſpect by the king, as well as by the two great miniſters, treaſurer Southampton and chancellor Clarendon. He was ſolicited by the latter to enter into holy orders; but Mr. Boyle declined it. He now began to communicate to the world the fruits of thoſe ſtudies. The firſt of theſe was printed at Oxford 1660, in 8vo. under the title of, 1. "New Experiments Phyſico-mechanical, touching the ſpring of the air and it's effects. 2. Seraphic Love; or, ſome motives and incentives to the love of God." 3. Certain Phyſiological Eſſays and other tracts. 4. Sceptical Chemiſt; a very curious and excellent work, with the addition of "Divers experiments and notes about the produciblenes of chemical principles."

In 1662, a grant of the forfeited impropriations in the kingdom of Ireland was obtained from the king in Mr. Boyle's name, though without his knowledge; which nevertheleſs did not hinder him from intereſting himſelf very warmly, for procuring the application of thoſe impropriations to the promoting true religion and learning. He interpoſed likewiſe in favour of the corporation for propogating the

Digitized by Google

the gospel in New England; and was very instrumental in obtaining a decree in the court of chancery, for restoring to that corporation an estate, which had been injuriously re-possessed by one Col. Bedinfield, a papist, who had sold it to them for a valuable consideration. His activity in matters of this nature was so much the more honourable, as his inclination led him generally to be private and retired. But whenever the cause of virtue, learning, or religion, required it, his interest and endeavours were never wanting; and, what is very remarkable, were seldom employed but with success. In 1663, the Royal Society being incorporated by king Charles II. Mr. Boyle was appointed one of the council; and, as he might be justly reckoned among the founders of that learned body, so he continued one of it's most useful and industrious members, during the whole course of his life. In June 1663, he published, 5. Considerations touching the usefulness of experimental natural philosophy, 4to. reprinted the year following. 6. Experiments and considerations upon colours; to which was added a letter, containing Observations on a diamond that shines in the dark, 1663, 8vo. reprinted in the same size in 1670. It was also translated into Latin. This treatise is full of curious and useful remarks on the hitherto unexplained doctrine of light and colours; in which he shews great judgment, accuracy, and penetration, and may be said to have led the way to that mighty genius, the great Sir Isaac Newton, who has since set that important point in the clearest and most convincing light. 7. Considerations upon the style of the holy Scriptures, 1663, 8vo. A Latin translation of it was printed at Oxford, where most of his writings were published, in 1665. It was an extract from a larger work, entitled, "An Essay on Scripture;" which was afterwards published by sir Peter Pett, a friend of Mr. Boyle.

In 1664, he was elected into the company of the Royal mines; and was all this year taken up in the prosecutiou of various good designs, which probably was the reason why he did not send abroad any treatises either of religion or philosophy. The year following came forth, 8. Occasional reflections upon several subjects; whereto is prefixed, A Discourse about such kind of thoughts, 1665, 8vo. reprinted in 1669, 8vo. This piece is addressed to Sophronia, under whose name he concealed that of his beloved sister, the viscountess of Ranelagh. The thoughts themselves are on a vast variety of subjects, written many years before; some indeed upon trivial occasions, but all with great accuracy of language, much wit, more learning, and in a wonderful strain of moral and pious reflection. Yet this exposed him to the only severe censure that ever was passed upon him, and that too from no less a man than the celebrated Dean Swift; who, to ridicule these discourses, wrote "A pious meditation upon a broomstick, in the style of the honourable Mr. Boyle." But, as his noble relation the present lord Orrery, has said, "to what

Digitized by Google

what a height muſt the ſpirit of ſarcaſm ariſe in an author, who could prevail upon himſelf to ridicule ſo good a man as Mr. Boyle? The ſword of wit, like the ſcythe of time, cuts down friend and foe, and attacks every object, that accidentally lies in it's way. But, ſharp and irreſiſtible as the edge of it may be, Mr. Boyle will always remain invulnerable." A certain writer, by way of making repriſals upon Swift for his treatment of Mr. Boyle, which he affirms to be as cruel and unjuſt as it is trivial and indecent, has obſerved, that, from this very treatiſe, which he has thus turned into ridicule, he borrowed the firſt hint of his Gulliver's Travels. He grounds his conjecture upon the following paſſage, to be found in the "Occaſional Reflections." "You put me in mind of a fancy of your friend Mr. Boyle, who was ſaying, that he had thoughts of making a ſhort romantic ſtory, where the ſcene ſhould be laid in ſome iſland of the ſouthern ocean, governed by ſome ſuch rational laws and cuſtoms as thoſe of the Utopia or the New Atalantis. And in this country he would introduce an obſerving native, that, upon his return home from his travels made in Europe, ſhould give an account of our countries and manners under feigned names; and frequently intimate in his relations, or in his anſwers to queſtions that ſhould be made him, the reaſons of his wondering, to find our cuſtoms ſo extravagant, and differing from thoſe of his own country. For your friend imagined that, by ſuch a way of expoſing many of our practices, we ſhould ourſelves be brought unawares to condemn, or perhaps to laugh at them; and ſhould at leaſt ceaſe to wonder, to find other nations think them as extravagant, as we think the manners of the Dutch and Spaniards, as they are repreſented in our travellers books."

The ſame year he publiſhed an important work, entitled, 9. "New Experiments and Obſervations upon Cold; or, an experimental hiſtory of cold begun: with ſeveral pieces thereto annexed, 1665," 8vo. reprinted in 1683, 4to.

His excellent character, in all reſpects, had procured him ſo much eſteem and affection with the king, as well as with every body elſe, that his majeſty, unſolicited and unaſked, nominated him to the provoſtſhip of Eton College, in Auguſt 1665. This was thought the fitteſt employment for him in the kingdom; yet, after mature deliberation, though contrary to the advice of all his friends he abſolutely declined it. He had ſeveral reaſons for declining it: he thought the duties of that employment might interfere with his ſtudies; he was unwilling to quit that courſe of life, which, by experience, he found ſo ſuitable to his temper and conſtitution; and, above all, he was unwilling to enter into holy orders, which he was perſuaded was neceſſary to qualify himſelf for it.

In 1666 Mr. Boyle publiſhed, 10. "Hydroſtatical Paradoxes made out by new experiments, for the moſt part phyſical and eaſy," in 8vo. which he ſent abroad at the requeſt of the Royal Society, thoſe

experiments

Digitized by Google

experiments having been made at their desire about two years before. 11. "The Origin of Forms and Qualities, according to the Corpuscular Philosophy, illustrated by considerations and experiments," 1666, 4to, and reprinted the year following in 8vo. This treatise did great honour to Mr. Boyle, whether we consider the quickness of his wit, the depth of his judgment, or his indefatigable pains in searching after truth.

About this time, namely 1668, Mr. Boyle resolved to settle himself in London for Life; and removed for that purpose to the house of his sister, the lady Ranelagh, in Pall Mall. In 1669 he published 12. "A continuation of new experiments touching the spring and weight of the air; to which is added A Discourse of the atmospheres of consistent bodies;" and the same year he revised and made many additions to several of his former tracts, some of which, as we have before observed, were now translated into Latin, in order to gratify the curious abroad. 13. "Tracts about the cosmical qualities of things; cosmical suspicions; the temperature of the subterranean regions; the bottom of the sea: to which is prefixed an introduction to the history of particular qualities, 1670," 8vo.

In the midst of all these studies and labours for the public, he was attacked by a severe paralytic distemper; of which, though not without great difficulty, he got the better, by strictly adhering to a proper regimen. In 1671, he published, 14. "Considerations on the usefulness of experimental and natural philosophy." The second part, 4to. And, 15. "A Collection of tracts upon several useful and important points of practical philosophy," 4to.: both which works were received as new and valuable gifts to the learned world. 16. "An Essay about the origin and virtue of gems, 1672," 8vo. 17. "A collection of tracts upon the relation between flame and air; and several other useful and curious subjects;" besides furnishing, in this and in the former year, a great number of short dissertations upon a vast variety of topics, addressed to the Royal Society, and inserted in their "Transactions." 18. "Essays on the strange subtlety, great efficacy, and determinate nature of effluvia; to which were added variety of experiments on other subjects, 1673," 8vo; 19. "A Collection of tracts upon the saltness of sea, the moisture of the air, the natural and preternatural state of bodies, to which is prefixed a dialogue concerning cold, 1674," 8vo. 20. "The excellency of theology compared with natural philosophy, 1673," 8vo. 21. "A Collection of tracts, containing suspicions about hidden qualities of the air; with an appendix touching celestial magnets; animadversions upon Mr. Hobbes's problem about a vacuum; a discourse of the cause of attraction and suction, 1674," 8vo. 22. "Some Considerations about the reconcileableness of reason and religion. By T. E. a layman. To which is annexed a discourse about the possibility of the resurrection by Mr. Boyle, 1675," 8vo. The reader must be informed, that both these pieces were

Digitized by Google

were of his writing; only he thought fit to mark the former with the final letters of his name. Among other papers that he communicated this year to the Royal Society, there were two connected into one diſcourſe, that deſerve particular notice. The former was intituled, "An experimental diſcourſe of quickſilver growing hot with gold;" the other related to the ſame ſubject, and both of them contained diſcoveries of the utmoſt importance.

In 1676, Mr. Boyle publiſhed, 23. "Experiments and notes about the mechanical origin or production of particular qualities, in ſeveral diſcourſes on a great variety of ſubjects, and, among the reſt, of electricity." He had been for many years a director of the Eaſt India company, and very uſeful in this capacity to that great body, more eſpecially in procuring their charter; and the only return he expected for his labour was, the engaging the company to come to ſome reſolution in favour of the propagation of the goſpel, by means of their flouriſhing factories in that part of the world. As a proof of his own inclination to contribute, as far as in him lay, for that purpoſe, he cauſed five hundred copies of the Goſpels and Acts of the Apoſtles, in the Malayan tongue, to be printed at Oxford in 1677, 4to, to be ſent abroad at his own expence. This appears from the dedication, prefixed by his friend Dr. Thomas Hyde, to that tranſlation which was publiſhed under his direction. It was the ſame ſpirit and principle which made him ſend, about three years before, ſeveral copies of "Grotius de Veritate Chriſtianæ Religionis," tranſlated into Arabic by Dr. Edward Pocock, into the Levant, as a means of propagating Chriſtianity there. There was printed in 1677, at Geneva, a "Miſcellaneous Collection of Mr. Boyle's Works," in Latin, without his conſent, or even knowledge, of which there is a large account given in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. In 1678 he communicated to Mr. Hooke a ſhort memorial of ſome obſervations made upon "An artificial ſubſtance that ſhines without any preceding illuſtration;" which that gentleman thought fit to publiſh in his "Lectiones Cutlerianæ." He publiſhed the ſame year, 24. "Hiſtorical Account of a degradation of gold made by an anti-elixir;" a ſtrange chemical narrative, 4to, reprinted in the ſame ſize 1739. This made a very great noiſe both at home and abroad, and is looked upon as one of the moſt remarkable pieces that ever fell from his pen.

In 1680, Mr. Boyle publiſhed, 25. "The Aerial Noctiluca; or ſome new phænomena, and a proceſs of a factitious ſelf-ſhining ſubſtance," 8vo. It was upon the 30th of November this year, that the Royal Society, as a proof of the juſt ſenſe of his great worth, and of the conſtant and particular ſervices which through a courſe of many years he had done them, made choice of him for their preſident; but he being extremely, and, as he ſays, peculiarly tender in point of oaths, declined the honour done him, by a letter addreſſed to "his much reſpected friend Mr. Robert Hooke, profeſſor of

Digitized by Google

mathematics at Gresham college." About this time, Dr. Burnet being employed in compiling his admirable "History of the Reformation," Mr. Boyle contributed very largely to the expence of publishing it; as is acknowledged by the doctor in his preface to the second volume. 26. "Discourse of things aboye reason; inquiring, whether a philosopher should admit there are any such? 1681," 8vo. 27. "New Experiments and observations made upon the Icy Noctiluca: to which is added a Chemical paradox, grounded upon new experiments, making it probable, that chemical principles are transmutable, so that out of one of them others may be produced, 1682," 8vo. 28. "A Continuation of new experiments physico-mechanical, touching the spring and weight of the air, and their effects, 1682" 8vo. It was probably about the beginning of the year 1681, that he was engaged in promoting the preaching and propagating of the gospel among the Indians; since the letter, which he wrote upon that subject, was in answer to one from Mr. John Elliot, of New England, dated Nov. 4, 1680. This letter of Mr. Boyle is preserved by his historian; and it shews, that he had a vast dislike to persecution, on account of opinions in religion. He published, in 1683, nothing but a short letter to Dr. Beal, in relation to the making of fresh water out of salt. In 1684, he printed two very considerable works; 29. "Memoirs for the natural history of human blood, especially the spirit of that liquor," 8vo. 30. "Experiments and Considerations about the porosity of bodies," 8vo.

In 1685, he obliged the world with, 31. "Short Memoirs for the natural experimental history of mineral waters, with directions as to the several methods of trying them, including abundance of new and useful remarks, as well as several curious experiments." 32. "An Essay on the great effects of even, languid, and unheeded motion; whereunto is annexed an experimental discourse of some hitherto little regarded causes of the salubrity and insalubrity of the air, and it's effects." None of his treatises, it is said, were ever received with greater or more general applause than this. 33. "Of the Reconcileableness of specific medicines to the corpuscular philosophy; to which is annexed, A Discourse about the advantages of the use of simple medicines," 8vo. Besides these philosophical tracts, he gave the world likewise, the same year, an excellent theological one, 34. "Of the high veneration man's intellect owes to God, peculiarly for his wisdom and power," 8vo. This was part of a much larger work, which he signified to the world in an advertisement, to prevent any exception from being taken at the abrupt manner of it's beginning.

At the beginning of the succeeding year came abroad his, 35. "Free inquiry into the vulgarly received notion of nature;" a piece which was then, and will always be, greatly admired by those who have a true zeal and relish for pure religion and sound philosophy.

Digitized by Google

It was tranſlated into Latin, and reprintedin 12 mo. the year after. In June 1686, his friend Dr. Gilbert Burnet, afterwards biſhop of Saliſbury, tranſmitted to him from the Hague the manuſcript account of his travels, which he had drawn up in the form of letters, addreſſed to Mr. Boyle; who, in his anſwer to the doctor, dated the 14th of that month, expreſſes his ſatisfaction in "finding, that all men do not travel, as moſt do, to obſerve buildings, and gardens, and modes, and other amuſements of a ſuperficial and almoſt inſignicant curioſity; for your judicious remarks and reflections," ſays he, "may not a little improve both a ſtateſman, a critic, and a divine, as well as they will make the writer paſs for all three." In 1687 Mr. Boyle publiſhed, 36. "The Martyrdom of Theodora and Dydimia," 8vo. a work he had drawn up in his youth. 37. "A Diſquiſition about the final cauſes of natural things; wherein it is inquired whether, and, if at all, with what caution a naturaliſt ſhould admit them. With an appendix about vitiated light," 1688, 8vo.

Soon after, Mr. Boyle publiſhed, 38. "Medicina Hydroſtatica; or, Hydroſtatics applied to the materia medica, ſhewing how, by the weight that divers bodies uſed in phyſic have in water, one may diſcover whether they be genuine or adulterate. To which is ſubjoined, a previous hydroſtatical way of eſtimating ores," 1690, 8vo. He informs us, in the poſtſcript of this treatiſe, that he had prepared materials for a ſecond volume, which he intended to publiſh; but it never appeared. 39. "The Chriſtian Virtuoſo; ſhewing that, by being addicted to experimental philoſophy, a man is rather aſſiſted than indiſpoſed to be a good Chriſtian." The laſt work, which he publiſhed himſelf, was in the ſpring of 1691; and is entitled, 40. "Experimenta et Obſervationes Phyſicæ: wherein are briefly treated of ſeveral ſubjects relating to natural philoſophy in an experimental way. To which is added, a ſmall collection of ſtrange reports," 8vo. About the entrance of the ſummer, he began to feel ſuch an alteration in his health, as induced him to think of ſettling his affairs; and accordingly, on the 18th of July, he ſigned and ſealed his laſt will, to which he afterwards added ſeveral codicils. In October his diſtempers increaſed; which might perhaps be owing to his tender concern for the tedious illneſs of his dear ſiſter, the lady Ranelagh, with whom he had lived many years in the greateſt harmony and friendſhip, and whoſe indiſpoſition brought her to the grave on the 23d of December following. He did not ſurvive her above a week; for, on the 30th of December, he departed this life in the 65th year of his age. He left behind him many other works in manuſcript.

BOYLE (CHARLES), earl of Orrery, ſecond ſon of Roger, ſecond earl of Orrery, by Lady Mary Sackville, daughter to Richard earl of Dorſet and Middleſex, was born Aug. 1676; and at fifteen entered a nobleman of Chriſt-church, Oxford, under the care of Dr. Francis Atterbury,

Digitized by Google

Atterbury, afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter, and Dr. Freind. Dr. Aldrich, the head of that ſociety, obſerving his uncommon application, drew up for his uſe that compendium of logic which is now read at Chriſt-church, wherein he ſtyles him "the great ornament of our college." Having quitted the univerſity, he was, in 1700, choſen member for the town of Huntington. A petition being preſented to the Houſe of Commons, complaining of the illegality of his election, he ſpoke in ſupport of it with great warmth; and this probably gave riſe to his duel with Mr. Wortley, the other candidate, in which, though Mr. Boyle had the advantage, the wounds he received threw him into a dangerous fit of ſickneſs, that laſted for many months. On the death of his elder brother, he became earl of Orrery: ſoon after he had a regiment given him, and was elected a knight of the Thiſtle. In 1706 he married Lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter to the earl of Exeter. In 1709 he was promoted to the rank of major general, and ſworn of her majeſty's privy council. He was envoy extraordinary from the queen to the ſtates of Flanders and Brabant, with an appointment of ten pounds a day, at a very critical juncture, namely, during the treaty of Utrecht. There, ſome in authority at Bruſſels, knowing they were ſoon to become the emperor's ſubjects, and that his imperial majeſty was not on good terms with the queen, ſhewed leſs reſpect to her miniſter than they had formerly done: upon which Orrery, who conſidered their behaviour as an indignity to the crown of Great Britain, managed with ſo much reſolution and dexterity, that, when they thought his power was declining, or rather that he had no power at all, he got every one of them turned out of his poſt. Her majeſty, in the tenth year of her reign, raiſed him to the dignity of a Britiſh peer, by the title of Lord Boyle, baron of Marſton, in Somerſetſhire. On the acceſſion of King George I. he was made a lord of the bedchamber, and lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Somerſet. His frequent voting againſt the miniſters gave riſe to a report that he was to be removed from all his poſts, upon which he abſented himſelf from the court; but his friends aſſuring him that they had ground to believe the king had a perſonal eſteem for him, he wrote a letter to his majeſty, ſignifying, that though he looked upon his ſervice as a high honour, yet, when he firſt entered into it, he did not conceive it was expected from him that he ſhould vote againſt his conſcience and his judgment; that he muſt confeſs it was his misfortune to differ widely in opinion from ſome of his majeſty's miniſters; that if thoſe gentlemen had repreſented this to his majeſty as a crime not to be forgiven, and his majeſty himſelf thought ſo, he was ready to reſign thoſe poſts he enjoyed, from which he found he was already removed by a common report, which was rather encouraged than contradicted by the miniſters. The king going ſoon after to Hanover, Lord Orrery's regiment was taken from him; which his

Digitized by Google

lordſhip looking upon as a mark of diſpleaſure, reſigned his poſt of lord of the bedchamber.

On the 28th of September, 1722, he was committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower, by warrant of a committee of the lords of the privy council, upon ſuſpicion of high treaſon, and of being concerned in Layer's plot. His confinement brought on ſuch a dangerous fit of ſickneſs, that, as Dr. Mead remonſtrated to the council, unleſs he was immediately ſet at liberty, he would not anſwer for his life twenty-four hours; upon which, after ſix months impriſonment, he was admitted to bail. Upon the ſtricteſt inquiry, no ſufficient ground for a proſecution being found, he was, after paſſing through the uſual forms, abſolutely diſcharged. After this, he conſtantly attended in his place in the Houſe of Peers, as he had done before; and though he never ſpoke in that aſſembly, his pen was frequently employed to draw up the proteſts entered in it's journals. He died, after a ſhort indiſpoſition, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1731.

BOYLE (JOHN), earl of Cork and Orrery, was the only ſon of Charles, the ſubject of the preceding article, and born the 2d of January, 1706-7. He was placed under the management of Fenton, the poet, from the age of ſeven to thirteen; and then, after paſſing through Weſtminſter ſchool, he was admitted nobleman of Chriſt-church, Oxford. In 1728 he married Lady Harriet Hamilton, a daughter of George earl of Orkney; and though this match had the entire approbation of his father, yet it unfortunately happened that a diſſention aroſe between the two earls, which put Lord Boyle and his lady into a very delicate and difficult ſituation. Lord Boyle was tenderly attached to his lady; and his behaviour not pleaſing his father, who was too much irritated by the family quarrel, the earl, under this impreſſion, made a will, in which he bequeathed his library to Chriſt-church in Oxford. It is true, that a reconciliation took place, and that the father was upon the point of cancelling this bequeſt, but was prevented by the ſuddenneſs of his deceaſe. Lord Orrery ſpeaks of this affair with great ſenſibility and emotion, above twenty years after, to his ſon.

He took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers, Jan. 1731-32; but though he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome ſpeeches, he did not greatly cultivate the buſineſs of parliament. The delicacy of his health, his paſſion for private life, and the occaſions he ſometimes had of reſiding in Ireland, ſeem to have precluded him from any regular attendance in the Engliſh Houſe of Peers. In 1732 he went to Ireland, and was at Cork, when his counteſs died there the 22d of Auguſt that year. The character of this lady is drawn by himſelf, in his "Obſervations on Pliny;" and her excellent qualities and virtues are highly diſplayed by Theobald, in his dedication of Shakſpeare's works to the earl, which, it ſeems, was originally intended for

Digitized by Google

for her. While in Ireland, he commenced a friendſhip with Swift, upon ſending him a copy of verſes on his birth-day, which produced alſo that of Pope. Oct. 1733 he returned to England, and having now no attachment to London, retired to Marſton in Somerſetſhire; a ſeat of his anceſtors which had been much neglected, and which was now little more than the ſhell of a houſe. Here he amuſed himſelf in building and repairing, in laying out gardens and plantations, in erecting a library, &c.

About 1738 he took a houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, that his ſons might be educated under his own eye, and have alſo the benefit of attending Weſtminſter-ſchool. June the ſame year he married a ſecond wife, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, an Iriſh gentlewoman; and, with gratitude to Heaven, acknowledges that in her the loſs of his former counteſs was repaired. In 1739 he publiſhed a new edition, in two vols. 8vo. of his great-grandfather's dramatic works, now very ſcarce; and in 1742 his "State Letters," to which were prefixed Morrice's memoirs of that ſtateſman. In 1743 he was created doctor of law at Oxford; he was likewiſe a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1746, Lord Boyle being ſettled at Oxford, and Mr. Boyle at Weſtminſter ſchool, he removed to Caledon, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, the ſeat of Mr. Hamilton, the father of his counteſs, where he reſided, with little intermiſſion, till 1750; happy in that domeſtic tranquillity, that ſtudious retirement and inactivity, from which he was never drawn but with reluctance.

In 1751 he publiſhed, in two volumes, quarto, a tranſlation of "Pliny's Letters with Obſervations on each Letter; and an Eſſay on Pliny's Life, addreſſed to Charles Lord Boyle:" which work met with ſo good a reception, that three editions of it, in 8vo. have ſince been printed. The ſame year, he addreſſed to his ſecond ſon, Mr. Hamilton, "A Series of Letters, containing Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift," 8vo. which was alſo ſo well received that it went through five editions in little more than a year. Dec. 1753 he ſucceeded to the title of Earl of Cork. September 1754, with his lady and daughter, he began a tour to Italy: his chief object was Florence, in which city and it's neighbourhood he reſided nearly a year. He collected, while here, materials for the Hiſtory of Tuſcany, which he intended to write in a ſeries of letters, twelve of which only he lived to finiſh; and of theſe an ample epitome may be ſeen in ſome of the periodical publications of 1782. In November 1755, he arrived at Marſton, after paſſing through Germany and Holland. In 1758 he loſt his ſecond lady, and the year after his eldeſt ſon; and was, agreeable to the ſenſibility and tenderneſs of his nature, moſt deeply affected upon theſe occaſions. He ſurvived the loſs of his ſon about three years; for an hereditary gout, which no temperance or management could ſubdue, put a period to his earthly exiſtence, November 16, 1762, in his 56th year.

After

Digitized by Google

After his death, in 1774, were publiſhed his "Letters from Italy," by the Rev. John Duncombe, M. A. who prefixed a life of him, from which theſe memoirs are chiefly drawn. Beſides what has been mentioned, Lord Cork was the author of many little productions. He contributed to thoſe periodical papers called "The World," and "The Connoiſſeur:" to the former, No. 47, 68, 161; to the latter, the moſt part of No. 14 and 17, the letter ſigned Goliah Engliſh in No. 19; great part of No. 33 and 40; and the letters ſigned Reginald Fitzworm, Michael Krawbridge, Moſes Orthodox, and Thomas Vainall, in No. 102, 107, 113, and 129. He publiſhed alſo, in 1759, "Memoirs of the Life of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth," 8vo, from a MS. communicated to him. Lord Cork was an amiable good man, and competently endowed, but not of ſtrong original powers.

BOYLE (RICHARD), earl of Burlington and Cork, ſon of Richard earl of Cork, was born at the college of Youghall, Oct. 20, 1612. We have no diſtinct account of the place or manner of his education; but there is not the leaſt queſtion of his having all the care taken of him in this reſpect due to his quality, ſince the earl his father was very ſtrict and ſerious in that particular. It is alſo very probable he diſtinguiſhed himſelf remarkably in the proſecution of his ſtudies, as the Lord Falkland, when deputy of Ireland, conferred on him, at his father's houſe at Youghall, the honour of knighthood, Auguſt 13, 1624, when not quite twelve years old. When he drew towards twenty, the earl thought proper to finiſh his education by ſending him abroad, which he did under a very diſcreet and prudent governor, with an allowance of one thouſand pounds a year, June 4, 1632. He paſſed through Flanders, France, and Italy, and after two years ſtay and upwards, returned home a graceful and accompliſhed young nobleman, which induced the Lord Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford, to promote earneſtly a match between him and the Lady Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heireſs to Henry Lord Clifford, afterwards earl of Cumberland; which, though it met with ſome difficulties and impediments, was at laſt concluded, and the marriage with great pomp ſolemnized, in the chapel of Skipton-caſtle, in Craven, July 5, 1635, which was a very great addition to the ſplendor of the family, and to it's intereſts. By this marriage he came to be very well known and received at Court, where his conduct gained him the eſteem of the miniſters, and the love of all who were about it. He was particularly loyal and dutiful to the king (Charles I.); for he took, according to the letter, the injunctions given him on this head by his parents and preceptors; and having, in the fulneſs of his heart, given his majeſty warm aſſurances of this kind, he made it the buſineſs and ſtudy of his life to come up to them. He raiſed, in the firſt troubles of the north, a gallant troop of horſe, at the head of which he propoſed

Digitized by Google

posed, under the earl of Northumberland, to serve against the Scots, in the army raised to chastise their first rebellion. He gained much honour by this step, and many friends, even amongst those who were not much affected towards his father. On the breaking out of the bloody and inhuman rebellion in Ireland, he was immediately in arms and in action. He did not only command troops, but raised them, and for a long time paid them; yet he treated them always as if they had a nearer relation to him than what was created by service, and often put them in mind that they were not soldiers of fortune, but men in arms for the protection of their country. He was in several sieges and rencounters, more especially in the action at Liscarrol; but he never struck in with those who thought the best way to promote the Protestant cause was to carry on the war so as to render the Papists desperate. It was on the contrary principle that he concurred with, and even advised, the marquis of Ormond, in the affair of the cessation; and that being agreed to, in 1643, he set himself to procuring the king that assistance, from the hopes of which he had consented to this measure. He was so zealous in this affair, that, at his own request, his regiment was made part of the Irish brigade sent to his majesty's relief, and his lordship, now earl of Cork, commanded it in person. He was received at Oxford by the king with all possible marks of favour and attention, and every body spoke of his behaviour in the terms that it deserved. In consideration, therefore, of these timely and effectual services, as well as of those rendered by his deceased father-in-law, he was raised to the dignity of Baron Clifford, of Lanesborough; and in 1663 to the dignity of earl of Burlington, or Bridlington, in the county of York. A melancholy accident that happened not long after in his family, afforded a new opportunity for the king to manifest his affection for this noble peer, whose second son, Richard, then a volunteer aboard the fleet commanded by his royal highness the duke of York, was killed by a cannon shot, June 3, 1665, in the battle of Solebay: for, upon the 13th of March, 1666, his majesty constituted him lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, of the city of York, and county of the same. This he enjoyed during all that reign, and from the year 1679, with the addition of being also custos rotulorum. Under King James II. he held the same employments as long as he thought proper to hold them; but when he found that unfortunate prince expected him to make such uses of those offices as manifestly tended to overthrow the constitution, he very magnanimously resigned them, upon which the lieutenancy was given to Lord Thomas Howard, a very zealous and busy papist.

His lordship, upon the coming over of the prince of Orange, went heartily into the measures he thought conducive to settling the government, and redressing grievances, but neither sought or accepted employment. However, July 16, 1689, in the first year of

Digitized by Google

of their reign, their majeſties King William and Queen Mary called his only ſon, Charles Lord Clifford of Laneſborough, by writ, up to the Houſe of Peers; an honour which he did not long live to enjoy, dying October 12, 1694. Our noble peer, whoſe parts qualified him for the moſt active, naturally inclined to peaceful and leſs pompous offices, in which he gained the reſpect and eſteem of the gentry his neighbours, as his affability and beneficence charmed the common ſort, ſo that his influence was general, as appeared from the univerſal concern expreſſed by all ranks of people in Yorkſhire on his deceaſe, January 15, 1697-8, in the eighty-ſixth year of his age.

BOYSE, BOYS, or BOIS (JOHN), one of the tranſlators of the bible, in the reign of James I. was ſon of William Bois, rector of Weſt-Stowe, near St. Edmundſbury, in Suffolk, and born at Nettleſtead in that county, 1560. He was taught the firſt rudiments of learning by his father; and his capacity was ſuch, that at the age of five years he read the bible in Hebrew. He went afterwards to Hadley-ſchool, and at fourteen was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſkill in the Greek. Happening to have the ſmall-pox when he was elected fellow, to preſerve his ſeniority, he cauſed himſelf to be carried, wrapped up in blankets, to be admitted. He applied himſelf for ſome time to the ſtudy of medicine, but fancying himſelf affected with every diſeaſe he read of, he quitted that ſcience. June 21, 1583, he was ordained deacon, and next day, by virtue of a diſpenſation, prieſt. He was ten years chief Greek lecturer in his college, and read every day. He voluntarily read a Greek lecture for ſome years, at four in the morning, in his own chamber, which was frequented by many of the fellows. On the death of his father, he ſucceeded him in the rectory of Weſt-Stowe; but his mother going to live with her brother, he reſigned that preferment, though he might have kept it with his fellowſhip. At the age of thirty-ſix, he married the daughter of Mr. Holt, rector of Boxworth, in Cambridgeſhire, whom he ſucceeded in that living, 1596. On quitting the univerſity, the college gave him one hundred pounds. His young wife, who was bequeated to him with the living, which was an advowſon, proving a bad œconomiſt, and himſelf being wholly immerſed in his ſtudies, he ſoon became ſo much in debt, that he was forced to ſell his choice collection of books to a prodigious diſadvantage. The loſs of his library afflicted him ſo much, that he thought of quitting his native country. He was however ſoon reconciled to his wife, and he even continued to leave all domeſtic affairs to her management. He entered into an agreement with twelve of the neighbouring clergy, to meet every Friday at one of their houſes by turns, to give an account of their ſtudies. He uſually kept ſome young ſcholar in his houſe to inſtruct his own children,

5.

Digitized by Google

dren, and the poorer ſort of the town, as well as ſeveral gentlemen's children, who were boarded with him. When a new tranſlation of the bible was, by James I. directed to be made, Mr. Bois was elected one of the Cambridge tranſlators. He performed not only his own, but alſo the part aſſigned to another, with great reputation, tho' with little profit; for he had no allowance but his commons. He was alſo one of the ſix who met at Stationers hall to reviſe the whole: which taſk they went through in nine months, having each from the company of Stationers during that time thirty ſhillings a week. He afterwards aſſiſted ſir Henry Saville, in publiſhing the works of St. Chryſoſtom, and received a preſent of one copy of the book, for many years labour ſpent about it: which however was owing to the death of ſir Henry Saville, who intended to have made him fellow of Eaton. In 1615, Dr. Lancelot Andrews, biſhop of Ely, beſtowed on him, unaſked, a prebend in his church. He died 1643, in the 84th year of his age; leaving a great many manuſcripts behind him, particularly a commentary on almoſt all the books of the new teſtament.

BOYSE (JOSEPH), an Engliſh diſſenting miniſter, was born at Leeds in Yorkſhire, Jan. 14, 1659-60; and trained at a private academy near Kendal in Weſtmoreland. He then went to London; and there, among other advantages in the proſecution of his ſtudies, attended the preaching of many able divines, both conformiſts and nonconformiſts: of thoſe of the eſtabliſhed church, Tillotſon, Calamy, Scott, and Stillingfleet: of the diſſenters, Charnock, Baxter, and Howe. In 1680, he began to preach publicly. He was at Amſterdam in 1682, where he preached occaſionally at the Browniſt church. In 1683, after his return, he had an invitation to be a paſtor at Dublin, which he did not reliſh; but was at length induced to accept it, becauſe that ſeaſon was not favourable to the nonconformiſts in England. Some years after, he had for his coadjutor the Rev. Mr. Thomas Emlyn, ſo well known for his writings and his ſufferings. This connexion and a mutual friendſhip ſubſiſted between them for more than ten years; but the friendſhip was interrupted, and the connexion diſſolved, in conſequence of Emlyn's ſentiments upon the doctrine of the Trinity. Boyſe's zeal for orthodoxy led him to take ſome ſteps, which were juſtly cenſurable; for, while Emyln was under proſecution, and his trial at hand, Boyſe publiſhed a book againſt him, which certainly inflamed the proſecution, though, in the preface he declares that "he had no hand in it."

The time of Mr. Boyſe's death is not mentioned; but his funeral ſermon was preached at Dublin, Dec. 8, 1728. He was conſidered as a learned, pious, able, and uſeful divine; and his works, conſiſting of ſermons and polemic divinity, were publiſhed, 1728, in two volumes folio.

Digitized by Google

BOYSE (SAMUEL), ſon of the preceding, was a very ingenious perſon; and, being as remarkable for imprudence as for ingenuity, may furniſh a very edifying article to numbers. He was born in 1708, and received the rudiments of his education at a private ſchool in Dublin. At eighteen he was ſent to the univerſity of Glaſgow; and, before he had entered his 20th year, married a tradeſman's daughter of that city. He was naturally extravagant, and ſoon expoſed to the inconveniences of indigence; and his wife being alſo diſſolute and vicious, contributed not a little to accelerate his ruin. His father ſupported him for ſome time; but, this ſupport at length ceaſing, he repaired to Edinburgh, where his poetical genius procured him many friends, and ſome patrons. In 1731, he publiſhed a volume of poems, addreſſed to the counteſs of Eglinton; who was a patroneſs to men of wit, and much diſtinguiſhed Boyſe, while he reſided in that country. He wrote alſo an Elegy upon the death of lady Stormont, entitled "The Tears of the Muſes;" with which lord Stormont was ſo much pleaſed, that he ordered Boyſe a handſome preſent.

Theſe publications, and the honourable notice taken of them, were the means of recommending him to very high perſons, who were deſirous of ſerving him: but Boyſe was not a man to be ſerved. He was a man of a low-lived, dirty, groveling humour: he was, ſays Cibber, of all men the fartheſt removed from a gentleman: he had no graces of perſon, and fewer ſtill of converſation; and though his underſtanding was very extenſive, yet but few could diſcover that he had any genius above the common rank. He wrote poems; but theſe, though excellent in their kind, were loſt to the world, by being introduced with no advantage. His acquaintance were of ſuch a caſt, as could be of no ſervice to him; and, though voluptuous and luxurious, he had no taſte for any thing elegant, and yet was to the laſt degree expenſive. The contempt and poverty he was fallen into at Edinburgh, put him upon going to London; which deſign being communicated to the ducheſs of Gordon, who ſtill retained a high opinion of his poetical talents, ſhe gave him a recommendatory letter to Mr. Pope, and obtained another for him to ſir Peter King, then chancellor of England. Lord Stormont alſo recommended him to his brother, the late earl Mansfield; but he made no uſe of theſe recommendations, and contented himſelf with ſubſiſting by contributions. About 1740, he was ſo reduced, that he had not cloaths to appear abroad in: he had not, ſays Cibber, a ſhirt, a coat, or any kind of apparel: the ſheets in which he lay were carried to the pawn-broker's; he was obliged to be confined to bed, with no other covering than a blanket; and he had little ſupport, but what he got by writing letters to his friends in the moſt abject ſtyle. His mode of ſtudying and writing was curious: he ſat up in bed, with the blanket wrapped about him, through which he had cut a hole

Digitized by Google

hole large enough to admit his arm; and, placing the paper upon his knee, ſcribbled in the beſt manner he could.

In 1742, we find him in a ſpunging-houſe; but how long he was in confinement, does not appear; however he at length obtained his liberty: but his imprudence and his wants ſtill continued, and he had often recourſe to the meaneſt arts to procure benefactions. At ſome times he would raiſe ſubſcriptions for poems, which did not exiſt; and, at others, ordered his wife to inform people that he was juſt expiring, to move the compaſſion of his friends, who were frequently ſurpriſed to meet the man in the ſtreet to-day, who was yeſterday ſaid to be at the point of death. In 1743, he publiſhed an Ode on the battle of Dettingen, entitled, "Albion's Triumph:" but did not put his name to it. In 1745, he was with Mr. Henry at Reading, where he was paid at a very low rate for compiling a work, entitled, "An Hiſtorical Review of the Tranſactions of Europe, from the commencement of the war with Spain in 1739, to the inſurrection in Scotland in 1745; with the proceedings in parliament, and the moſt remarkable domeſtic occurrences, during that period. To which is added, An impartial hiſtory of the late rebellion," &c. This work was publiſhed, 1747, in two vols, 8vo. and is ſaid not to be deſtitute of merit. While at Reading, his wife died; upon which he tied a piece of black ribbon round the neck of a little lap-dog, which he always carried about with him in his arms, as imagining it gave him the air of a man of taſte. He alſo, when in his cups, which was as often as he had money, indulged a dream of his wife's being ſtill alive; and would talk ſpiteſully of thoſe by whom he ſuſpected her to be entertained: ſo that, it ſeems, he was not without a good degree of affectation in his character.

After Boyſe's return from Reading, his behaviour and appearance were more decent, and hopes were entertained of his reformation; but his health now viſibly declined, and he died, after a lingering illneſs, May 1749, in obſcure lodgings near Shoe-lane, where he was buried at the expence of the pariſh. He is a melancholy inſtance of the wretchedneſs, contempt, and diſgrace, to which the moſt ingenious perſons may reduce themſelves by an abuſe of thoſe powers with which nature hath endowed them. His genius was not confined to poetry: he had alſo a taſte for painting, muſic, and heraldry. It is ſaid, that his poems, if collected, would make ſix moderate volumes: two have been publiſhed. But the moſt celebrated of his performances was his poem, called "Deity;" the third edition of which was publiſhed in 1752.

BOXHORN (MARK ZUERIUS), a very learned perſon, but not exact and accurate in his writings, was born at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1612. He became profeſſor at Leyden, firſt of eloquence, afterwards of politics and hiſtory. He died in 1663, after having publiſhed

Digitized by Google

liſhed ſeveral works: 1. Hiſtoria Sacra et Profana, a Chriſto nato uſque ad 1650, 4to. 2. Origines Gallicæ. 3. Accounts of Holland and Zealand, publiſhed in Latin at different times in two quartos. 4. Notes upon Tacitus, Pliny, Juſtin, Suetonius, and other ancient Latin writers.

BRACTON (HENRY DE), a celebrated Engliſh lawyer in the 13th century, was, according to Mr. Prince, born in Devonſhire: and ſtudied at Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of laws. Applying himſelf afterwards to the ſtudy of the laws of England, he roſe to great eminence at the bar; and, in 1244, was, by king Henry III. made one of his judges itinerant. At preſent, he is chiefly known by his learned work "De legibus et conſuetudinibus Angliæ;" the firſt printed edition of it was in 1569, folio. In 1640, it was was printed in 4to; and great pains was taken to collate various MSS. One of the moſt authentic manuſcripts of this work was burnt in the fire which conſumed a part of the Cotton library, Oct. 23, 1731.

BRADFORD (JOHN) a faithful profeſſor of, and valiant ſufferer for, the reformed religion, under the cruel perſecutions of popery, in the reign of queen Mary, was born in the former part of king Henry the VIIIth's reign, of genteel parents, in the town of Manchester in Lancaſhire, where he received good education, not only in the Latin tongue, but arrived to great perfection in writing and accompts; ſo that he had few equals in thoſe parts, for his qualifications of that kind. Theſe excellencies of the pen to which he had attained, recommended him to the ſervice of Sir John Harrington, a noble knight, in great eſteem with that king, and his ſon Edward VI., under whom he was divers times treaſurer, and paymaſter of the Engliſh forces, and builder of the military works or fortifications at Boulogne in France. He paſſed ſeveral years in this employment, lived in great credit, made a ſplendid appearance, and was in a fair way both to wealth and honour. After retiring from this employment in the army, we find him reſiding for a while in the Inner-Temple; where, as it is ſaid, he ſtudied the common laws of this realm, and for ſome time ſolicited ſuits there, for ſir John Harrington. But whatever he ſtudied, or heard in the Temple, it appears by his letters from thence, to his pious friend Mr. Traves, that he heard more ſermons than law-lectures there; and that he was already grown a divine, before he had taken the orders of one; he removed to Cambridge about the month of Auguſt 1548, and there changed his ſtudy as well as his profeſſion. He ſoon took his degree of maſter of arts at Catherine-Hall; and Dr. Nicholas Ridley, who was then maſter of Pembroke-Hall, invited him, together with his godly companion maſter Thomas Horton, to become Fellows of that Hall. He now vigorouſly proceeded in the heavenly progreſſion; and, by the effectual courſes he took to arrive at that ſpiritual

Digitized by Google

ſpiritual perfection he aſpired to, he became ſo eminent, that Biſhop Ridley, who, in the beginning of the year 1550, was tranſlated to the ſee of London, ſent for him from the univerſity, to take upon him deacon's orders; which having received, together with a licence, he ſoon became ſuch a famous preacher of piety, and ſuch an exemplary pattern of what he preached, that the ſaid biſhop obtained of the privy-council a grant, that he might be admitted one of his chaplains. From this time, to the end of king Edward's reign, he did ſo conſtantly, ſo ardently, and prevailingly, engraft the true principles of religion, not in the ears only, but in the hearts and minds of the people; ſo reformed the vicious, reclaimed the perverted, and fixed the wavering, that no preacher of his time was more followed, or more famed than Mr. Bradford.

Though by the death of king Edward, the religion was now changed to popery under queen Mary, yet Bradford changed not; but kept diligently preaching on the reformed doctrine, till he was unjuſtly, there being as yet no law againſt it, deprived both of his office, his liberty, and at laſt his life, by her cruel council, more eſpecially the eccleſiaſtics in it. On the 16th of Auguſt 1553, he was ſummoned by the council and biſhops to the Tower of London, where the queen then was, and charged with ſedition and hereſy. All his purgations availed him not; but they committed him cloſe priſoner where he was. While he thus lay in the Tower, and other places of confinement, he wrote ſeveral pious diſcourſes and exhortations, which were ſuſpected to have reclaimed ſome who had revolted to popery, and known to have confirmed many who were unſettled in the proteſtant faith; but all by ſtealth; for he was denied the uſe of pen and ink. But nothing more irritated his adverſaries, than the many epiſtles he ſecretly wrote, and conveyed to the citizens of London, the univerſity and town of Cambridge, the towns of Walden and Mancheſter; and alſo to many noble and learned friends, as well as his pious relations; which letters and diſcourſes are moſt of them extant in Fox's Book of Martyrs. In theſe letters ſhine forth ſuch a ſpirit of inflexible conſtancy in his principles, ſuch a primitive and apoſtolic zeal for the propagation of truth, ſuch a ſincere abhorrence of the groſs, mercenary, and preſumptuous deluſions of the church of Rome, that it is as little wonder they have been ſo carefully tranſmitted to us, by the friends and favourers of the reformation, as that the enemies to it ſhould cut off, as ſoon as they could, the increaſe of them. They having, therefore, ordered Bradford to be removed to the king's-bench in Southwark; he was ſoon afterwards, on the 22d of January 1554, led to his examination before Stephen, biſhop of Wincheſter, then lord chancellor; Edmund, biſhop of London, and others of them in commiſſion for that purpoſe. After it was over, he was ſent back to the ſaid priſon, under ſtricter reſtraint than before, eſpecially in the exerciſe of his pen: but the ſweetneſs of his comportment towards

Digitized by Google

wards his keepers so mollified and won upon them, that it defeated the severity of his enemies commands in that particular; and his arguments, thus discharged out of prison, were like gunpowder that makes a louder report, and has but the stronger effect the closer it is confined; thereby doing their cause more hurt, than all the terror of their tyrannical treatment did it good. A week after, that is, on the 29th of the same month, he was brought before them in the church of St. Mary Overies to his second examination. In this examination, we see he was still intractable to all their seducements and menaces to all efforts of drawing him into that apostacy they had set him the pattern of: but still, not in utter despair of gracing their example, and justifying their own compliance by his, they ordered him up to their inquisition at the same place again the next day, to be examined for the last time. After his condemnation, we find him on the 3d of February, a prisoner in the Poultry-Counter, in the city of London, and that he lay there almost five months, baited and worried great part of the time, by some or other of the bishops and their chaplains or priests, and others whom they set upon him, in hopes, all under the vizor of friendship and compassion, to worm out some confessions or other, of such erroneous tenets as might give some colour to the world for their barbarity towards him. But he was invincible to them all; steady as a rock, repelling the stormy waves that invade it, and exposing their insolidity, by turning them into froth. His sagacity in discerning their snares, and his readiness in refelling their arguments from the scriptures, the fathers, and themselves, were such, upon those politic and rational topics, of the pope's authority here, and the real or carnal presence in the sacrament, for the denial of which he was condemned; that his most clamorous antagonists were struck with silence, and departed with admiration.

We are informed, that, both while he lay in the King's-bench, and now in the Counter, he preached twice a day, unless sickness hindered him; where also the sacrament was often ministered; and, through his keeper's indulgence, there was such resort of pious people to him, that his chamber was usually almost filled with them. He made but one short meal a-day, and allowed himself but four hours rest at night. His gentle nature was ever relenting at the thoughts of his infirmities, and fears of being betrayed into inconstancy: his behaviour was so humane, so affecting to all about him, that it won even many papists to wish for the preservation of his life. His very mien and aspect begat veneration; being tall and spare, or somewhat macerated in his body; of a faint sanguine complexion, with an auburn beard; and his eyes, through the intenseness of his celestial contemplations, were often so solemnly settled, that the tears would silently gather in them, till he could not restrain them from overflowing their banks, and creating a sympathy in the eyes of his beholders. The portions of his time he did not spend in prayer

Digitized by Google

prayer or preaching, he allotted to the viſitation of his fellow-priſoners; exhorting the ſick to patience, and diſtributing his money to the poor; ſome of them, thoſe who had been the moſt violent oppoſers of his doctrines; nor did he leave the felons themſelves without the beſt relief they were capable of receiving, under the diſtreſſes they had brought upon themſelves; ſuch as excited them to the moſt hearty and ſincere repentance. The laſt night he lay in the Counter, which was June the 29th, he was much troubled in his ſleep with dreams of the iron chain being brought to the priſon-gate which was to bind him to the ſtake; alſo of being removed the next day to Newgate, and burnt in Smithfield the morning after; all which exactly came to paſs. He quitted his unquiet bed about three o'clock in the morning, and, by his old exerciſe of reading and prayer, ſoon recovered that compoſure of mind which continued to the laſt. When the keeper's wife, almoſt beſide herſelf, brought him intelligence the next day, that the chain was buying, and that he muſt die on the morrow, he pulled off his cap, and, lifting up his eyes to Heaven, ſaid, "I thank God for it, I have looked for it a long time; therefore it comes not ſuddenly, but as a thing waited for every day and hour; the Lord make me worthy of it." When he ſhifted himſelf into the ſhirt he was to die in, he made ſuch applications of it to the wedding-garment, as raiſed the admiration of all who were about him. When he went out of the priſon, he diſtributed his money to every ſervant and officer of the houſe, and all the priſoners took their leave of him with weeping eyes: ſo, about midnight, he was carried to Newgate, attended by a vaſt multitude of people, who, becauſe they had heard he was to ſuffer by break of day, that the fewer ſpectators might be witneſſes of his death, they either ſtayed in Smithfield all night, or returned in greater numbers thither by four o'clock the next morning, which was the firſt of July, 1555; but Bradford was not brought thither till nine o'clock, and then came under a ſtronger guard of halberdeers than was ever known on the like occaſion. As he came out of Newgate, he gave his velvet cap and his handkerchief to an old friend, with whom he had a little private talk. But his brother-in-law, Roger Beſwick, for only taking leave of him, had his head broke, till the blood ran down his ſhoulders, by the Sheriff Woodroſe. When he came to Smithfield, and in his company a Yorkſhire youth, who was an apprentice in London, named John Lyeſe, and to be burnt at the ſame ſtake with him, for maintaining the like faith in the ſacrament, and denying that prieſts had any authority to exact auricular confeſſion, Bradford went boldly up to the ſtake, laid him down flat on his face on one ſide of it; and the ſaid young man, John Lyeſe, in like manner, went and laid himſelf on the other; where they had not prayed to themſelves above the ſpace of a minute, before the ſaid ſheriff bid Bradford ariſe, and make an end; for the preſs of the people was very great. When they were on their feet,

Digitized by Google

feet, Bradford took a faggot and kiſſed it, and did the like to the ſtake. When he pulled off his cloaths, he deſired they might be given to his ſervant; which was granted. Then, at the ſtake, holding up his hands and his face to Heaven, he ſaid aloud, "O England, England, repent thee of thy ſins! Beware of idolatry, beware of antichriſts, leſt they deceive you." Here the ſheriff ordered his hands to be tied; and one of the fire-rakers told him, if he had no better learning than that, he had beſt hold his peace. Then Bradford forgiving, and aſking forgiveneſs of all the world, turned his head about, comforted the ſtripling at the ſame ſtake with him, and embracing the flaming reeds that were near him, was heard among his laſt words to ſay, "Strait is the way, and narrow is the gate," &c. Thus he left the droſs of his body among the aſhes upon the earth, while his ſoul aſcended to Heaven.

BRADLEY (JAMES), D. D. Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy in Oxford, fellow of the Royal Society at London, and member of the academies of ſciences and belles lettres of Paris, Berlin, Peterſburgh, and Bologna, was born at Shireborn in Glouceſterſhire, in 1692, and educated at Northleach in the ſame county. Thence he was admitted a commoner of Baliol college in Oxford, March 15, 1710: where he took the degree of bachelor, Oct. 14, 1714, and of maſter of arts, Jan. 21, 1716. He was ordained deacon and prieſt in 1719, and inſtituted the ſame year to the vicarage of Bridſtow in Herefordſhire. He never had any other preferment in the church, except the ſmall rectory or ſinecure of Landewy Welfry, in the county of Pembroke, and dioceſe of St. David: and his inſtitution to this bears date the firſt of March, 1719. It is preſumed that the biſhop of Hereford, to whom he was chaplain, was his patron to the vicarage; and Mr. Molyneux, who was then ſecretary to the prince of Wales, procured him the ſinecure.

It appears that thus early in life he had many friends; and it is probable that by ſome of them he might have riſen to eminence in the church, had not his natural inclination led him to purſue other ſtudies, in which he afterwards ſhone ſo conſpicuouſly. He received his firſt rudiments of the mathematics from his uncle Dr. James Pound, who reſided at his living of Wanſtead in Eſſex, where our aſtronomer was ſome time curate: this gentleman was his mother's brother, a man of ſingular capacity and genius, and eminent as a divine, a phyſician, and a mathematician. In the two former capacities he went to the Eaſt-Indies, in the company's ſervice; and was one of thoſe who had the good fortune to eſcape from the maſſacre of the factory, on the iſland of Pulo Condore, in Cochin China. An account of this ſhocking ſcene remains amongſt Dr. Bradley's papers, written by Dr. Pound, together with a "Journal kept by him on board the Roſe ſloop," until, after many difficulties and diſtreſſes, they arrived at Batavia the 18th of April, 1705.

Digitized by Google

The public suffered much in this catastrophe, by the loss of Dr. Pound's papers, and other valuable curiosities collected by him, which all perished in the conflagration; as he had no time to save any thing but his own life. With this relation, to whom he was dear, even more than by the ties of blood, he spent all his vacations from other duties: it was whilst with him at Wanstead, that he first began the observations with the sector, which led to those important discoveries, and enabled him to settle the laws of the alterations of the fixed stars from the progressive motion of light, and the nutation of the earth's axis.

On the death of John Keil, M. D. he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy in Oxford; his appointment bears date Oct. 31, 1721. On this promotion, so agreeable to his taste, he resigned the living of Bridstow, and also the sinecure of Landewy Welfry, and henceforward devoted his time and studies to his beloved science; nor was he sooner known, than distinguished by the friendship of lord Macclesfield, sir Isaac Newton, his colleague in the Savilian professorship, Dr. Halley, and other great mathematicians, astronomers, and patrons of science. In 1730, he succeeded Mr. Whiteside, as lecture reader of astronomy and experimental philosophy in Oxford: which was a considerable emolument to himself, and which he held till within a year or two of his death; when the ill state of his health made it necessary to resign it. At the decease of Dr. Halley, he was appointed astronomical observator, at the royal observatory at Greenwich: the appointment is dated Feb. 3, 1741-2. From letters found amongst his papers, it appears that Dr. Halley was greatly desirous that our astronomer should succeed him; and in one letter, when he found himself declining, he desires his leave to make interest for him: but he owed this new acquisition chiefly to the friendship of lord Macclesfield, the late president of the Royal Society. Upon this promotion he was honoured with the degree of doctor of divinity, by diploma from Oxford.

In 1747, he published his letter to the earl of Macclesfield, concerning an apparent motion observed in some of the fixed stars; on account of which he obtained the annual gold prize-medal from the Royal Society. It was in consequence of this letter, that in 1748 George the Second, by his sign manual, directed to the commissioners and principal officers of his navy, ordered the payment of 1000l. to James Bradley, D. D. his astronomer, and keeper of the royal observatory, in order to repair the old instruments in the said observatory, and to provide new ones. This enabled him to furnish it with the noblest and most accurate apparatus in the known world, suited to the dignity of the nation and the royal donor; in the executive part of this useful work, those eminent artists Mr. George Graham and Mr. Bird deserve honourable mention: who contributed much towards the perfection of those instruments, which enabled Dr. Bradley to leave behind him the greatest

Digitized by Google

number of the moſt accurate obſervations that were perhaps ever made by any one man. Nor was this the laſt inſtance whereby his late majeſty diſtinguiſhed his royal aſtronomer; for, upon his refuſing to accept the living of Greenwich from a conſcientious ſcruple, his majeſty granted him an annuity or yearly penſion of 250l. during pleaſure.

About 1748 he became entitled to Biſhop Crew's benefaction of 30l. per annum, to the lecture reader in experimental philoſophy in Oxford. He was elected member of the Royal Society in 1752; of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1748; of that at Peterſburgh, in 1754; of the Academy of Sciences at Bologna, in 1757; and alſo of the Royal Pruſſian Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, but the time when does not appear amongſt his papers.

By too cloſe application to his obſervations and ſtudies, as is probable, our royal aſtronomer was afflicted for near two years before his death with a grievous oppreſſion on his ſpirits, which quite put an end to his labours: his chief diſtreſs aroſe from an apprehenſion that he ſhould ſurvive his rational faculties; but this ſo much dreaded evil never came upon him. In June 1762 he was taken with a ſuppreſſion of urine, occaſioned (as it afterwards appeared) by an inflammation in his kidneys, which brought him to his end the 13th of July following. He died at Chalford in Glouceſterſhire, in the 70th year of his age.

BRADY (Dr. NICHOLAS), an Engliſh divine of good parts and learning, was the ſon of Nicholas Brady, an officer in the king's army in the civil wars of 1641; being lineally deſcended from Hugh Brady, the firſt Proteſtant biſhop of Meath. He was born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, October the 28th, 1659, and continued in Ireland till he was twelve years of age. Then he was ſent over to England to Weſtminſter-ſchool, and from thence elected ſtudent to Chriſt-church, in Oxford. After continuing there about four years, he went to Dublin, where his father reſided; at which univerſity he immediately commenced bachelor of arts. When he was of due ſtanding, his diploma for the degree of doctor of divinity was, on account of his uncommon merit, preſented to him by that univerſity, while he was in England; and brought over by Dr. Pratt, then ſenior travelling fellow, afterwards provoſt of that college. His firſt eccleſiaſtical preferment was to a prebend, in the cathedral of St. Barry's, at Cork; to which he was collated by Biſhop Wettenhal, whoſe domeſtic chaplain he was. He was a zealous promoter of the Revolution, and in conſequence of his zeal ſuffered for it. In 1690, when the troubles broke out in Ireland, by his intereſt with King James's general, he thrice prevented the burning of the town of Bandon, after three ſeveral orders given by that prince to deſtroy it. The ſame year, having been deputed by the people of Bandon, he went over to England, to petition the parliament for a redreſs of

ſome

Digitized by Google

ſome grievances they had ſuffered while King James was in Ireland; and afterwards quitting his preferments in Ireland, he ſettled in London, where, being celebrated for his abilities in the pulpit, he was elected miniſter of St. Catherine Cree church, and lecturer of St. Michael's, Wood-ſtreet. He afterwards became miniſter of Richmond in Surrey, and Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickſhire, and at length rector of Clapham in Surrey; which laſt, together with Richmond, he held till his death. He was alſo chaplain to the duke of Ormond's troop of horſe-guards, as he was to their majeſties King William and Queen Mary. He died May 20, 1726, aged ſixty-ſix.

He tranſlated the "Æneid of Virgil," which was publiſhed by ſubſcription. He publiſhed three volumes of "Sermons" in 8vo. and after his death three more were publiſhed by his ſon. Among his ſermons, there is one preached on St. Cæcilia's day, in vindication of church muſic, firſt printed in 1697, 4to. But what he is likely to be the longeſt remembered for, as indeed he is now beſt known by, is "A new Verſion of the Pſalms of David," in conjunction with Mr. Tate. All this verſion was licenſed at Kenſington, where King William uſually reſided, in 1696; and is now ſung in moſt churches of England and Ireland, inſtead of the old one by Sternhold and Hopkins, made in the reign of Edward VI.

BRAHE (TYCHO) a celebrated aſtronomer, deſcended of an illuſtrious family, originally of Sweden, but ſettled in Denmark, was born in Knudſtorp, 1546. He was by the direction of George Brahe, his father's brother, taught Latin when ſeven years old. He ſtudied five years under private tutors, and acquired a taſte for poetry. His uncle ſent him, in 1559, to ſtudy rhetoric and philoſophy at Copenhagen: his father had died a little before. The great eclipſe of the ſun, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1560, happening at the preciſe time the aſtronomers had foretold, he began to look upon aſtronomy as ſomething divine; and, purchaſing the tables of Stadius, gained ſome notion of the theory of the planets. In 1562 he was ſent to Leipſic to ſtudy law, but aſtronomy wholly engroſſed his thoughts: in purchaſing books of that ſcience he employed his pocket-money. Having procured a ſmall celeſtial globe, he was wont to wait till his tutor was gone to bed, in order to examine the conſtellations, and learn their names: when the ſky was clear, he ſpent whole nights in viewing the ſtars. In 1565 the death of his uncle occaſioned his return home; but his relations thinking the ſtudy of aſtronomy beneath his rank, he went in 1566 to Wittemberg, which the plague forced him to leave in 1567, to go to Koſtock. In December that year, a difference ariſing between Brahe and a Daniſh nobleman, they fought, and the former had part of his noſe cut off; which defect he ſo artfully ſupplied with one made of gold and ſilver, that it was not perceivable. It was about this time

Digitized by Google

that he began to apply himself to chemistry, proposing nothing less than to obtain the philosopher's stone. In 1569 he removed to Augsburg, where he was visited by Peter Ramus. In 1571 he returned to Denmark, and was favoured by his mother's brother, Steno Belle, a lover of learning, with a convenient place at his castle of Herritzvad, near Knudstorp, for making his observations, and building a laboratory. His marrying a country girl beneath his rank, occasioned such a violent quarrel between him and his relations, that the king was obliged to interpose to reconcile them. In 1574, by his majesty's command, he read lectures upon the theory of comets at Copenhagen; and the year following visited Hesse Cassel, Franckfort, and Basil, and some other parts of Switzerland. From thence he went to Italy, staid some time in Venice, and returned by way of Germany to Copenhagen before winter, to settle his affairs, purposing to remove with his family to Basil the following spring; but he dropped this design, upon the King of Denmark's bestowing on him for life the island of Kuen in the Sound, and a promise that an observatory and laboratory should be built for him, with a supply also of money for carrying on his designs. The first stone of the observatory was laid August 8, 1576. Though that, with the several buildings belonging to it, and the necessary machines, cost the king an immense sum, Brahe laid out of his own money above an hundred thousand crowns during the twenty years he continued there, sparing no expence to cultivate the science of astronomy. He commonly maintained in his house ten or twelve young men, who assisted him in his observations, and whom he instructed in astronomy and the mathematics. The king likewise assigned him a pension of two thousand crowns out of the treasury, a fee in Norway, and the canonry of Roshild, worth a thousand crowns a year. James VI. of Scotland coming into Denmark, to marry Anne, daughter of Frederick II. visited Brahe at Uraniburgh, the name given to the observatory, made him several noble presents, and wrote a copy of Latin verses in his honour. The particular distinction paid to Brahe excited the jealousy of some of the nobles. The physicians also were uneasy, because their patients deserted them to apply to him for the sovereign medicines which he distributed gratis. Valkendorf, treasurer of the household, was incensed against him on account of a dispute occasioned by a dog of Brahe's having bit him. All these things conspired to his ruin. It was represented to the king, that, the treasury being exhausted, many pensions, particularly Brahe's, ought to be retrenched; that the fee which he had long enjoyed ought to be given to some person more capable to serve the state; and that, though Brahe was obliged to make the necessary reparations to the chapel belonging to his canonry at Roshild, he had suffered it to fall to ruin. These insinuations had their effect; and in 1569 he was deprived of his pension, his fee, and his canonry. Being thus rendered incapable of

Digitized by Google

supporting the expences of his laboratory, he went to Copenhagen, and continued his aſtronomical obſervations and chemical experiments in that city, till Valkendorf brought him an order from the king to deſiſt. This put him upon thoughts of getting himſelf introduced to the emperor, who was fond of mechaniſm and chemical experiments. He waited upon him at Prague, was moſt graciouſly received, had a magnificent houſe given him till one more proper for aſtronomical obſervations could be procured, and a penſion of three thouſand crowns aſſigned him, with a promiſe of a fee for himſelf and his deſcendants. This good fortune he enjoyed but a ſhort time; for going to dine with a nobleman, he forgot to make water before he ſat down to table, according to his uſual cuſtom. During the entertainment he drank more than common, and found himſelf uneaſy, yet imprudently continued ſome time longer at table; and upon his return home was ſeized with a total ſuppreſſion of urine, of which he died the 24th of October, 1601. His great ſkill in aſtrology is univerſally acknowledged. He was very credulous with reſpect to judicial aſtrology and preſages. If he met an old woman when he went out of doors, or a hare upon the road on a journey, he uſed to turn back immediately, being perſuaded that it was a bad omen. When he lived at Uraniburg, he had at his houſe a madman, whom he placed at his feet at table, and fed himſelf. As he imagined that every thing ſpoken by mad perſons preſaged ſomething, he carefully obſerved all that this man ſaid; and becauſe it ſometimes proved true, he imagined it might always be depended upon.

BRAMHALL (John), an eminent divine, was deſcended from an ancient family, and born at Pontefract, in Yorkſhire, about 1593. He received his ſchool education at the place of his birth; and was removed from thence to Sidney college, Cambridge, in 1608. After taking the degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts, he quitted the univerſity, and, entering into orders, had a living given him in the city of York. About the ſame time he married a clergyman's widow, with whom he received a good fortune; and, what was equally, if not more acceptable, a valuable library, left by her former huſband. In 1623 he had two public diſputations at North Allerton, with a ſecular prieſt and a Jeſuit. The match between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain was then depending; and the Papiſts expected great advantages and countenance to their religion from it. Theſe two, therefore, by way of preparing the way for them, ſent a public challenge to all the Proteſtant clergy in the county of York; and when none durſt accept it, our author, though then but a ſtripling in the ſchool of controverſy, undertook the combat. His ſucceſs in this diſpute gained him ſo much reputation, and ſo recommended him in particular to Matthews, archbiſhop of York, that he made him his chaplain, and took him into his confidence. He was afterwards made a prebendary of York, and then

of

Digitized by Google

of Rippon; at which laſt place he went and reſided after the archbiſhop's death, which happened in 1628, and managed moſt of the affairs of that church in the quality of ſub-dean. He had great weight in the town of Rippon, and was alſo appointed one of his majeſty's high commiſſioners, in the adminiſtration of which office he was by ſome accounted ſevere.

In 1630 he took a doctor of divinity's degree at Cambridge; and ſoon after was invited to Ireland by the Lord Viſcount Wentworth, deputy of that kingdom, and Sir Chriſtopher Wandesford, maſter of the rolls. He went over in 1633, having firſt reſigned all his church preferments in England; and a little while after obtained the archdeaconry of Meath, the beſt in that kingdom. The firſt public ſervice he was employed in was a royal viſitation; when finding the revenues of the church miſerably waſted, the biſhoprics, in particular, wretchedly dilapidated by fee-farms and long leaſes, and ſmall rents, the diſcipline ſcandalouſly deſpiſed, and the miniſters but meanly provided, he applied, in proceſs of time, proper remedies to theſe ſeveral evils. In 1634 he was promoted to the biſhopric of Londonderry; and improved that ſee very much, not only by advancing the rents, but alſo by recovering lands detained from his predeceſſors. But the greateſt ſervice he did the church of Ireland was, by getting, with the lord deputy's aſſiſtance, ſeveral acts paſſed in the parliament which met in that kingdom on the 14th of July, 1634, for the aboliſhing fee-farms, recovering impropriations, &c. by which, and other means, he regained to the church, in the ſpace of four years, thirty or forty thouſand pounds a year. In the convocation that met at the ſame time, he prevailed upon the church of Ireland to be united in the ſame faith with the church of England, by embracing the thirty-nine articles of religion, agreed upon in the convocation holden at London in 1562. He would fain alſo have got the Engliſh canons eſtabliſhed in Ireland, but could obtain no more, than that ſuch of our canons as were proper for the Iriſh ſhould be removed thither, and others new framed and added to them. In the mean time he met, from ſeveral quarters, with a great deal of detraction and envy, and, according to the faſhion of thoſe times, was charged with Arminianiſm and Popery; but he was not of a ſpirit to be daunted with noiſe and ill words.

In 1637 he took a journey into England, and was there ſurpriſed with the news of an information exhibited againſt him in the Star-chamber, for being preſent at Rippon when one Mr. Palmes had made ſome reflecting diſcourſe upon his majeſty, and neither reproving nor informing againſt him. The words deſerved no very great puniſhment, if they had been true, being no more than, that "he feared a Scottiſh miſt was come over their town, becauſe the king had altered his lodgings from Rippon, where he had deſigned them, to Sir Richard Graham's houſe, not far from that place." But the biſhop eaſily cleared himſelf and the whole company. After having

Digitized by Google

having received much honour from Charles I. and many civilities from Archbiſhop Laud, and other great perſons, he returned to Ireland; and with 6000l. for which he ſold his eſtate in England, purchaſed another at Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, and began a plantation, which the diſtractions of that kingdom hindered him from perfecting. In March 1640-41, articles of high treaſon were exhibited againſt him in Ireland, wherein he was charged with having conſpired with others to ſubvert the fundamental laws of that kingdom, to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical government, &c. The biſhop was at Londonderry when he received intelligence of this accuſation. All his friends wrote to him to decline the trial, but, thinking it diſhonourable to fly, he went directly to Dublin, and was made a cloſe priſoner by the parliament. In this diſtreſs he wrote to the primate Uſher, then in England, for his advice and comfort; who mediated ſo effectually in his behalf with the king, that his majeſty ſent a letter to Ireland to ſtop proceedings againſt him. This letter was very ſlowly obeyed; however, the biſhop was at length reſtored to liberty, but without any public acquittal, the charge lying ſtill dormant againſt him, to be awakened when his enemies pleaſed. Shortly after his return to Londonderry, Sir Phelim O'Neil contrived his ruin in the following manner. He directed a letter to him, wherein he deſired, "that, according to their articles, ſuch a gate of the city ſhould be delivered to him;" expecting that the Scotch in the place would, upon the diſcovery, become his executioners; but the perſon who was to manage the matter ran away with the letter. Though this deſign took no place, the biſhop did not find any ſafety there: the city daily filling with diſcontented perſons out of Scotland, he began to be afraid leſt they ſhould deliver him up. One night they turned a cannon againſt his houſe, to affront him; whereupon, being perſuaded by his friends to look on that as a warning, he took their advice, and privately embarked for England. Here he continued active in the king's ſervice till his affairs were grown deſperate; and then, embarking with ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, he landed at Hamburgh on the 8th of July, 1644. Shortly after, at the treaty of Uxbridge, the parliaments of England and Scotland made this one of their preliminary demands, that Biſhop Bramhall, together with Archbiſhop Laud, &c. ſhould be excepted out of the general pardon.

From Hamburgh he went to Bruſſels, where he continued for the moſt part till 1648, with Sir Henry de Vic, the king's reſident; conſtantly preaching every Sunday, and frequently adminiſtering the ſacrament. In that year he returned to Ireland; from whence, after having undergone ſeveral difficulties, he narrowly eſcaped in a little bark: all the while he was there, his life was in continual danger. At Limerick he was threatened with death, if he did not ſuddenly depart the town. At Portumnagh, indeed, he afterwards enjoyed more freedom, and an allowance of the church ſervice, under

Digitized by Google

der the protection of the marquis of Clanrickard: but at the revolt of Cork he had a very narrow deliverance; which deliverance, however, troubled Cromwell so, that he declared he would have given a good sum of money for that Irish Canterbury, as he called him. His escape from Ireland is accounted wonderful: for the vessel he was in was closely hunted by two of the parliament frigates; and when they were come so near that all hopes of being saved were taken away, on a sudden the wind sunk into a perfect calm, yet somehow suffered the vessel to get off, while the frigates were unable to proceed at all. During this second time of being abroad, he had many disputes about religion with the learned of all nations, sometimes occasionally, at other times by appointment and formal challenge; and wrote several things in defence of the church of England. He likewise proposed to draw a parallel between the liturgy of the church of England, and the public forms of the Protestant churches abroad; and with this view he designed to travel about. But he met with a very unexpected interruption in his first day's journey; for he no sooner came into the house where he intended to refresh himself, but he was known, and called by his name, by the hostess. While the bishop was wondering at his being discovered, she revealed the secret by shewing him his picture, and assured him there were several of them upon the road, that, being known by them, he might be seized; and that her husband, among others, had power to that purpose, which he would certainly make use of, if he found him. The bishop saw evidently he was a condemned man, being already hanged in effigy; and therefore, making use of this intelligence, prudently withdrew into safer quarters.

On the restoration of the church and monarchy, he returned to England, and was from the first designed for higher promotion. Most people imagined it would be the archbishopric of York; but at last he was appointed archbishop of Armagh, to which he was translated upon the 18th of January, 1660-61. The same year he visited his diocese, where he found great disorder; some having committed horrible outrages, and many imbibed very strong prejudices, both against his person, and the doctrine and discipline of the church; but, by argument, persuasion, and long suffering, he gained upon them even beyond his own expectation. He used to say, "Men must have some time to return to their wits, who had been so long out of them:" therefore, by prudence and moderation, he greatly softened the spirit of opposition, and effectually obtained the point he aimed at. As he was by his station president of the convocation, which met upon the 8th of May, 1661, so was he also for his merit chosen speaker of the House of Lords, in the parliament which met at the same time; and so great a value had both Houses for him, that they appointed committees to examine what was upon record in their books concerning him and the earl of Strafford, and ordered

Digitized by Google

ordered the ſcandalous charges againſt them to be torn out, which was accordingly done. In this parliament many advantages were procured, and more deſigned, for the church, in which he was very induſtrious. About this time he had a violent ſickneſs, being a ſecond fit of the palſy, which was very near putting an end to his life; but he recovered. A little before his death he viſited his dioceſe; and having provided for the repair of his cathedral, and other affairs ſuitable to his paſtoral office, he returned to Dublin about the middle of May 1663. The latter end of June, he was ſeized with a third fit of the palſy; of which he ſoon died, being then ſeventy years old.

He was the author of ſeveral works; as, 1. An Anſwer to M. de Milletiere his impertinent Dedication of his imaginary Triumph, entitled, The Victory of Truth, &c. 2. A juſt Vindication of the Church of England from the unjuſt Aſperſion of criminal Schiſm. 3. Fair Warning to take Heed of the Scottiſh Diſcipline. 4. The Serpent's Salve; or a Remedy for the biting of an Aſp: written in Vindication of Charles I. 5. Vindication of himſelf and the Epiſcopal Clergy from the Preſbyterian Charge of Popery. 6. A Defence of True Liberty. 7. Caſtigations upon Mr. Hobbes's Animadverſions upon the ſame. 8. The Catching of Leviathan, or the great Whale; demonſtrating out of Mr. Hobbes's own Works, that no man, who is thoroughly an Hobbiſt, can be a good Chriſtian. He alſo publiſhed ſeveral other ſmall pieces, and occaſional ſermons.

BRANDT (Gerard) a Proteſtant divine and miniſter of Amſterdam, who flouriſhed in the ſeventeenth century. He was the author of the "Hiſtory of the Reformation of the Low Countries," in four volumes, quarto. It is written in Flemiſh; and the Grand Penſionary Fagel ſaid once to Biſhop Burnet, that it was worth learning Flemiſh merely to read Brandt's hiſtory. An abridgement of it was afterwards publiſhed in French, in 3 vols. 12mo. Brandt alſo wrote the "Life of Admiral Ruyter." He died at Rotterdam, in 1695.

BRAY (Sir Reginald), who was inſtrumental in the advancement of Henry VII. to the throne, was the ſecond ſon of Sir Richard Bray, one of the privy council to Henry VI. who lies buried in the north aile of Worceſter cathedral. His family came into England with the Conqueror, and flouriſhed in the counties of Northampton and Warwick; but Edmond, the father of Sir Richard, is ſtyled of Eton, in the county of Bedford, which continued the ſeat of the family for ſome deſcents. Whether Sir Reginald had taken part with Henry VI. or what public tranſactions he was concerned in, in the time of Edward IV. does not appear; but it ſeems that he was concerned in ſome, as he had a general pardon granted to him in the firſt year of King Richard III. He was receiver-general to Sir Henry Stafford, who married Margaret counteſs of Richmond, mother to the earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. and

Digitized by Google

continued in her ſervice after the death of Sir Henry, and her re-marriage with Lord Thomas Stanley.

When the duke of Buckingham had concerted with Mortimer biſhop of Ely, then his priſoner at Brecknock in Wales, the marriage of the earl of Richmond with the princeſs Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edward IV. and his advancement to the throne; the biſhop recommended Sir Reginald for the tranſaction of the affair with the counteſs, telling the duke he had an old friend with her, a man ſober, ſecret, and well-witted, called Reginald Bray, whoſe prudent policy he had known to have compaſſed matters of great importance; and accordingly wrote to him in Lancaſhire, where he was with the counteſs, to come to Brecknock with all ſpeed. He readily obeyed the ſummons, and, receiving his charge, returned to the counteſs, who, having obtained the queen dowager's conſent to the marriage, made this Reginald the chief manager of the conſpiracy, and employed him to engage as many perſons of note as he could. In a few days he brought in Sir Giles Daubeney, afterwards Lord Daubeney, Sir John Cheney, Richard Guilford, Eſq. afterwards Sir Richard (who were all much employed by Henry, after he came to the crown), Thomas Rame, Eſq. who was taken and executed by King Richard, and many others.

After Henry came to the crown, he was greatly in his favour as long as he lived, and had great honours and wealth beſtowed upon him. He was made a knight banneret, whether at the battle of Boſworth or Blackheath, when the Corniſh rebels were defeated, is uncertain. He was alſo made a knight of the Bath at the king's coronation; and in the firſt year of his reign was joint chief juſtice with Lord Fitzwalter, of all the foreſts ſouth of Trent, and alſo a privy counſellor. After this he was made high treaſurer, and knight of the Garter. He was at the battle of Blackheath, when Lord Audley, having joined the Corniſh rebels, was taken priſoner; and being beheaded, and his eſtate forfeited, his manor of Shere Vachery and Cranley in Surrey, with a conſiderable eſtate, was given to Sir Reginald. He alſo had the iſle of Wight in farm from the king, at 300 marks per annum.

His ſkill in architecture appears from Henry the Seventh's chapel in Weſtminſter abbey, and the chapel of St. George at Windſor; as he had a principal concern and direction in the building of the former, and the finiſhing and bringing to perfection the latter, to which he was alſo a liberal benefactor.

BRAY (THOMAS), an Engliſh divine, born at Marton in Shropſhire, 1656, was placed at Hart-hall, Oxford; but the ſcantineſs of his fortune forced him to leave the univerſity, ſoon after he had commenced bachelor of arts. Having entered into orders, he obtained a curacy near Bridgnorth in Shropſhire; from whence he ſoon removed to Warwickſhire, to officiate as chaplain to Sir Thomas

Digitized by Google

Price, by whom the donative of Lac Marſin was conferred upon him. Being introduced to the acquaintance of Simon Lord Digby, his lordſhip recommended him to his brother, afterwards Lord Digby, who gave him the vicarage of Over-Whitacre, in the ſame county, and generouſly endowed it with the great tythes. In 1690 the rectory of Sheldon being vacant by the incumbent's refuſing to take the oaths at the Revolution, his lordſhip alſo preſented Mr. Bray to it. This living he held till about three months before his death, when he reſigned it on account of his advanced age. December 12, 1693, he took the degree of maſter of arts at Hart-hall, Oxford. The reputation he acquired by the publication of his catechetical lectures, which he compoſed at Sheldon, determined Dr. Compton, biſhop of London, to make choice of him to be his commiſſary in Maryland, for the eſtabliſhment and better regulation of church affairs in that province. Mr. Bray taking into conſideration the ſtate of the country, and the moſt effectual methods to promote this deſign, it readily occurred to him, that only the poorer clergy would leave their friends and native lands, to go and ſettle there; and as it was not to be ſuppoſed that theſe men would ſupply themſelves with a number of books proper to qualify them for the ends of their miſſion, he endeavoured to provide for this defect. He repreſented the ſtate of the caſe to the biſhops, deſiring their aſſiſtance and encouragement in procuring parochial libraries for the uſe of the miſſionaries; and his repreſentation met with encouragement and ſucceſs. Many libraries were founded, not only in Maryland, but alſo in other provinces on the continent, iſlands in America, and the factories in Africa; and their preſervation was inſured by ſolemn acts of aſſembly. He formed a deſign alſo of founding parochial libraries in England, and this ſcheme alſo met with encouragement; inſomuch that libraries were founded in ſeveral dioceſes, and proviſion was made for their ſecurity and preſervation, in an act of parliament paſſed in the 7th year of Queen Anne, entitled, "An act for the better preſervation of parochial libraries in that part of Great Britain called England." He farther formed a deſign of raiſing libraries in ſea-port towns, where the miſſionaries might be detained by contrary winds, obtaining ſeveral benefactions for that purpoſe, and taking with him a quantity of books to depoſit in each port that ſhould happen in his way, and being detained in three ſeveral places in a ſubſequent voyage to Maryland, he put this deſign in execution in every one of them, viz. Graveſend, Deal, and Plymouth. He likewiſe made a beginning towards parochial catechetical libraries in the Iſle of Man.

In 1696 Mr. Bray accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity at Magdalen-college, Oxford; and in December that year publiſhed "Bibliotheca Parochialis," or, a ſcheme of ſuch theological and other heads as ſeem requiſite to be peruſed, or occaſionally conſulted by the reverend clergy, together with a catalogue of books, which may be profitably read on each of thoſe points. At the ſame

Digitized by Google

time he ſent abroad another tract, entitled, "Apoſtolic charity; it's nature and excellency;" being a diſcourſe preached at St. Paul's at the ordination of ſome Proteſtant miſſionaries to be ſent into the plantations: to which he prefixed a general view of the Engliſh colonies in America, in order to ſhew what proviſion was wanting for the propagation of Chriſtianity in thoſe parts. In 1697, he petitioned the houſe of commons, that a ſhare of the alienated lands (formerly given to ſuperſtitious uſes) which were propoſed to be veſted in Greenwich hoſpital, might be appropriated for the propagation of religion in the plantations. This petition was well received; and a fourth part of all that ſhould be diſcovered (after one moiety to the diſcoverer) was allowed by the committee: but the bill was never reported. Not diſcouraged by this diſappointment, he went over to Holland, to make application to his majeſty for a grant of ſome arrears of taxes due to the crown; but the recovery of theſe arrears was very difficult, and they proved of little value. He next drew up the plan of a ſociety pro fide propaganda, to be eſtabliſhed by charter; and, in conſequence thereof, letters patent for erecting a corporation by the name of, "The ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts;" paſſed the great ſeal in 1701.

In 1702, having waited a conſiderable time for the return of a law from Maryland for the eſtabliſhment of the church, with ſuch amendments as would render it unexceptionable at the court of England, he reſolved to go over to that country, as well to haſten the paſſing this act in their aſſemblies, as to promote other matters for the ſervice of religion. Some of his friends, ſeeing that he received no advantage from his commiſſary's place, nor had any allowance made, or preferment given him at home, to ſupport the expences he was at, adviſed him to lay aſide his deſign of going abroad, and take two good preferments that were offered him at home; that of ſub-almoner, and the donative of Aldgate; but he declined every offer inconſiſtent with the intereſt of the affair he was engaged in, and though forced to diſpoſe of his own effects, and raiſe money on credit for his ſupport in the undertaking, he ſet ſail from the Downs, Dec. 20, 1699; and, after a tedious and dangerous paſſage, arrived at Maryland the 12th of March 1700. By his prudent conduct, he not only gained ſingular reſpect from all, but ſo much of the aſſembly's confidence, that they ordered the attorney-general to conſult with him in drawing up the bill, which paſſed nemine contradicente. After the breaking up of the aſſembly and that of a general viſitation at Annapolis, to which all the clergy were cited, many apprehending the oppoſition of the Quakers might get this new-enacted law again annulled, intimated to Dr. Bray, that it would be of great conſequence to the preſervation and final ſettlement of the church, if he were to go home with the law, and ſolicit the royal aſſent. He came over accordingly, and found that their

Digitized by Google

their apprehenſions were not groundleſs: he refuted the ſuggeſtions of the Quakers by a printed memorial, and his majeſty decided without heſitation in the church's favour.

The doctor's ſmall fortune being conſumed in theſe undertakings, lord Weymouth generouſly preſented him with a bill of 300l. for his private uſe; great part of which, however, he devoted to his public deſigns. Though he was veſted with the character of commiſſary, no part of the propoſed revenue was annexed to it; yet he never made any complaint or remonſtrance againſt this unjuſt diſappointment; and when two ſums of fifty pounds each were preſented to him in Maryland, he generouſly threw them in towards defraying the charges of their libraries and law. In 1701, he publiſhed his circular letters to the clergy of Maryland; a memorial repreſenting the preſent ſtate of religion on the continent of North America, and the acts of his viſitation, held at Annapolis. In 1706, he accepted of the donative of St. Botolph without Aldgate, worth about 150l. per annum. In 1712, he printed his "Martyrology, or Papal Uſurpation," in folio. This work is a collection of ſcarce and valuable treatiſes, digeſted into as regular a hiſtory as the nature of the ſubject would admit, in order to trace the origin and growth of the exorbitant claims of the papal ſee. He propoſed to compile a ſecond volume, but for want of leiſure laid the deſign aſide, and bequeathed, by will, his valuable collection of materials, both printed and manuſcript, to Sion college. In Dr. Bray's beforementioned voyage to Holland, his diſintereſted and public ſpirit gained him the eſteem of Mr. d'Allone of the Hague, a private ſecretary to king William, who kept up an epiſtolary correſpondence with him: the reſult whereof was, that he gave in his life-time a ſum to be applied to the converſion of the negroes in the Britiſh plantations; and at his death, in 1723, left 900l. out of his Engliſh eſtate to Dr. Bray and his aſſociates, towards raiſing a capital ſtock for the ſame purpoſe. In 1726, the doctor printed his "Directorium miſſionarium," and "Primordia bibliothecaria," and ſome other tracts of the like kind, in one of which he declares as his opinion, that the civilizing of the Indians muſt precede any ſucceſsful attempt for their converſion. He wrote likewiſe a ſhort account of Mr. Rawlet, author of the Chriſtian Monitor.

In 1727, an acquaintance, who made a caſual viſit to Whitechapel-priſon, repreſenting to the doctor the miſerable ſtate of the unhappy perſons there confined, he ſoon obtained ſufficient benefactions to provide a quantity of bread, meat, and broth, on Sundays, and ſometimes on the intervening days, for that place, and alſo for Wood-ſtreet-compter. His benevolence did not ſtop here; he employed the intended miſſionaries in preaching to them. This inquiry into the ſtate of the gaols brought him acquainted with general Oglethorpe, and ſome others of high rank and diſtinction, who were afterwards employed in the ſame inquiry, in conſequence of

Digitized by Google

of an order of the houſe of commons. Theſe gentlemen he engaged as his aſſociates in his deſigns of founding libraries and converting negroes. Moſt of the religious ſocieties and good deſigns in London are in a great meaſure formed on the plans he projected, particularly the charity-ſchools, the ſociety for reformation of manners, and that for the relief of poor proſelytes, &c. He died Feb. 15, 1730, aged 73.

BREBEUF (GEORGE DE), a French poet, was born at Torigni in Lower Normandy, 1618. He was diſtinguiſhed chiefly by a tranſlation of Lucan; which, notwithſtanding it's inflated ſtyle, it's numerous antitheſes, and it's various falſe brilliancies, continued to be long admired. It engaged attention and applauſe ſo powerfully at firſt, that cardinal Mazarine made great promiſes of advancement to the tranſlator; but died, alas! without fulfilling them. But the beſt, and (as it ſhould ſeem) the moſt edifying of his works is, the firſt book of Lucan Traveſtied. This is an ingenious ſatire upon the great, who are deſcribed as never loſing a moment's ſight of their greatneſs and titles; and upon the meanneſs and ſervility of thoſe who, with a view of making their fortunes, ſubmit to flatter them as gods. It is ſaid of Brebeuf, that he had a fever upon him for more than twenty years. He died in 1661, aged 43.

BRENT (Sir NATHANAEL), was born at Little Woolford in Warwickſhire, 1573; he was educated at Merton-college in Oxford, and, after taking the degree of maſter of arts, entered upon the law line. In 1613, he travelled abroad, and at his return married the daughter and heireſs of Dr. Robert Abbot, biſhop of Saliſbury, and niece to Dr. Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury; who ſent him to Venice about the year 1618, to procure a copy of the hiſtory of the council of Trent. He received from the joint authors, father Paul, and father Fulgentio, the ſheets as they were compoſed, and ſent them over weekly to the archbiſhop. When it was finiſhed, he returned, and tranſlated it from Italian into Engliſh and Latin. In 1621, he was, by the archbiſhop's intereſt, choſen warden of Merton-college; his grace alſo made him his vicar-general, commiſſary of the dioceſe of Canterbury, maſter of the faculties, and at length judge of the prerogative. In 1623, he accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor of laws; and in 1629, was knighted by king Charles I. at Woodſtock. He afterwards ſided with the Puritans, and took the covenant, for which reaſon he was, by his majeſty's command, deprived of his wardenſhip of Merton-college; but when Oxford ſurrendered to the parliament in 1646, he was reſtored, and appointed chief viſitor of that univerſity the two following years. The order made againſt pluralities forced him to leave Merton-college in 1651, and at the ſame time he refuſed to take the engagement. Retiring to his houſe

Digitized by Google

houſe in Little-Britain, London, he there ended his days, on the 6th of November, 1652, at the age of ſeventy-nine.

BREREWOOD (EDWARD), a learned mathematician and antiquary, was the ſon of Robert Brerewood a tradeſman, who was thrice mayor of Cheſter; and born in that city, 1565. He was educated in grammar learning at the free ſchool in Cheſter; and afterwards admitted, in 1581, of Brazen-noſe-college in Oxford. He ſtudied hard there for ſeveral years, taking his degrees in arts; and then, as it is ſaid, removed himſelf to St. Mary-hall. In 1596, he became the firſt profeſſor of aſtronomy in Greſham-college, London; where he led the ſame private and retired courſe of life, as he had before done in Oxford. He died there of a fever, Nov. 4, 1613, much lamented; for he was a very learned and very excellent perſon. He was a great ſearcher into antiquity and curious knowledge; but is remarkable for having never publiſhed any thing during his life-time. After his death came out the following works: 1. De Ponderibus, &c. 2. Enquiries touching the diverſity of languages and religion, through the chief parts of the world. 3. Elementa Logicæ. 4. Tractatus quidam logici de prædicabilibus & prædicamentis. 5. Treatiſe of the Sabbath. 6. A ſecond treatiſe of the Sabbath. 7. Tractatus duo, quorum primus eſt de meteoris, ſecundus de oculo. 8. Commentarii in Ethica Ariſtolelis. 9. The patriarchal government of the ancient church.

BREVAL (JOHN DURANT DE), ſon of Francis Durant de Breval, D. D. prebendary of Weſtminſter, was educated at Weſtminſter School, and removed thence to Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected fellow of it about the year 1702; but, upon ſome diſagreement between him and Dr. Bentley the maſter, he quitted his fellowſhip, and went into the army, then in Flanders, as an enſign. The eaſe with which he acquired the Flemiſh and German languages, his great knowledge, his exquiſite taſte, and genteel behaviour, were ſoon noticed by the duke of Marlborough; who not only promoted him to the rank of Captain, but alſo employed him in divers negociations with ſeveral German princes. He began his travels about 1720, publiſhed the two firſt volumes of them in 1723 and 1725, and the third and fourth in 1738. He was the author of ſeveral poems and ſome plays. After what has been ſaid, it may be matter of ſurpriſe to ſee Mr. Breval's name among the gentlemen of the "Dunciad;" but, ſoon after the unſucceſsful exhibition of the "Three hours after Marriage," which, though only Gay's name was to it, was certainly the joint production of Gay, Pope, and Arbuthnot, Breval, under the aſſumed name of Joſeph Gay, produced a farce, called "The Confederates:" and this expoſed him to Pope's reſentment. He died, Jan. 1738-9.

BREUGEL

Digitized by Google

BREUGEL (PETER). There were three painters of this name, viz. Peter the father, and his two ſons Peter and John: Breugel the father, commonly called old Breugel, was born at a village of the ſame name near Breda, 1565. He was firſt the pupil of Peter Cock, whoſe daughter he married, and afterwards ſtudied under Jerom Cock of Bolduc. It was his common cuſtom to dreſs like a countryman, that he might have better acceſs to the country people, and join with them in their frolics at their feaſts and marriages. By theſe means, he acquired a perfect knowledge of their manners and geſtures, of which he made excellent uſe in his pictures. He travelled to France and Italy, where he employed himſelf upon every thing that came in his way. In all his works he took nature for his guide. He ſtudied landſcapes a long time on the mountains of Tyrol. His chearful and humourous turn of mind diſplayed itſelf in all his pictures, which generally conſiſted of marches of armies, ſports and diverſions, country dances and marriages. At his return from Italy, he ſettled at Antwerp, where he fell in love with one of his ſervant-maids, but of a temper ſo different from his, that whatever inclination he had to marry her, his reaſon at laſt got the better of it. In 1551, he married at Bruſſels the daughter of Peter Cock. In his laſt illneſs he cauſed his wife to gather together all his immodeſt pictures and drawings, and burn them before his face.

The works of old Breugel in the poſſeſſion of the great duke of Tuſcany are, Chriſt carrying his croſs, with a great number of figures; and a country feaſt. The emperor has the Tower of Babel, the maſſacre of the Innocents, and the converſion of St. Paul, of his painting. The elector palatine has a landſcape with St. Philip baptizing queen Candace's eunuch, and St. John preaching in the wilderneſs, with a great many figures.

BREUGEL (JOHN), the ſon of Peter, was born at Breugel about 1575. Two Flemiſh authors give different accounts of his education: one aſſures us that he was educated by the widow of Peter Koeck, commonly called Peter Van Aalſt, his uncle by the mother, with whom he learned to paint in miniature, and that afterwards he ſtudied painting in oil with one Peter Goekint, whoſe fine cabinet ſerved him at once inſtead of a ſchool and a maſter. The other author, who often contradicts the former, aſſerts, that John Breugel learned the firſt principles of his art under the tuition of his father; but the difference obſervable in their manner renders this very improbable. However it be, John Breugel applied himſelf to painting flowers and fruits with great care and wonderful ſagacity; he afterwards had great ſucceſs in drawing landſcapes, and views of the ſea, ſet off with ſmall figures. He did not, however, neglect his turn for flowers and fruits, of which he made excellent uſe in embelliſhing his other works. He lived long at Cologn, and acquired a reputation which will laſt to the lateſt poſterity.

He

Digitized by Google

He made a journey to Italy, where his reputation had got before him; and his fine landſcapes, adorned with ſmall figures, ſuperior to thoſe of his father, gave very great ſatisfaction. He had the name of FLUWEELER, from his affecting to wear velvet cloaths. If we may judge by the great number of pictures he left, he muſt have been exceedingly active and laborious; and his pieces, as they are all highly finiſhed, muſt have taken up much of his time. He did not ſatisfy himſelf with embelliſhing his own works only, but was very uſeful in this reſpect to his friends. Even Rubens made uſe of Breugel's hand in the landſkip part of ſeveral of his ſmall pictures, ſuch as his Vertumnus and Pomona. His drawings are ſo perfect, that no one, it is ſaid, has yet been able to copy them. He died in 1642.

BREVINT (DANIEL), was born in Jerſey, 1616. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and till Charles I. by archbiſhop Laud's perſuaſion founded three fellowſhips in the colleges of Pembroke, Exeter, and Jeſus at Oxford, for Jerſey and Guernſey alternately, the young gentlemen of thoſe iſlands, deſigned for the miniſtry, were ſent to ſtudy among the proteſtants in France, particularly at Saumur. Here Brevint ſtudied logic and philoſophy. October 12, 1638, he was incorporated maſter of arts at Oxford, as he ſtood at Saumur; and the ſame year was choſen to be the firſt fellow at Jeſus-college, upon the foundation juſt mentioned. Being ejected from his fellowſhip by the parliament-viſitors, for refuſing to take the covenant, he withdrew to his native country; and upon the reduction of that place by the parliament's forces, fled into France, and became paſtor of a proteſtant congregation in Normandy. Soon after the viſcount de Turenne, afterwards marſhal of France, appointed him to be one of his chaplains.

At the reſtoration of Charles II. Brevint returned to England, and was, by that prince, who had known him abroad, preſented to the tenth prebend in the church of Durham. Dr. Coſin, biſhop of that ſee, who had been his fellow-ſufferer, alſo collated him to a living in his dioceſe. In Feb. 1661-2, he took the degree of doctor of divinity at Oxford: and in Dec. 1681, he was promoted to the deanery of Lincoln. He died May 5, 1695. He wrote, 1. Miſſale Romanum; or the depth and myſtery of the Roman maſs, laid open and explained. 2. The Chriſtian ſacrament and ſacrifice, by way of diſcourſe, meditation, and prayer. 3. Saul and Samuel at Endor. He alſo tranſlated into French, "The judgment of the univerſity of Oxford concerning the ſolemn league and covenant."

BRIETIUS (PHILIP), a learned Frenchman, was born at Abbeville in 1601; became a Jeſuit in 1619; and died Librarian of their college at Paris, in 1668. His "Parallela Geographiæ Veteris

Digitized by Google

Veteris et Novæ," publiſhed in three volumes, 4to, 1648 and 1649, is a very exact and methodical work, and ornamented with plates well deſigned. Theſe volumes, however, contain only Europe; and it can never be enough regretted, ſays Niceron, that he did not publiſh the "Parallels of Aſia and Africa," which were aſſuredly finiſhed and ready, but ſome how or other loſt. He publiſhed, alſo, "Annales Mundi," in ſeven volumes 12mo, from the beginning of the world to the year of Chriſt 1663: and "Theatrum Geographicum Europæ Veteris," 1653, in folio. He was, farther, concerned in a "Chronological work," joined with father Labbé.

BRIGGS (HENRY), an eminent mathematician, was born in the pariſh of Halliſax in Yorkſhire, about 1556. From a grammar ſchool in the country he was ſent to St. John's college, Cambridge, about 1577, where taking both the degrees in arts, he was choſen fellow of his college March 29, 1588. His chief ſtudy was the mathematics, in which he excelled; and in 1592, he was made examiner and lecturer in that faculty, and ſoon after, reader of the phyſic-lecture, founded by Dr. Linacer. When Greſham college in London was eſtabliſhed, he was choſen the firſt profeſſor of geometry there in 1596. In 1609, he contracted an intimacy with Uſher, afterwards archbiſhop of Armagh, which continued many years by letters, two of which, written by our author, are yet extant. In one dated Aug. 1610, he tells his friend, he was engaged on the ſubject of eclipſes; and in the other, dated March 1615, he acquaints him with his being employed about the noble invention of Logarithms, then lately diſcovered, and in the improvement of which he had afterwards a large ſhare. In 1619, he was made Savilian profeſſor of geometry at Oxford; and reſigned his profeſſorſhip of Greſham college in July 1620. Soon after his going to Oxford he was incorporated maſter of arts in that univerſity, where he continned till his death, which happened Jan. 1630. He was a man of great probity; eaſy and and acceſſible to all; free from arrogance, moroſeneſs, envy, ambition, and avarice; a contemner of riches, and contented with his own ſtation; preferring a ſtudious retirement to all the ſplendid circumſtances of life.

BRIGGS (WILLIAM), an eminent phyſician, was ſon of Auguſtine Briggs, eſq. who was deſcended of an ancient family in Norfolk, and had been four times member of parliament for the city of Norwich, where this ſon was born. At thirteen years of age he was ſent to Benett college in Cambridge, and placed under the care of Dr. Thomas Teniſon, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury. He took both his degrees in arts, and was choſen fellow of his college, Nov. 1668. His genius leading him to the ſtudy of phyſic, he travelled into France, where he attended the lectures of the famous anatomiſt Monſ. Vieuſſens at Montpellier; and, after his return,

Digitized by Google

turn, publiſhed his "Ophthalmographia" in 1676. The year following he was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge, and ſoon after made fellow of the college of phyſicians of London. In 1682 he quitted his fellowſhip to his brother; and the ſame year his "Theory of Viſion" was publiſhed by Hooke. In 1683, he ſent to the Royal Society a continuation of that diſcourſe, which was publiſhed in their "Tranſactions;" and the ſame year was by Charles II. apppointed phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital. In 1684, he communicated to the Royal Society "Two remarkable caſes relating to viſion," which were likewiſe printed in their Tranſactions;" and in 1685 publiſhed a Latin verſion of his "Theory of viſion," at the deſire of Mr. afterwards Sir Iſaac Newton, with a recommendatory epiſtle from him prefixed to it. And for completing this curious and uſeful ſubject relating to the eye, he promiſed, in the preface, two other treatiſes, one, "De uſu partium oculi;" and the other, "De ejuſdem affectibus:" neither of which, however, appear to have been ever publiſhed: but, in 1687, came out a 2d edition of his "Ophthalmographia." He was afterwards made phyſician in ordinary to king William, and continued in great eſteem for his ſkill in his profeſſion till he died, Sept. 4, 1704.

BRIL (MATTHEW and PAUL), natives of Antwerp, and good painters. Matthew was born in 1550, and ſtudied for the moſt part at Rome. He was eminent for his performances in hiſtory and landſcape, in the galleries of the Vatican; where he was employed by Pope Gregory XIII. He died in 1584, being no more than thirty four years of age. Paul was born in 1554; followed his brother Matthew to Rome; painted ſeveral things in conjunction with him; and, after his deceaſe, brought himſelf into credit by his landſcapes, but eſpecially by thoſe which he compoſed in his latter time. The invention in them was more pleaſant, the diſpoſition more noble, all the parts more agreeable, and painted with a better guſto, than his earlier productions in this way; which was owing to his having ſtudied the manner of Hannibal Carrache, and copied ſome of Titian's works, in the ſame kind. He was much in favour with Pope Sixtus V. and, for his ſucceſſor Clement VIII. painted the famous piece, about ſixty-eight feet long, wherein the ſaint of that name is repreſented caſt into the ſea, with an anchor about his neck. He died at Rome in 1626, aged 72.

BRISSONIUS (BARNABY), preſident of the parliament of Paris, and a moſt eminent lawyer, was born at Fontenay in Poicton, about the middle of the ſixteenth century. He appeared at firſt with great eclat at the bar of the parliament; and by his knowledge and ſkill in the law, recommended himſelf ſo powerfully to Henry III. of France, that this prince made him his advocate general in the firſt place, then counſellor of ſtate, and at laſt in 1580 honoured him

Digitized by Google

with the dignity of president of the parliament. Scævola Sammarthanus relates, how Henry III. declared in his hearing, that there was not a prince in Christendom, who could boast of so learned a man as Barnaby Brisson. The king made use of him in several negotiations, and sent him ambassador into England. At his return, he employed him to make a collection of his own ordinances, and of those of his predecessors, which he performed with wonderful expedition. He wrote some works in law: "De verborum, quæ ad jus pertinent, significatione. De formulis solemnibus populi Romani verbis. De regio Persarum principatu, &c." He gave an expectation of more considerable performances, but his life was shortened by a very unfortunate accident. Living at Paris when that rebellious city was besieged by Henry IV. he remonstrated against the treasonable practices of the leaguers, who, under pretence of the Holy Union, contemned the royal authority, which was much more sacred. These religious traitors, being dissatisfied with his loyalty, fell violently upon him, dragged him to prison, and cruelly strangled him the 15th of Nov. 1591.

BRINDLEY (JAMES), a most uncommon genius for mechanical inventions, and particularly excellent in planning and conducting inland navigations, was born, 1716, at Tunsted in Derbyshire. Through the mismanagement of his father, for there was some little property in his house, his education was totally neglected; and, at seventeen, he bound himself apprentice to a mill-wright, near Macclesfield in Cheshire. He served his apprenticeship; and, afterwards, setting up for himself, advanced the mill-wright business, by inventions and contrivances of his own, to a degree of perfection, which it had not attained before. His fame, as a most ingenious mechanic, spreading widely, his genius was no longer confined to the business of his profession: for, in 1752, he erected a very extraordinary water-engine at Clifton, in Lancashire, for the purpose of draining coal-mines; and, in 1755, was employed to execute the larger wheels for a new silk-mill, at Congleton, in Cheshire. The potteries of Staffordshire were also, about this time, indebted to him for several valuable additions in the mills, used by them for grinding flint-stones. In 1756, he undertook to erect a steam-engine near Newcastle under Line upon a new plan; and it is believed, that he would have brought this engine to a great degree of perfection, if some interested engineers had not opposed him.

His attention, however, was soon after called off to another object, which, in it's consequences, hath proved of high importance to trade and commerce; namely, the projecting and executing "Inland navigations." By these navigations the expence of carriage is lessened; a communication is opened from one part of the kingdom to another, and from each of these parts to the sea; and hence products and manufactures are afforded at a moderate price.

Digitized by Google

The duke of Bridgwater hath, at Worſley, ſeven miles from Manchester, a large eſtate abounding with coal, which had hitherto lain uſeleſs, becauſe the expence of land-carriage was too great to find a market for conſumption. The duke, wiſhing to work theſe mines, perceived the neceſſity of a canal from Worſley to Manchester; upon which occaſion Brindley, now become famous, was conſulted; and, declaring the ſcheme practicable, an act for this purpoſe was obtained in 1758 and 1759. It being, however, afterwards diſcovered, that the navigation would be more beneficial, if carried over the river Irwell to Manchester, another act was obtained to vary the courſe of the canal agreeably to the new plan, and likewiſe to extend a ſide-branch to Longford-bridge in Stretford. Brindley, in the mean time, had begun theſe great works; being the firſt of the kind ever attempted in England, with navigable ſubterraneous tunnels and elevated aqueducts; and as, in order to preſerve the level of the water, it ſhould be free from the uſual obſtructions of locks, he carried the canal over rivers, and many large and deep vallies. When it was completed as far as Barton, where the Irwell is navigable for large veſſels, he propoſed to carry it over that river, by an aqueduct of thirty-nine feet above the ſurface of the water; and though this project was treated as wild and chimerical, yet, ſupported by his noble patron, he began his work in Sept. 1760, and the firſt boat ſailed over it in July 1761. The duke, afterwards, extended his ideas to Liverpool; and obtained, in 1762, an act for branching his canal to the tideway in the Merſey: this part of the canal is carried over the rivers Merſey and Bollan, and over many wide and deep vallies.

The ſucceſs of the duke of Bridgwater's undertakings encouraged a number of gentlemen manufacturers in Staffordſhire, to revive the idea of a canal navigation through that county; and Brindley was, therefore, engaged to make a ſurvey from the Trent to the Merſey. In 1766, this canal was begun, and conducted under Brindley's direction as long as he lived; but finiſhed, after his death, by his brother-in-law Mr. Henſhall, of whom he had a great opinion, in May 1777. The proprietors called it "the canal from the Trent to the Merſey;" but the engineer, more emphatically, "the Grand Trunk Navigation," on account of the numerous branches, which, as he juſtly ſuppoſed, would be extended every way from it. It is ninety-three miles in length; and, beſides a large number of bridges over it, has ſeventy-ſix locks and five tunnels. The moſt remarkable of the tunnels is the ſubterraneous paſſage of Harecaſtle, being 2880 yards in length, and more than 70 yards below the ſurface of the earth. The ſcheme of this inland navigation had employed the thoughts of the ingenious part of the kingdom for upwards of twenty years before; and ſome ſurveys had been made: but Harecaſtle-hill, through which the tunnel is conſtructed, could neither be avoided nor overcome by any expedient the moſt able engineers could deviſe.

It

Digitized by Google

It was Brindley alone who ſurmounted this and other the like difficulties, ariſing from a variety of ſtrata and quickſands, which no one but himſelf would have attempted to conquer. He died at Turnhurſt, in Staffordſhire, Sept. 27, 1772, in his 56th year.

BRISSOT (PETER), an eminent phyſician, was born at Fontenai-le-Compte, in Poitou, 1478. About 1495 he was ſent to Paris, where he went through a courſe of philoſophy under Villemar, a famous profeſſor of thoſe times. By his advice Briſſot reſolved to be a phyſician, and ſtudied phyſic there for four years. Then he began to teach philoſophy in the univerſity of Paris; and after he had done this for ten years, he left it off, in order to prepare for the examinations neceſſary to his doctor of phyſic's degree, which he took in May 1514. Being one of thoſe men who are not contented with cuſtom and tradition, but chuſe to examine for themſelves, he made an exact compariſon between the practice of his own times, and the doctrine of Hippocrates and Galen; and he found that the Arabians had introduced many things into phyſic that were contrary to the doctrine of thoſe two great maſters, and alſo to the knowledge which reaſon and experience might furniſh. He ſet himſelf therefore to reform phyſic; and for this purpoſe undertook publicly to explain Galen's books, inſtead of thoſe of Avicenna, Rhaſis, and Meſuï, which were commonly explained in the ſchools of phyſic. He found himſelf obſtructed in the work of reformation by his ignorance of botany, and therefore reſolved to travel, in order to acquire the knowledge of plants, and put himſelf into a capacity of correcting pharmacy. But, before he left Paris, he undertook to convince the public of an inveterate error. The conſtant practice of phyſicians, in the pleuriſy, was to bleed from the arm; not on the ſide where the diſtemper was, but on the oppoſite ſide. Briſſot diſputed about it in the phyſic ſchools, confuted that practice, and ſhewed, that it is falſely pretended to be agreeable to the doctrine of Hippocrates and Galen. He left Paris in 1518, and went to Portugal. He ſtopped there at Ebora, where he practiſed phyſic; but his new way of bleeding in the pleuriſy, notwithſtanding the great ſucceſs he had found by it, did not pleaſe every body. He received a long and diſobliging letter about it from Denys, phyſician to the king of Portugal; but he juſtified it by an apology, which he would have publiſhed, if death had not prevented him in 1522. It was printed three years after, at Paris, and reprinted at Baſil in 1529. Renatus Moreau publiſhed a new edition of it at Paris, 1622, with a treatiſe of his own, "De miſſione ſanguinis in pleuritide," and the "Life of Briſſot;" out of which theſe memorials of him are taken. He never would marry, being of opinion that matrimony did not well agree with ſtudy. One thing is related of him, which deſerves to be taken notice of, becauſe it is ſingular in the men of his profeſſion; and it is, that he did not love gain. He cared ſo little for it, they

Digitized by Google

they say, that when he was called to a sick person, he looked into his purse, and if he found but two pieces of gold in it, refused to go. This was owing to his great love of study, from which it was very difficult to take him.

It is remarkable, that the dispute between Denys and Brissot raised a kind of a civil war among the Portuguese physicians. The business was brought before the tribunal of the university of Salamanca, where it was thoroughly discussed by the faculty of physic; but while they were canvassing the reasons pro and con, the partizans of Denys had recourse to the secular power, and obtained a decree, forbidding physicians to bleed on the same side on which the pleurisy was. At last the university of Salamanca gave their judgment; importing, that the opinion of Brissot was the true doctrine of Hippocrates and Galen. The followers of Denys appealed to Cæsar about 1529: they thought themselves superior both in authority and number, so that the matter was brought before Charles V. They were not contented to call the doctrine of their adversaries false; they said, moreover, that it was impious, mortal, and as pernicious to the body as Luther's schism to the soul. They did not only blacken the reputation of their adversaries by private arts, but also openly accused them of ignorance and rashness, of attempts on religion, and of being downright Lutherans in physic.

It fell out unluckily for them, that Charles III. duke of Savoy, happened to die of a pleurisy, after he had been bled according to the practice which Brissot opposed. Had it not been for this, the emperor, it is thought, would have granted every thing that Brissot's adversaries desired of him; but this accident caused him to leave the thing undecided.

Two things occur in this relation, which all wise men must needs condemn; namely, the base, the disingenuous, the unphilosophic custom of interesting religion in disputes about science, and the folly and absurdity of magistrates to be concerned in such disputes. A magistrate is for the most part a very incompetent judge of such matters; and, as he knows nothing of them, so he ought to imitate Gallio, in this at least, that is, not to care for them, but to leave those whose business it is to fight it out among themselves. Besides, authority has nothing to do with philosophy and the sciences; it should be kept at a great distance from them, for the same reason that armed forces are removed from a borough at the time of a general assize; namely, that reason and equity may have their full play.

BRITANNICUS (JOHN), an Italian critic and grammarian, was born at Palazzolo near Brescia, about the middle of the fifteenth century. He published notes on some classical authors, on Perseus, Terence, Statius, Ovid, and Juvenal, some rules of grammar, several little tracts and letters, and a panegyric upon Bartholomew Cajetan, a brave

Digitized by Google

a brave and learned man. He taught with great application in Breſcia, and died in that city 1510. When he dedicated his Commentary on Juvenal to the ſenate and city of Breſcia, he gave a reaſon for it; which was, that the commentaries he had already dedicated to them had procured him a conſiderable preſent. Britannicus took his name from his anceſtors being of Great Britain, which gives him a particular right to a place in ſuch a work as the preſent.

BRITTON (THOMAS), the famous muſical ſmall-coal man, was a moſt ſingular perſonage. He was born at or near Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonſhire, about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, and went from thence to London, where he bound himſelf apprentice to a ſmall-coal man. He ſerved ſeven years, and returned to Northamptonſhire, his maſter giving him a ſum of money not to ſet up; but, after this money was ſpent, he returned again to London, and ſet up the trade of ſmall-coal, which he continued to the end of his life. Some time, however, he applied to chemiſtry; and, by the help of a moving elaboratory contrived by himſelf, performed ſuch things in that profeſſion as had never been done before. But his principal object was muſic; in the theory of which he was very knowing, in the practice not inconſiderable. He was ſo much addicted to it, that he pricked with his own hand, very neatly and accurately, and left behind him a collection of muſic, moſtly pricked by himſelf, which was ſold for near 100l. He left an excellent collection of printed books, both of chemiſtry and muſic; not to mention that he had, ſome years before his death, ſold by auction a collection of books, moſt of them in the Roſicrucian faculty, of which he was a great admirer. But what diſtinguiſhed him moſt of all, was a kind of muſical meeting, held at his own little houſe, and kept up at his own charges, for many years. This ſociety was frequented by gentry even thoſe of the beſt quality, with whom he converſed familiarly, and by whom he was much eſteemed; for Britton was as reſpectable for moral endowments, as he was curious for intellectual. The ſingularity of his character, the courſe of his ſtudies, and the collections he made, induced ſuſpicions that he was not the man he ſeemed to be; ſome thinking his muſical aſſembly only a cover for ſeditious meetings, others for magical purpoſes; and that Britton himſelf was an Atheiſt, a Preſbyterian, and a Jeſuit. But theſe were ill-grounded conjectures, he being a plain, ſimple, honeſt man, perfectly inoffenſive, and greatly loved by all who knew him. The circumſtances of his death are not leſs remarkable than thoſe of his life. There was one Honeyman, a blackſmith, who was famous for ſpeaking as if his voice proceeded from ſome diſtant part of the houſe; a ventriloquiſt, or ſpeaker from his belly, as theſe perſons are called. This man was ſecretly introduced by Robe, a Middleſex juſtice, who frequently played at Britton's concert,

Digitized by Google

cert, for the sole purpose of terrifying Britton, and he succeeded in it entirely; for Honeyman, without moving his lips, or seeming to speak, announced, as from afar off, the death of poor Britton within a few hours; with an intimation, that the only way to avert his doom, was to fall on his knees immediately, and say the Lord's Prayer. The poor man did so, but it did not avert his doom; for, taking to his bed, he died in a few days, leaving Justice Robe to enjoy the fruits of his mirth. His death happened in September 1714.

Britton's wife survived her husband. He left little behind him, except his books, his collection of manuscript and printed music, and musical instruments; all of which were sold by auction, and catalogues of them are in the hands of many collectors of curiosities. His instrumental music consists of one hundred and sixty articles, his vocal of forty-two, eleven scores, instruments twenty-seven. All these are specified in Hawkins's "History of Music."

BROCARDUS (JAMES), an honest visionary of Venice, was born in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He embraced the Protestant religion, and expressed a great zeal against Popery. He published several books in Holland, wherein he maintained, that the particular events of the sixteenth century had been foretold by the prophets. After he had applied scripture, as his fancy directed, to things that had already happened, he took the liberty to apply it to future events; and, by virtue of certain passages, he foretold, that certain things would happen to the prince of Orange, Philip II. queen Elizabeth of England, the emperor, &c. He succeeded so far, as to delude a French gentleman of noble extraction, and a Protestant, into a persuasion, that a Protestant prince would quickly overthrow the pope's kingdom, and make himself the head of all the united Christians. Ségur Pordaillan was the name of this gentleman. He was a faithful servant to the king of Navarre, afterwards Harry IV. and thought heaven designed his master for the glorious enterprize which Brocardus had foretold. Big with these hopes, he proposed to him to send an embassy to the Protestant princes, offering to be his ambassador; and there being nothing in his proposal but what suited with the exigences of the time, it was approved of, and he was actually deputed to those princes in 1583. It was afterwards known upon what motive he undertook the embassies, and we may be sure there were not wanting persons enough to ridicule him.

The Catholic writers have abused Brocardus as an impostor, and a promoter of wars and insurrections; but though he might have been the cause of disturbances, as such men often are, he does not appear to have been a knavish impostor. He seems to have been sincere, and to have believed what he taught. He retired to Nuremberg at the latter end of his life, where he met with persons who were very

Digitized by Google

kind and charitable to him. "I hear," says Bongars, in a letter to Camerarius, "that your republic has kindly received the good old man J. Brocard, who, in his youth, appeared among the most polite and learned men." This letter is dated Feb. 3, 1591. He expresses the same affection for Brocard in another, dated July 24, 1593. "I am mightily pleased with the great affection you express for Brocard. He certainly deserves that some persons of such probity as your's should take care of him: as for me, I am hardly in a capacity to oblige him. I leave no stone unturned to procure him the payment of three hundred gold crowns, which Mr. Ségur left him by his will." He died soon after.

Among the works published by Brocardus, which were most of them printed at Ségur Pordaillan's expence, were his "Commentary on the Revelations of St. John," and his "Mystical and Prophetical Explication of Leviticus." These both came out at Leyden, in 1589; as did some other things, not worth mentioning, the same year. The synods of the United Provinces were afraid, not without reason, that people would think they approved the extravagant notions advanced in them, if they were wholly silent about them; and therefore the national synod of Middleburg condemned, in 1581, that method of explaining the scripture; enjoining the divinity professor at Leyden to speak to Brocard about his visions. It has been said, that Brocard, not being able to answer the objections raised against his system, promised to leave off meddling with prophecies.

BRODEAU (JOHN), in Latin Brodæus, a great critic, on whom Lipsius, Scaliger, Grotius, and all the learned, have bestowed high encomiums, was descended from a noble family in France, and born at Tours in 1500. He was liberally educated, and placed under Alciat, to study the civil law; but soon forsaking that, he gave himself up wholly to languages and the belles lettres. He travelled into Italy, where he became acquainted with Sadolet, Bembus, and other famous wits; and here he applied himself to the study of philosophy, mathematics, and the sacred languages, in which he made no small proficiency. Then returning to his own country, he led a retired, but not an idle life; as his many learned lucubrations abundantly testify. "He was a man free from all ambition and vain glory, and suffered his works to be published rather under the sanction and authority of others, than under his own: a singular example of modesty in this age, when men seek glory not only from riches and honours, but even from letters; and that too with a vanity which disgraceth them." These are Thuanus's words: what would Thuanus have said if he had lived in these times, where he might have seen men not only seeking glory from letters, and in the vainest and most ostentatious manner, but writing anonymous pamphlets in praise of themselves, and for the sake of saying such things as even flatterers

Digitized by Google

flatterers would deſerve to be whipped for? Brodæus died a bachelor, in 1563, and left behind him, ſome publiſhed, and ſome unpubliſhed, notes and commentaries upon various authors of antiquity.

BROKESBY (FRANCIS), a native of Stoke in Leiceſterſhire, fellow of Trinity college, and afterwards rector of Rowley, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, was author of a "Life of Jeſus Chriſt," and a principal aſſiſtant to Mr. Nelſon, in compiling his admirable volume on the Feaſts and Faſts of the Church of England. He was alſo author of "An Hiſtory of the Government of the Primitive Church for the three firſt Centuries. Mr. Brokeſby fell into great ſtraits; but as theſe aroſe from his principles as a Nonjuror, he was of courſe patronized by the moſt eminent perſons of that perſuaſion. The houſe of the benevolent Mr. Cherry, however, was his aſylum; and there he formed an intimacy with Mr. Dodwell (a pillar of that cauſe), whoſe Life he afterwards wrote, and with Mr. Nelſon, to whom the Life of Dodwell is dedicated. He died ſuddenly ſoon after that publication.

BROME (ALEXANDER), an author who flouriſhed in the reign of Charles I. was born in 1620, and died in 1666; ſo that he lived through the whole of the civil wars and the proteƈtorſhip, during all which time he maintained his loyalty untainted. He was a warm cavalier, and author of innumerable odes, ſonnets, and little pieces, in which the Roundheads are treated with great keenneſs and ſeverity. Theſe, with his epiſtles and epigrams, were all printed in one volume 8vo. after the Reſtoration. He publiſhed alſo a verſion of Horace, by himſelf and others; and a comedy, called "The Cunning Lovers," 1651.

BROME (RICHARD), who lived alſo in the reign of Charles I. and was contemporary with Decker, Ford, Shirley, &c. His extraction was mean, for he was originally no better than a menial ſervant of Ben Jonſon. He wrote himſelf, however, into high repute, and is addreſſed in ſome lines by his quondam maſter, on account of his comedy called "The Northern Laſs." His genius was entirely turned to comedy, and we have fifteen of his productions in this way remaining. They were acted in their day with great applauſe. He died in 1652.

BROOKE (Sir ROBERT), ſon of Thomas Brooke, of Claverley, in Shropſhire, was born at Claverley, and educated at Oxford. From thence he removed to the Middle Temple, and became one of the moſt eminent lawyers of his time. In 1552 he was called to be ſerjeant at law; and in 1553, being the firſt year of Queen Mary, was made lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, about which time he

Digitized by Google

was knighted. He was not only eſteemed a great man in his profeſſion, but had likewiſe a good character for integrity and juſtice, both at the bar and bench. He wrote, 1. An Abridgement, containing an Abſtract of the Year-Books till the Time of Queen Mary. 2. Certain Caſes adjudged in the Time of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary, from the ſixth of Henry VIII. to the fourth of Queen Mary. 3. Reading on the Statute of Limitations, made 32 Henry VIII. c. 2. Sir Robert died a judge, 1558, and in his will remembered the church and poor of Putney, near London.

There was another Robert Brooke, ſerjeant at law, and recorder of London, under whoſe name there is publiſhed a Reading upon the Statute of Magna Charta, chap. 16.

BROOKE (FRANCES), was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Moore, a reſpectable clergyman. She was as remarkable for her virtues, and ſuavity of manners, as for her great literary accompliſhments. Her firſt performance, which introduced her to the notice and conſequent eſteem of the public, was "Julia Mandeville;" a work concerning which there were various opinions, but which every body read with eagerneſs. It has been often wiſhed that ſhe had made the cataſtrophe leſs melancholy; and we believe that ſhe was afterwards of the ſame opinion, but ſhe thought it beneath her character to alter it. She ſoon afterwards went to Canada with her huſband, who was chaplain to the garriſon at Quebec; and here ſhe ſaw and loved thoſe romantic characters and ſcenes which gave birth to "Emily Montague;" a work moſt deſervedly in univerſal eſteem, which has paſſed through ſeveral editions, and which is now not eaſily met with. On her return to England, accident introduced her, and congenial ſentiments attracted her, to Mrs. Yates; and an intimacy was formed which terminated only with the life of that lady. Mrs. Brooke, in conſequence of this connection, formed an acquaintance with Mr. Garrick, and wrote ſome pieces for the ſtage. She had, however, great reaſon to be diſſatisfied with his behaviour as a manager, and ſhe made "The Excurſion," a novel which ſhe wrote at this time, the vehicle by which ſhe exhibited to the public her complaints and anger againſt the king of Drury. Her anger, we believe, was juſt, but the retribution was too ſevere. She herſelf afterward thought ſo; for ſhe lamented and retracted it. Her firſt dramatic performance was the tragedy of "Virginia," 1756. Her next effort in that line was "The Siege of Synope," a tragedy introduced by Mr. Harris, and written principally with a view of placing Mrs. Yates in a conſpicuous character. This did not altogether fail, but it did not become popular; it wanted energy, and it had not much originality; there was little to diſapprove, but there was nothing to admire. Her next, and moſt popular production, was Roſina; which, in a very liberal manner, ſhe preſented to Mr. Harris.

Few

Digitized by Google

Few modern pieces have been equally ſucceſsful. In 1788 alſo, a muſical piece of her's, entitled Marian, was introduced, which is now occaſionally exhibited, for which we believe Shield is principally to be thanked. Mrs. Brooke was alſo the tranſlator of various books from the French. She was eſteemed by Dr. Johnſon, valued by Miſs Seward, and her company courted by all the firſt characters of her time. She died January 25, 1789, five days after her huſband.

BROOME (WILLIAM), was born in Cheſhire, of mean parents. He was educated upon the foundation at Eton, and was captain of the ſchool a whole year, without any vacancy, by which he might have obtained a ſcholarſhip at King's college. Being by this delay, ſuch as is ſaid to have happened very rarely, ſuperannuated, he was ſent to St. John's college by the contributions of his friends, where he obtained a ſmall exhibition.

At his college he lived for ſome time in the ſame chamber with the well-known Ford, by whom Dr. Johnſon heard him deſcribed as a contracted ſcholar, and a mere verſifier, unacquainted with life, and unſkilful in converſation. His addiction to metre was then ſuch, that his companions familiarly called him Poet.

He appeared early in the world as a tranſlator of the Iliads into proſe, in conjunction with Ozell and Oldiſworth. How their ſeveral parts were diſtributed is not known. This is the tranſlation of which Ozell boaſted, as ſuperior, in Toland's opinion, to that of Pope: it has long ſince vaniſhed, and is now in no danger from the critics.

He was introduced to Mr. Pope, who was then viſiting Sir John Cotton, at Madingley, near Cambridge, and gained ſo much of his eſteem that he was employed to make extracts from Euſtathius for the notes to the tranſlation of the Iliad; and in the volumes of poetry publiſhed by Lintot, commonly called "Pope's Miſcellanies," many of his early pieces were inſerted.

Pope and Broome were to be yet more cloſely connected. When the ſucceſs of the Iliad gave encouragement to a verſion of the Odyſſey, Pope, weary of the toil, called Fenton and Broome to his aſſiſtance; and, taking only half the work upon himſelf, divided the other half between his partners, giving four books to Fenton, and eight to Broome. The price at which Pope purchaſed this aſſiſtance was three hundred pounds paid to Fenton, and five hundred to Broome, with as many copies as he wanted for his friends, which amounted to one hundred more. The payment made to Fenton is known only by hear-ſay; Broome's is very diſtinctly told by Pope, in the notes to the Dunciad. It is evident that, according to Pope's own eſtimate, Broome was unkindly treated. If four books could merit three hundred pounds, eight, and all the notes, equivalent at leaſt to four, had certainly a right to more than ſix.

Broome probably conſidered himſelf as injured, and there was

Digitized by Google.

excuſe, that the evil ſpirit had left her, which Father Seraphin confirmed; but Mareſcot inſiſted, that he had frighted the devil away. People remained divided in their opinions of this woman; and though theſe and other notorious proofs of impoſture were produced, yet many believed her to be an actual demoniac. At length, there being reaſon to fear that ſome anſwers might be ſuggeſted to her which might raiſe a ſedition under pretence of the edict granted to the Proteſtants, Henry IV. was adviſed not to neglect the matter. He enjoined the parliament of Paris to uſe their authority; upon which the parliament ordered her to be confined. She was ſo for forty days; during which time they ſhewed her to the beſt phyſicians, who aſſerted, that there was nothing ſupernatural in her caſe. In the mean time the preachers gave themſelves a prodigious liberty; crying out, that the privileges of the church were incroached upon, and that ſuch proceedings were ſuggeſted by the heretics. They were ſilenced however after much ado; and, on the 24th of May, Broſſier was ordered to be carried with his daughter to Romorantin, and forbid to let her go abroad, without leave from the judge, on pain of corporal puniſhment. Notwithſtanding that prohibition, the father and daughter went, and under the ſanction of Alexander de la Rochefoucaud, abbot of St. Martin's, into Auverne, and then to Avignon. The parliament of Paris ſummoned the abbot twice, and ordered at laſt that the revenues of his benefices ſhould be ſeized for contempt of the court: nevertheleſs theſe people proceeded in their journey, and went to Rome; thinking, ſays Thuanus, that Martha would act her part much better on that great ſtage, and find more credulous perſons in that place, which is the fountain of belief. The biſhop of Clermont, brother to the abbot, and afterwards a cardinal, was ſo much ſuſpected of having ſuggeſted this fooliſh deſign to his brother, that he was likewiſe deprived of his eccleſiaſtical revenues. Henry IV. well informed of what was going forward, countermined them at Rome; ſo that the pope, who was forewarned, did nothing contrary to the ſentence given by the parliament of Paris againſt the pretended demoniac. Not long after the abbot fell ſick, and died, it is ſaid, of grief, for having undertaken ſo long a journey to make himſelf deſpiſed: and Martha and her father, being forſaken by every body, took ſanctuary in the hoſpitals.

BROUGHTON (Hugh), an Engliſh divine, who died in 1612, was very learned, and publiſhed a great number of books. He was ſo laborious, that, unleſs he was hindered by ſome particular buſineſs, he ſtudied twelve, or fourteen, or ſixteen hours a day. His "Commentaries on the Apocalypſe and the prophet Daniel" are very poor; and if we may believe the Scaligerana, he is a very furious and abuſive writer. He was extraordinarily attached to the diſcipline of the church of England, and rigorouſly condemned that of the preſbyterians.

Digitized by Google

terians. The oration he addreſſes to the inhabitants of Geneva ſhews it in a very lively manner. It was printed in Greek at Mentz, 1601, under the title, when tranſlated into Engliſh, "An Oration to the inhabitants of Geneva, concerning the ſignification of the expreſſion of deſcending into Hell." He aimed particularly at Theodore Beza, whom he reproached elſewhere for continually altering, in every edition, his notes on the New Teſtament. He wrote him very rough letters, and communicated copies of them to the Jeſuit Serrarius, with full permiſſion to publiſh them.

BROUGHTON (THOMAS), a learned divine, was born at London, July 5, 1704, in the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn; of which pariſh his father was miniſter. At an early age he was ſent to Eton ſchool, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the acuteneſs of his genius, and the ſtudiouſneſs of his diſpoſition. Being ſuperannuated on this foundation, he removed, about 1722, to the univerſity of Cambridge; and, for the ſake of a ſcholarſhip, entered himſelf of Gonville and Caius College. Here two of the principal objects of his attention were, the acquiſition of the knowledge of the modern languages, and the ſtudy of the mathematics, under the famous Profeſſor Sanderſon. May 28, 1727, Mr. Broughton, after taking the degree of bachelor of arts, was admitted to deacon's orders. In the ſucceeding year, Sept. 22, he was ordained prieſt, and proceeded to the degree of M. A. At this time he removed from the univerſity, to the curacy of Offley, in Hertfordſhire. In 1739, he was inſtituted to the rectory of Stepington, otherwiſe Stibington, in the county of Huntingdon, on the preſentation of John duke of Bedford, and was appointed one of that nobleman's chaplains. Soon after, he was choſen reader to the Temple, by which means he became known to biſhop Sherlock, then maſter of it, and who conceived ſo high an opinion of our author's merit, that, in 1744, this eminent prelate preſented Mr. Broughton to the valuable vicarage of Bedminſter, near Briſtol, together with the chapels of St. Mary Redcliffe, St. Thomas, and Abbot's Leigh, annexed. Some ſhort time after, he was collated, by the ſame patron, to the prebend of Bedminſter and Redcliff, in the cathedral of Saliſbury. Upon receiving this preferment, he removed from London to Briſtol, where he married the daughter of Thomas Harris, clerk of that city, by whom he had ſeven children, ſix of whom ſurvived him. He reſided on his living till his death, which happened Dec. 21, 1774, in the 71ſt year of his age.

Mr. Broughton, ſome little time before his death, compoſed "A ſhort View of the Principles upon which Chriſtian Churches require, of their reſpective Clergy, Subſcription to eſtabliſhed Articles of religion;" but this work never appeared in print. He poſſeſſed, likewiſe, no inconſiderable talent for poetry, as is evident from many little fugitive pieces in manuſcript, found among his

Digitized by Google

papers; and particularly from two unfiniſhed Tragedies, both written at the age of ſeventeen. When he was at Eton ſchool, Mr. Broughton was of the ſame year with Dr. Ewer, late Biſhop of Bangor; Dr. Sumner, late provoſt of king's college, Cambridge; and Dr. Sleech, late provoſt of Eton: and during his reſidence in London, he enjoyed the eſteem and friendſhip of moſt of the literary men of his time. He was a great lover of muſic, particularly the ancient; which introduced him to the knowledge and acquaintance of Mr. Handel, whom he furniſhed with the words for many of his compoſitions. Mr. Broughton, beſides many other works in which he was concerned, aſſiſted as a writer in the Biographia Britannica.

BROUKHUSIUS (JONUS), or JOHN BROEKHUIZEN, a diſtinguiſhed ſcholar in Holland, was born Nov. 20, 1649, at Amſterdam, where his father was a clerk in the admiralty. He learned the Latin tongue under Hadrian Junius, and made a prodigious progreſs in polite literature; but, his father dying when he was very young, he was taken from literary purſuits, and placed with an apothecary at Amſterdam, with whom he lived ſome years. Not liking this, he went into the army, where his behaviour raiſed him to the rank of lieutenant-captain; and, in 1674, was ſent with his regiment to America in the fleet under admiral de Ruyter, but returned to Holland the ſame year. In 1678, he was ſent to the garriſon at Utrecht, where he contracted a friendſhip with the celebrated Grævius; and here, though a perſon of an excellent temper, he had the misfortune to be ſo deeply engaged in a duel, that, according to the laws of Holland, his life was forfeited: but Grævius wrote immediately to Nicholas Heinſius, who obtained his pardon from the Stadtholder. Not long after, he became a captain of one of the companies then at Amſterdam; which poſt placed him in an eaſy ſituation, and gave him leiſure to purſue his ſtudies. His company being diſbanded in 1697, a penſion was granted him; upon which he retired to a country-houſe near Amſterdam, where he ſaw but little company, and ſpent his time among his books. He died Dec. 15, 1707.

As a claſſical editor, he is diſtinguiſhed by his labours upon Tibullus and Propertius; the latter was publiſhed in 1702, the former in 1708. He was an excellent Latin poet himſelf: a volume of his poems was publiſhed at Utrecht 1684 in 12mo; but a very noble edition of them was given by Van Hoogſtraeten at Amſterdam, 1711, in 4to. His "Dutch Poems" were alſo publiſhed at Amſterdam, 1712, in 8vo by the ſame perſon, who prefixed his life, extracted from Peter Burman's funeral oration upon him. Broukhuſius was alſo an editor of Sannazarius's and Palearius's Latin works.

BROUNCKER

Digitized by Google

BROUNCKER (WILLIAM), viſcount Brouncker, of Caſtle Lyons in Ireland, ſon of ſir William Brouncker, afterwards made viſcount in 1645, was born about 1620; and, having received an excellent education, diſcovered an early genius for mathematics, in which he afterwards became very eminent. He was created doctor of phyſic at Oxford June 23, 1646. In 1657 and 1658, he was engaged in a correſpondence of letters on mathematical ſubjects with Dr. John Wallis, who publiſhed them in his "Commercium Epiſtolicum," printed 1658, at Oxford, in 4to. His own as well as his father's loyalty to the royal family having been conſtant and ſteady, he, with others of the nobility and gentry who had adhered to king Charles I. in and about London, ſigned the remarkable declaration publiſhed in April 1660.

After the Reſtoration, he was made chancellor to the queen conſort, and a commiſſioner of the navy. He was one of thoſe great men who firſt formed the Royal Society, and, by the charter of July 15, 1662, and that of April 22, 1663, was appointed the firſt preſident of it: which office he held with great advantage to the ſociety, and honour to himſelf, till the anniverſary election, Nov. 30, 1677. Beſides the offices mentioned already, he was maſter of St. Katherine's near the Tower of London; his right to which poſt, after a long conteſt between him and Sir Robert Atkyns, one of the judges, was determined in his favour, Nov. 1681. He died at his houſe in St. James's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, April 5, 1684.

He publiſhed ſome papers in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," of which the chief is his "Series for the quadrature of the Hyperbola," which was the firſt ſeries of the kind upon that ſubject.

BROUSSON (CLAUDE), a French proteſtant, was born at Niſmes in 1647. He was an advocate, and diſtinguiſhed by his pleadings at Caſtres and Toulouſe: and it was at his houſe, that the deputies of the proteſtant churches aſſembled in 1683; where they took a reſolution to continue to aſſemble, although their churches were demoliſhed. The execution of this project occaſioned violent conflicts, ſeditions, executions, and maſſacres, which ended by an amneſty on the part of Lewis XIV. Brouſſon retired then to Niſmes: but, fearing to be apprehended with the principal authors of this project, who do not ſeem to have been compriſed within the amneſty, he became a refugee at Geneva firſt, and thence at Lauſanne. He ſhifted afterwards from town to town, and kingdom to kingdom; to ſolicit the compaſſion of proteſtant princes towards his ſuffering brethren in France. Returning to his own country, he ran through ſeveral provinces, exerciſed ſome time the miniſtry in the Cevennes, appeared at Orange, and paſſed to Berne, in order to eſcape his purſuers. He was at length taken at Oleron in 1698, and removed to Montpellier; where, being convicted of having formerly held ſecret correſpondence with the enemies of the ſtate, and

Digitized by Google

of having preached in defiance of the edicts, he was broke upon the wheel the ſame year. He was a man of great eloquence as well as zeal, greatly eſteemed among ſtrangers, and regarded as a martyr by thoſe of his own perſuaſion. The States of Holland added ſix hundred florins, as a penſion for his widow, to four hundred which had been allowed to her huſband.

Brouſſon was the author of many works in favour of the Calviniſts: 1. The ſtate of the Reformed in France. 2. Letters to the Clergy in France. 3. Letters of the Proteſtants in France to all other Proteſtants. 4. Remarks upon Amelote's tranſlation of the New Teſtament.

BROUWER (ADRIAEN), an eminent Dutch painter, was born at Haerlem, in 1608; and beſides his great obligations to nature, was much beholden to Frans Hals, who took him from begging in the ſtreets, and inſtructed him in the rudiments of painting. To make him amends for his kindneſs, Brouwer, when he found himſelf ſufficiently qualified to get a livelihood, ran away from his maſter into France, and, after a ſhort ſtay there, returned, and ſettled at Antwerp. Humour was his proper ſphere; and it was in little pieces that he uſed to repreſent his pot-companions drinking, ſmoaking tobacco, gaming, fighting, &c. He did this with a pencil ſo tender and free, ſo much of nature in his expreſſion, ſuch excellent drawing in all the particular parts, and good keeping in the whole together, that none of his countrymen have ever been comparable to him upon that ſubject. He was extremely facetious and pleaſant over his cups, ſcorned to work as long as he had any money in his pocket, declared for a ſhort life and a merry one; and, reſolving to ride poſt haſte to his grave by the help of wine and brandy, he got to his journey's end in 1638, only thirty years of age. He died ſo very poor, that contributions were raiſed to lay him privately in the ground; from whence he was ſoon after taken up, and, as it is commonly ſaid, very handſomely interred by Rubens, who was a great admirer of his happy genius for painting.

BROWN (ROBERT), a famous ſchiſmatic, from whom the ſect of the Browniſts derived it's name, was ſon of Anthony Brown, of Tolthorpe in Rutlandſhire, Eſq. ſtudied divinity at Cambridge, and was afterwards a ſchoolmaſter in Southwark. He fell at firſt into Cartwright's opinions; but, reſolving to refine upon them, began about 1580 to inveigh openly againſt the diſcipline and ceremonies of the church of England, as antichriſtian and ſuperſtitious. He made his firſt eſſay upon the Dutch congregation at Norwich, many of whom were inclined to anabaptiſm; and, having raiſed himſelf a character for zeal and ſanctity, his own countrymen began to follow him: upon which he called in the aſſiſtance of one Richard Harriſon, a country ſchoolmaſter. Brown and this man ſoon worked up

Digitized by Google

up their audience to ſeparate entirely from the church of England, and to form a ſociety among themſelves. Brown was convened before Freake, biſhop of Norwich, and other eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners; and having not only maintained his ſchiſm, but alſo miſbehaved to the court, was committed to the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Norwich: but the lord treaſurer Burleigh, to whom he was nearly related, foreſeeing, that this treatment would rather ſerve to propagate, than ſtifle his errors, wrote a letter to the biſhop of Norwich, which procured his enlargement. After this, his lordſhip recommended him to archbiſhop Whitgift for inſtruction and counſel; but Brown, who looked upon himſelf as inſpired by the ſpirit of God, and judged the archbiſhop's counſels to be ſuperfluous, and his practice antichriſtian, ſoon left London, and ſettled at Middleburgh and Zealand, where he and his followers obtained leave of the States, to form a church according to their own model. They equally condemned epiſcopacy and preſbytery as to the juriſdiction of conſiſtories, claſſes, and ſynods; and would not join with any other reformed church, becauſe they were not ſufficiently aſſured of the ſanctity and probity of it's members, holding it an impiety to communicate with ſinners. Their form of church-government was democratical. Such as deſired to be members of their church made a confeſſion of their faith, and ſigned a covenant obliging themſelves to walk together in the order of the goſpel. The whole power of admitting and excluding members, with the deciſion of all controverſies, was lodged in the brotherhood. Their church officers for preaching the word, and taking care of the poor, were choſen from among themſelves, and ſeparated to their ſeveral offices by faſting, prayer, and impoſition of hands from ſome of the brethren. They did not allow the prieſthood to any diſtinct order, or to give any indelible character; but as the vote of the brotherhood made a man a miniſter, and gave authority to preach the word and adminiſter the ſacraments among them; ſo the ſame power could diſcharge him from his office, and reduce him to a mere layman again. As they maintained the bounds of a church to be no greater than what would contain as many as could meet together in one place, and join in one communion, ſo the power of their officers was preſcribed within the ſame limits. The miniſter or paſtor of a church could not adminiſter the ſacrament to, nor baptize the children of, any but thoſe of his own ſociety. A lay brother was allowed the liberty of giving a word of exhortation to the people; and it was uſual for ſome of them, after ſermon, to aſk queſtions, and reaſon upon the doctrines that had been preached.

Brown appears to have been in England in 1585, for in that year he was cited to appear before archbiſhop Whitgift, to anſwer to certain tenets contained in a book by him publiſhed: and being brought by this prelate's reaſoning to a tolerable compliance with the church of England, the lord treaſurer Burleigh ſent him to his father

Digitized by Google

father in the country, with a letter recommending him to his favour and countenance. Brown's errors had taken too deep root in him to be eaſily eradicated: he ſoon relapſed into his former opinions; and his good old father, reſolving to own him for his ſon no longer than his ſon owned the church of England for his mother, diſcharged him from his family. After wandering up and down for ſome time, and enduring great hardſhips, he at length went to live at Northampton; but whilſt he was induſtriouſly labouring to promote his ſect, Lindſell, biſhop of Peterborough, ſent him a citation to come before him, which he not obeying, he was excommunicated for his contempt. The ſolemnity of this cenſure affected him ſo deeply, that he made his ſubmiſſion, and, receiving abſolution, was admitted into the communion of the church about 1590, and ſoon after preferred to a rectory in Northamptonſhire. Fuller is of opinion, that he never formally recanted his opinion, with regard to the main points of his doctrine; but that his promiſe of a general compliance with the church of England, improved by the countenance of his patron and kinſman the earl of Exeter, prevailed upon the archbiſhop, and procured this extraordinary favour for him. He adds, that Brown allowed a ſalary for one to diſcharge his cure, and though he oppoſed his pariſhioners in judgment, yet he agreed in taking their tithes. Brown was a man of good parts and ſome learning, but of a nature imperious and uncontroulable, and ſo far from the ſabbatarian ſtrictneſs afterwards eſpouſed by ſome of his followers, that he rather ſeemed a libertine therein. In a word, ſays Fuller, he had a wife with whom he never lived, and a church in which he never preached, though he received the profits thereof: and, as all the other ſcenes of his life were turbulent and ſtormy, ſo was his end; for the conſtable of his pariſh requiring ſomewhat roughly the payment of certain rates, his paſſion moved him to blows. Of this the conſtable complained to juſtice St. John, who was inclined rather to pity than puniſh him; but Brown behaved with ſo much inſolence, that he was ſent to Northampton-gaol, on a feather-bed in a cart, being very infirm, and aged above eighty years; where he ſoon after ſickened and died, in 1630, after boaſting that he had been committed to thirty-two priſons, in ſome of which he could not ſee his hand at noon-day.

The chief of his works is a ſmall thin quarto, printed at Middleburgh in 1582, containing three pieces, 1. "A treatiſe of reformation without tarrying for any, and of the wickedneſs of thoſe preachers who will not reform themſelves and their charge, becauſe they will tarry till the magiſtrate command and compel them. 2. "A Treatiſe upon the 23d chapter of St. Matthew, both for an order of ſtudying and handling the ſcriptures, and alſo for avoiding the popiſh diſorders, and ungodly communion of all falſe chriſtians, and eſpecially of wicked preachers and hirelings." 3. "A book which ſheweth the life and manners of all true chriſtians, and how unlike they are

Digitized by Google

unto Turks and Papiſts, and heathen folk. Alſo the points and parts of all divinity, that is, of the revealed will and word of God, are declared by their ſeveral definitions and diviſions."

BROWN (THOMAS), of facetious memory, was the ſon of a conſiderable farmer in Shropſhire, and educated at Newport ſchool in that county; from whence he was removed to Chriſt-church in Oxford, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his uncommon attainments in literature. He had great parts and quickneſs of apprehenſion, nor does it appear that he was wanting in application; for we are told, that he was very well ſkilled in the Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Spaniſh languages, even before he was ſent to Oxford. The irregularities of his life did not ſuffer him however to continue long at the univerſity; but he was ſoon obliged to quit that place, when, inſtead of returning home to his father, he formed a ſcheme of going to London, in hopes of making his fortune ſome way or other there. This ſcheme did not anſwer. He was very ſoon in danger of ſtarving; upon which he made an intereſt to be ſchoolmaſter of Kingſton-upon-Thames, in which purſuit he ſucceeded. But this was a profeſſion very unſuitable to a man of Mr. Brown's turn, and a ſituation that muſt needs have been extremely diſagreeable to him; and therefore we cannot wonder, that he ſoon quitted his ſchool, and went again to London; and as he found his old companions more delighted with his humour, than ready to relieve his neceſſities, he had recourſe to that laſt refuge of half-ſtarved wits, ſcribbling for bread. He publiſhed a great variety of pieces, under the names of "Dialogues, Letters, Poems, &c." in all of which he diſcovered no ſmall erudition, and a vaſt and exuberant vein of humour: for he was in his writings, as in his converſation, always lively and facetious. In the mean time Brown made no other advantage of theſe productions, than what he derived from the bookſellers; for though they raiſed his reputation, and made his company exceedingly ſought after, yet as he poſſeſſed leſs of the gentleman than wits uſually do, and more of the ſcholar, ſo he was not apt to chuſe his acquaintance by intereſt, but was more ſolicitous to be recommended to the ingenious who might admire, than to the great who might relieve him. An anonymous author, who has given the world ſome account of Mr. Brown, ſays, that though a good-natured man, he had one pernicious quality, which was, rather to loſe his friend than his joke. He had a particular genius for ſatire, and dealt it out liberally whenever he could find occaſion. He is famed for being the author of a libel, fixed one Sunday morning on the doors of Weſtminſter-abbey; and of many others againſt the clergy and quality. He uſed to treat religion very lightly, and would often ſay, that he underſtood the world better, than to have the imputation of righteouſneſs laid to his charge. Nevertheleſs, upon the approach of death, it is ſaid, that his heart miſgave

Digitized by Google

miſgave him, as if all was not right within, and he began to expreſs ſentiments of remorſe for his paſt life; the common end of all thoſe who ſcoff at religion becauſe it is the faſhion, or becauſe they would ſeem wiſer and more ſharp-ſighted than their neighbours. Such men are generally Thraſo's in philoſophy; and however they may bully and defy the devil at coffee-houſes and taverns, are all the while ſecretly afraid of him, and dare ſcarcely venture themſelves alone, for fear he ſhould ſurpriſe them with his cloven feet.

Towards the latter end of Brown's life, we are informed by Mr. Jacob, that he was in favour with the earl of Dorſet, who invited him to dinner on a Chriſtmas-day, with Dryden, and other gentlemen celebrated for ingenuity; when Brown, to his agreeable ſurpriſe, found a bank note of 50l. under his plate; and Dryden at the ſame time was preſented with another of 100l. Brown died in 1704, and was interred in the cloyſter of Weſtminſter-abbey, near the remains of Mrs. Behn, with whom he was intimate in his life-time. His whole works were printed in 1707, conſiſting of "Dialogues, Eſſays, Declamations, Satires, Letters from the dead to the living, Tranſlations, Amuſements, &c." in four vols.

BROWN (JOHN), an ingenious Engliſh writer, was born in Northumberland, Nov. 5, 1715, at Rothbury; of which place his father was curate, but removed almoſt immediately after to the vicarage of Wigton in Cumberland. Here, at a grammar ſchool, young Brown received the firſt part of his education; and was thence removed, in 1732, to St. John's college in Cambridge. He remained here, till in 1735 he took the degree of bachelor of arts: then returned to Wigton, and ſoon after went into orders. His firſt ſettlement was in Carliſle, being choſen a minor canon and lecturer in the cathedral there. In 1739, he took a maſter of arts degree at Cambridge. In the rebellion of 1745, he acted as a volunteer at the ſiege of Carliſle, and behaved himſelf with great intrepidity; and, after the defeat of the rebels, when ſome of them were tried at Carliſle in 1746, he preached two excellent ſermons in the cathedral, "on the mutual connection between religious truth and civil freedom; and between ſuperſtition, tyranny, irreligion, and licentiouſneſs." Theſe are to be found in the volume of his ſermons.

Thus diſtinguiſhed, he fell under the notice of Dr. Oſbaldiſton; who, when raiſed to the ſee of Carliſle, made him one of his chaplains: he had before obtained for him from the chapter of Carliſle the living of Moreland in Weſtmoreland. It is probably about this time, that he wrote his poem, entitled "Honour;" to ſhew, that true honour can only be founded in virtue: it was inſcribed to lord Lonſdale. His next poetical production, though not immediately publiſhed, was his "Eſſay on Satire," in three parts: it was addreſſed to Dr. Warburton, who thereupon introduced him to Mr.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Allen of Prior Park near Bath. While at Mr. Allen's he preached at Bath, April 22, 1750, a ſermon for promoting the ſubſcription towards the general hoſpital in that city. The year after, appeared the "Eſſay on Satire," prefixed to the ſecond volume of Pope's works by Warburton.

Brown now began to figure as a writer; and, in 1751, publiſhed his "Eſſays on Shaftſbury's Characteriſtics:" a work written with elegance and ſpirit, and ſo applauded, as to be printed a fifth time in 1764. It is in one volume, 8vo. He is imagined to have had a principal hand in another book, publiſhed alſo the ſame year, and called "An Eſſay on Muſical Expreſſion;" though the avowed author was Mr. Charles Aviſon. In 1754, he printed a ſermon, "On the uſe and abuſe of externals in Religion; preached before the biſhop of Carliſle, at the Conſecration of St. James's church in Whitehaven." Soon after this, he was promoted to Great Horkeſley in Eſſex; a living in the gift of the preſent lord Hardwicke. His next appearance in the world was as a dramatic writer; and, in 1755, his tragedy, "Barbaroſſa," was produced upon the ſtage, and afterwards his "Athelſtan" in 1756. Theſe tragedies paſſed well enough upon the ſtage, under the management of Garrick, but were attacked by criticiſm and ſtrictures upon their publication.

Our author had taken his doctor of divinity's degree in 1755. In 1757, came out his famous work, entitled, "An Eſtimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," 8vo; famous, we call it, becauſe ſeven editions of it were printed in little more than a year, and becauſe it was perhaps as extravagantly applauded, and as extravagantly cenſured, as any book that ever was written. The deſign of it was to ſhew, that "a vain, luxurious, and ſelfiſh effeminacy, in the higher ranks of life, marked the character of the age; and to point out the effects and ſources of this effeminacy." And it muſt be owned, that, in the proſecution of it, the author hath given abundant proofs of great diſcernment and ſolidity of judgment, a deep inſight into human nature, an extenſive knowledge of the world; and that he has marked the peculiar features of the times with great juſtneſs and accuracy. Pity it is, that ſuch a ſpirit of ſelf-importance, dogmaticalneſs, and oftentimes arrogance, ſhould mix itſelf in what he ſays; for this air and manner ſeems to have done more towards ſharpening the pens of his numerous adverſaries, and to have raiſed more diſguſt and offence at him, than the ſubject matter objected to in his work. In 1758, he publiſhed a ſecond volume of "The Eſtimate, &c." and, afterwards, "An Explanatory Defence of the Eſtimate, &c."

Between the firſt and ſecond volume of the "Eſtimate," he republiſhed "Dr. Walker's Diary of the Siege of Londonderry;" with a "Preface," pointing out the uſeful purpoſes to which the peruſal of the "Diary" might be applied. He was, about this

Digitized by Google

time, presented by the bishop of Carlisle to the vicarage of St. Nicholas in Newcastle upon Tyne, resigning Great Horkesley in Essex; and made one of the chaplains in ordinary to his present majesty. These were all the preferments our author ever received; and, as this was supposed to be no small mortification to a man of Dr. Brown's high spirit, so it was probably this high spirit, which was the cause of it. In 1760, he published "An additional Dialogue of the Dead, between Pericles and Aristides, being a sequel to a Dialogue of Lord Lyttelton's between Pericles and Cosmo." This is supposed by some to have been designed as a vindication of Mr. Pitt's political character and conduct, against some hints of disapprobation by lord Lyttelton; while others have not excluded a private motive of resentment. His next publication was "The Cure of Saul," a sacred ode; which was followed the same year by "A Dissertation on the rise, union, and power, the progressions, separations, and corruptions, of Poetry and Music," 4to. This is a pleasing performance, displays great ingenuity; and, though not without mistakes, very instructing as well as amusing upon the whole. "Observations" were printed upon it, and Dr. Brown defended himself in "Remarks." He published in 8vo, 1764, "The History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry through it's several species:" being the substance of the above work concerning poetry only, for the benefit of classical readers, not knowing in music. The same year a volume of sermons; most of which had been printed separately. In 1765, "Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness, and Faction;" a piece, which, though drawn up with great parade, and assuming a scientific form, is little more than a party-pamphlet; intended to censure the opposers of administration at that time. A sermon "On the Female character and education," preached the 16th of May 1765, before the guardians of the asylum for deserted female orphans.

His last publication, in 1766, was "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Lowth, occasioned by his late Letter to the Right Rev. author of the Divine Legation of Moses." Dr. Lowth had pointed at Dr. Brown, as one of the extravagant flatterers and creatures of Warburton; and Dr. Brown defended himself against the imputation, as an attack upon his moral character. To do him all justice, he had a spirit too strong and independent, to bend to that literary subjection, which the Author of the Divine Legation expected from his followers. He insisted upon the prerogative of his own opinion; to assent and dissent, whenever he saw cause, in the most unreserved manner: and this was to Dr. Brown, as it was to many others, the cause of misunderstanding and distance with Warburton. Besides the works mentioned, he published a poem "On Liberty," and some anonymous pamphlets. At the end of his later writings, he advertised an intention of publishing "Principles of Christian Legislation," but was prevented by death. He ordered, however,

by

Digitized by Google

by his will, that the work should be published after his decease; but this was not done.

Before we conclude with Dr. Brown, we must not omit one very memorable circumstance of his life, and that was, his intended expedition to Russia. While Dr. Dumaresq resided in Russia, 1765, whither, having been chaplain to our factory at St. Petersburgh, from 1747 to 1762, he had been invited the year before by the empress, to assist in the regulation of several schools she was about to establish; a correspondent in England suggested the idea to him of communicating the affair to Dr. Brown, as a proper person to consult with, because he had published some sermons upon education. This brought on a correspondence between Dr. Dumaresq and Dr. Brown; the result of which being communicated to the prime minister at St. Petersburgh, was followed by an invitation from the empress to Dr. Brown also. Dr. Brown, acquainting the Russian court with his design of complying with the empress's invitation, received an answer from the minister, signifying how pleased her Imperial majesty was with his intention, and informing him, that she had ordered to be remitted to him, by her minister in London, one thousand pounds, in order to defray the expences of his journey.

In consequence of the above proceedings, while he was ardently preparing for his journey, and almost on the point of setting out for St. Petersburgh, the gout and rheumatism, to which he was subject, returned upon him with violence, and put a stop to the affair for the present, to his no small disappointment: this disappointment concurring with his ill state of health, was followed by a dejection of spirits, which caused him to put an end to his life, September 23, 1766, in his 51st year. He cut the jugular vein with a razor, and died immediately. He had, it seems, a constitutional tendency to insanity, and from his early life had been subject at times to disorders in the brain, at least, to melancholy in it's excess; of which he used to complain to his friends, and to express his fears, that one time or another some ready mischief might present itself to him, at a time when he was wholly deprived of his reason.

BROWNE (George), archbishop of Dublin, and the first prelate who embraced the Reformation in Ireland, was originally an Austin friar of London, and received his academical education in the house of his order, near Halywell, in Oxford. He afterwards became provincial of the Austin monks in England, and having taken the degree of doctor in divinity in some foreign university, was admitted to the same degree at Oxford, in 1534, and also at Cambridge. After reading some of Luther's writings, he began to inculcate into the people that they ought to make their applications solely to Christ, and not the Virgin Mary, or the saints. This recommended him to Henry VIII. who promoted him in March,

Digitized by Google

1534-5, to the archbiſhoprick of Dublin, and a few months after his arrival in Ireland, ſignified to him, by the lord privy-ſeal, that, having renounced the papal ſupremacy in England, it was his pleaſure, that his ſubjects of Ireland ſhould obey his commands in that reſpect as in England; and nominated him one of the commiſſioners for the execution thereof.

When the monaſteries in England and Ireland began to be ſuppreſſed, Archbiſhop Browne removed all ſuperſtitious reliques and images out of the two cathedrals of St. Patrick's and the Holy Trinity, in Dublin, and out of the other churches in his dioceſe; placing in their room the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, in gold letters. In 1541 the king converted the priory of the Holy Trinity into a cathedral church, conſiſting of a dean and chapter; and our archbiſhop founded in it, three years after, the prebends of St. Michael's, St. John's, and St. Michan's, from which time it hath taken the name of Chriſt-church. Sir Anthony St. Leger, governor of Ireland, having, by command, notified to all the clergy of that kingdom the order of King Edward VI. that they ſhould uſe in all their churches the liturgy he had cauſed to be compiled, and publiſhed in Engliſh, and the Bible in the vulgar tongue, it was warmly oppoſed by the popiſh party, but readily received by Archbiſhop Browne. Upon Eaſter-day following the liturgy was accordingly read, for the firſt time, in Chriſt-church, Dublin, in preſence of the mayor and bailiffs of that city, and the lord deputy St. Leger; on which occaſion the archbiſhop preached a ſermon againſt keeping the ſcriptures in the Latin tongue, and the worſhip of images, which is printed at the end of the archbiſhop's life. Dowdal, primate of Armagh, being, on account of his violent oppoſition to the king's order, deprived of the title of primate of all Ireland, it was, October 1551, conferred on Archbiſhop Browne, who did not long enjoy it, being deprived both of that dignity and his archbiſhoprick in 1554, the firſt of Queen Mary, under pretence of his being married, but, in truth, on account of his zeal in promoting the Reformation. He died about the year 1556.

BROWNE (WILLIAM), an Engliſh poet, was born at Taviſtock in Devonſhire, and, after paſſing through a grammar ſchool, ſent to Exeter college, Oxford. Before taking a degree, he removed to the Inner Temple, London, where he ſeems to have devoted himſelf to the Muſes and polite literature, inſtead of law; for in 1613 he publiſhed the firſt part of his "Britannia's Paſtorals," a conſiderable portion of which appears to have been written before his twentieth year. To theſe were prefixed, in the publication, verſes by Drayton, Selden, and other ingenious friends. In 1614 he publiſhed "The Shepherd's Pipe," in ſeven eclogues; and two years after the ſecond part of his "Britannia's Paſtorals." Theſe works gained him great reputation. In 1624 he returned to his college, became tutor

Digitized by Google

tutor to that earl of Caernarvon who was killed at the battle of Newbury, in 1643, and of whom Clarendon ſpeaks ſo highly, and the ſame year was created maſter of arts. He afterwards went into the family of the earl of Pembroke, and in time got wealth, and purchaſed an eſtate. He is ſuppoſed to have retired into his own country, and to have died there in 1645.

BROWNE (Sir THOMAS), an eminent writer and phyſician, was ſon of Mr. Thomas Browne, a merchant, deſcended from an ancient family at Upton in Cheſhire, and born in the pariſh of St. Michael, Cheapſide, the 19th of October, 1605. His father died whilſt he was very young, leaving him a fortune of ſix thouſand pounds. His mother, who inherited a third of her huſband's fortune, married Sir Thomas Dutton, who held a poſt under the government in Ireland; and her ſon, who was thus deprived of both his parents, was left to the rapacity of a guardian, by which he was a conſiderable ſufferer. He was placed at Wincheſter-ſchool, and entered as a gentleman commoner at Broadgate-hall, ſince ſtyled Pembroke college. He was admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts, January 31, 1626-7; and having afterwards taken that of maſter, he turned his ſtudies to phyſic, and practiſed it for ſome time in Oxfordſhire. He quitted his ſettlement in the country to accompany his father-in-law to Ireland: which country offering, at that time, very little worthy of the obſervation of a man of letters, he paſſed into France and Italy; and after making ſome ſtay at Montpellier and Padua, at that time the celebrated ſchools of medicine, in his return home through Holland, he was created doctor of phyſic at Leyden. It is ſuppoſed that he arrived in London about 1634, and that next year he wrote his celebrated piece called "Religio Medici," the Religion of a Phyſician.

In 1636 he ſettled at Norwich, by the perſuaſion of Dr. Luſhington, his tutor, who was rector of Barnham Weſtgate, in that neighbourhood; and in 1637 he was incorporated doctor of phyſic at Oxford. In 1641 he married Mrs. Dorothy Milcham, of a good family in Norfolk; and five years after he ſent abroad his "Treatiſe on Vulgar Errors," the ſixth edition of which was publiſhed in 1763, with ſome additions and improvements.

His practice as a phyſician was very extenſive, and many patients reſorted to him. In 1655 he was choſen honorary fellow of the College of Phyſicians, as a man eminently embelliſhed with literature and virtue. In 1658 the diſcovery of ſome ancient urns in Norfolk gave him occaſion to write "Hydriotophia, Urn-burial; or a Diſcourſe upon Sepulchral Urns." In 1671 he received at Norwich the honour of knighthood from Charles II. Thus he lived in high reputation, when, in his ſeventy-ſixth year, he was ſeized with a colic, which, after having tortured him for about a week, put an end to his life at Norwich, on his birth-day, October 19, 1682.

BROWNE

Digitized by Google

BROWNE (EDWARD), an eminent phyſician, ſon of the preceding, was born about 1642. He was inſtructed in grammar learning at the ſchool of Norwich, and in 1665 took the degree of bachelor of phyſic at Cambridge. Removing afterwards to Merton college, Oxford, he was admitted there to the ſame degree in 1666, and the next year created doctor. In 1668 he viſited part of Germany, and the year following made a wider excurſion into Auſtria, Hungary, and Theſſaly, where the Turkiſh ſultan then kept his court at Lariſſa. He afterwards paſſed through Italy. Upon his return, he practiſed phyſic in London, was made phyſician firſt to Charles II. and afterwards, in 1682, to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. About the ſame time he joined his name to thoſe of many other eminent men, in a tranſlation of "Plutarch's Lives." He was firſt cenſor, then elect, and treaſurer of the College of Phyſicians; of which, in 1705, he was choſen preſident, and held this office till his death, which happened in Auguſt 1708, after a very ſhort illneſs, at his ſeat at Northfleet, near Greenhithe, in Kent. He was acquainted with Hebrew, was a critic in Greek, and no man of his age wrote better Latin. High Dutch, Italian, French, &c. he ſpoke and wrote with as much eaſe as his mother tongue. Phyſic was his buſineſs, and to the promotion thereof all his other acquiſitions were referred.

BROWNE (SIMON), a diſſenting miniſter, was born at Shepton Mallet in Somerſetſhire, 1680. Grounded and excelling in grammatical learning, he early became qualified for the miniſtry, and actually began to preach before he was twenty. He was firſt called to be a paſtor at Portſmouth, and afterwards removed to the Old Jewry, where he was admired and eſteemed for a number of years. But the death of his wife and only ſon, which happened in 1723, affected him ſo as to deprive him of his reaſon; and he became from that time loſt to himſelf, to his family, and to the world. His congregation at the Old Jewry, in expectation of his recovery, delayed for ſome time to fill his poſt; yet at length all hopes were over, and Mr. Samuel Chandler was appointed to ſucceed him in 1725.

This double misfortune affected him at firſt in a manner little different from diſtraction, but afterwards ſunk him into a ſettled melancholy. He quitted the duties of his function, and would not be perſuaded to join in any act of worſhip, public or private. He conſidered himſelf no longer as a moral agent, or ſubject of either reward or puniſhment. In this way of thinking and talking he unalterably and obſtinately perſiſted to the end of his life.

Some time after his ſeceſſion from the Old Jewry he retired to Shepton Mallet, his native place; and though in this retirement he was perpetually contending that his powers of reaſon and imagination were gone, yet he was as conſtantly exerting both with much activity and vigour. He amuſed himſelf ſometimes with tranſlating

Digitized by Google

ſlating parts of the ancient Greek and Latin poets into Engliſh verſe; he compoſed little pieces for the uſe of children; "An Engliſh Grammar and Spelling-Book;" "An Abſtract of the Scripture Hiſtory," and "A Collection of Fables," both in metre; and with much learning he brought together, into a ſhort compaſs, all the "Themata" of the Greek and Latin tongues, and alſo compiled a "Dictionary" to each of thoſe works, in order to render the learning of both theſe languages more eaſy and compendious.

But what ſhewed the ſtrength and vigour of his underſtanding, while he was daily bemoaning the loſs of it, were two works, compoſed during the two laſt years of his life, in defence of Chriſtianity, againſt Woolſton and Tindal. He wrote an anſwer to Woolſton's fifth "Diſcourſe on the Miracles of our Saviour," entitled, "A fit Rebuke for a ludicrous Infidel, with a Preface concerning the Proſecution of ſuch Writers by the Civil Power." The preface contains a vigorous plea for liberty, and is ſtrongly againſt proſecutions in matters of religion; and in the "Anſwer" Woolſton is as well managed as he was by any of his refuters, and more in his own way too. His book againſt Tindal was called "A Defence of the Religion of Nature and the Chriſtian Revelation, againſt the defective Account of the one, and the Exceptions againſt the other, in a Book entitled Chriſtianity as old as the Creation;" and it is allowed to be as good a one as that controverſy produced.

A complication of diſtempers, contracted by his ſedentary life (for he could not be prevailed on to refreſh himſelf with air and exerciſe), brought on a mortification, which put a period to his labours and ſorrows about the latter end of 1732. He was unqueſtionably a man of uncommon abilities and learning: his management of Woolſton ſhewed him alſo to have vivacity and wit; and, notwithſtanding that ſtrange conceit which poſſeſſed him, it is remarkable that he never appeared feeble or abſurd, except when the object of his phrenzy was before him. Beſides the two pieces above-mentioned, and before he was ill, he had publiſhed ſome ſingle Sermons, together with a Collection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

BROWNE (PETER), a native of Ireland, was at firſt provoſt of Trinity college in Dublin, and afterwards biſhop of Cork; in the palace of which ſee he died in 1735, after having diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome writings. 1. "A Refutation of Toland's Chriſtianity not myſterious." This was the foundation of his preferment; which occaſioned him to ſay to Toland himſelf, that it was he who made him biſhop of Cork. 2. "The Progreſs, Extent, and Limits of the Human Underſtanding." This was meant as a ſupplemental work, diſplaying more at large the principles on which he had confuted Toland. 3. "Sermons." He publiſhed alſo, 4. A little volume in 12mo. "Againſt the Cuſtom of Drinking to the Memory of the Dead."

Digitized by Google

Dead." It was a fashion among the Whigs of his time, to drink to the glorious and immortal memory of King William III. which greatly disgusted our bishop, as well as other orthodox and Jacobitical prelates, and is supposed to have given rise to the piece in question.—

BROWNE (Isaac Hawkins), an ingenious poet, was born at Burton upon Trent, Staffordshire, January 21, 1705-6; of which place his father was the minister. He received his grammatical institution first at Lichfield, then at Westminster; whence, at sixteen years of age he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which his father had been fellow. He remained there till he had taken a master of arts degree; and in about 1727 settled himself in Lincoln's Inn, where he seems, like many others, to have devoted more of his time to the Muses than to the law. Soon after his arrival there, he wrote a poem "On Design and Beauty," which he addressed to Mr. Highmore the painter, for whom he had a great friendship. Several other poetical pieces were written here, and particularly his "Pipe of Tobacco." This is an imitation of Cibber, Ambrose Phillips, Thomson, Young, Pope, and Swift, who were then all living, and is reckoned one of the most pleasing and popular of his performances. In 1743-4 he married the daughter of Dr. Trimnell, archdeacon of Leicester. He was chosen twice to serve in parliament, first in 1744, and afterwards in 1748; both times for the borough of Wenlock, in Shropshire, near which place he possessed a considerable estate, which came from his maternal grandfather, Isaac Hawkins, Esq. In 1754 he published, what has been deemed his capital work, "De Animi Immortalitate," in two books; in which, besides a most judicious choice of matter and arrangement, he is thought to have shewn himself, not a servile, but happy imitator of Lucretius and Virgil. The universal applause and popularity of this poem produced several English translations of it, in a very short time. Mr. Browne died, after a lingering illness, the 14th of February, 1760, in his 55th year, much regretted by all his friends.

BROWNE (Sir William), a physician of our own times, was settled originally in that line at Lynn in Norfolk, where he published "Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics, translated from the Latin Original, by William Browne, M. D. at Lynn Regis in Norfolk." By whom is added, 1. A Method for finding the Foci of all Specula, as well as Lenses universally; as also magnifying a given Object by a given Speculum, or Lens, in any assigned Proportion. 2. A Solution of those Problems which Dr. Gregory has left undemonstrated. 3. A particular Account of Microscopes and Telescopes, from Mr. Huygens; with the Disco-

Digitized by Google

veries made by Catoptrics and Dioptrics. The ſecond edition, illuſtrated with uſeful cuts, curiouſly and correctly engraven by Mr. Senex, 8vo.

Having acquired a competence by his profeſſion, he removed to Queen's-ſquare, Ormond-ſtreet, London, where he reſided till his death, which happened March 10, 1774, at the age of 82. By his will he left two prize-medals to be annually contended for by the Cambridge poets.

A great number of lively eſſays, both in proſe and verſe, the production of his pen, were printed, and circulated among his friends.

BROWNRIG, or BROUNRIG (RALPH), biſhop of Exeter, was ſon of a merchant at Ipſwich, and born 1592. At fourteen he was ſent to Pembroke-hall in Cambridge; of which he ſucceſſively became ſcholar and fellow. He was appointed Prevaricator, when James I. viſited the univerſity. He was firſt collated by Dr. Felton, biſhop of Ely, to the rectory of Barley in Herefordſhire, and, in 1621, to a prebend in the church of Ely. He took the degree of doctor in divinity at Oxford in 1628; and the following year was collated to a prebend in the church of Litchfield, which he quitted on being made archdeacon of Coventry in 1631. He was likewiſe maſter of Catherinehall in Cambridge, and in the years 1637, 1638, 1643, and 1644, diſcharged the office of vice-chancellor. In 1641, he was preſented to a prebend in the church of Durham, by Dr. Morton, biſhop of that ſee, and the ſame year nominated to ſucceed Dr. Hall, tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Norwich, in the ſee of Exeter, to the liking of all good men, ſays Wood. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, his relation Mr. John Pym, and others of the preſbyterian ſtamp, by whom he had formerly been much eſteemed, forſook him, and ſuffered him to be deprived of the revenues of his ſee; and about 1645, the parliamentary party, taking offence at ſome paſſages in a ſermon preached by him before the univerſity, on the king's inauguration, removed him from the maſterſhip of Catherine-hall. After this he ſpent ſeveral years at the houſe of Thomas Rich, of Sunning, eſq. in Berkſhire, and at London, at Highgate, and St. Edmundſbury. It is ſaid, he had the courage to adviſe Oliver Cromwell to reſtore Charles II. to his juſt rights. About the year before his deceaſe, he was choſen preacher at the Temple in London. A violent fit of the ſtone, his old diſtemper, attended with the dropſy, and the infirmities of age, put an end to his life in 1659.

BRUEYS (DAVID AUGUSTIN), a French writer of a ſingular hiſtory and character, was born at Aix in 1640, and trained in Calviniſm and controverſy. He wrote againſt Boſſuet's "Expoſition de la Foi," or "Expoſition of the Faith;" but the prelate, inſtead of anſwering, converted him. Brueys, become Catholic, combated

Digitized by Google

combated with the proteſtant miniſters, with Jurieu, Lenfant, and La Roche; but his airy ſpirit not rightly accommodating itſelf to ſerious works, he quitted theology for the theatre. He compoſed jointly with Palaprat, his intimate friend, ſeveral comedies full of wit and gaiety. We have alſo of this writer a proſaic paraphraſe of Horace's "Art of Poetry," which is properly nothing but a continued commentary upon it. In his latter years, he became again a controverſial writer in the religious way; and thus may be ſaid to have imitated Bellarmine and Moliere by turns. He died at Montpellier in 1723, aged 83.

BRUIN (JOHN DE), profeſſor of natural philoſophy and mathematics at Utrecht, was born at Gorcum 1620. He went through a courſe of philoſophy at Leyden; and then purſued his ſtudies at Bois-le-duc, where he was very much eſteemed by Samuel des Marets, who taught philoſophy and divinity in that place. He went from thence to Utrecht, where he learnt the mathematics, and then removed to Leyden, where he obtained leave to teach them. He was afterwards made profeſſor at Utrecht; and becauſe the profeſſors had agreed among themſelves that every one might teach at home ſuch a part of philoſophy as he ſhould think fit, De Bruin, not contented with teaching what his public profeſſorſhip required, made alſo diſſections, and explained Grotius's book "De Jure Belli et Pacis." He had uncommon ſkill in diſſecting animals, and was a great lover of experiments. He made alſo obſervations in aſtronomy. He publiſhed diſſertations "De vi altrice, De corporum gravitate & levitate, De cognitione Dei naturali, De lucis cauſa & origine, &c." He had a diſpute with Iſaac Voſſius, to whom he wrote a letter, printed at Amſterdam 1663; wherein he cites Voſſius's book "De natura & proprietate lucis," and ſtrenuouſly maintains the hypotheſis of Deſcartes. He wrote alſo an apology for the Carteſian philoſophy againſt a divine, named Vogelſang. He died in 1675.

BRUMOY (PETER), a very diſtinguiſhed Frenchman, was born at Rouen in 1688, and entered into the ſociety of the Jeſuits in 1704. After teaching the belles lettres in the country, he was called at length to Paris, and charged with the education of the Prince of Talmont, as alſo with ſome articles in the "Journal de Trevoux." He died in 1742, after having ſignalized himſelf by certain literary productions; the chief of which are, 1. "Le Théatre des Grecs, &c. or, Theatre of the Greeks, containing tranſlations of Greek Tragedies, with diſcourſes and remarks upon the Greek Theatre." This is a very profound and well-reaſoned work, the tranſlations are as elegant as faithful, and the whole is full of taſte. 2. "Un Recueil de diverſes pieces en proſe & verſe." i. e. "A Collection of divers pieces in proſe and verſe."

BRUN

Digitized by Google

BRUN (CHARLES LE), an illuſtrious French painter, was of Scottiſh extraction, and born in 1619. His father was a ſtatuary by profeſſion. At three years of age it is reported that he drew figures with charcoal; and at twelve he drew the picture of his uncle ſo well, that it paſſes ſtill for a fine piece. His father being employed in the gardens at Seguier, and having brought his ſon along with him, the chancellor of that name took a liking to him, and placed him with Simon Vouet, an eminent painter, who was greatly ſurpriſed at young Le Brun's amazing proficiency. He was afterwards ſent to Fontainbleau, to make copies of ſome of Raphael's pieces. The chancellor ſent him next to Italy, and ſupported him there for ſix years. Le Brun, in his return, met with the celebrated Pouſſin, by whoſe converſation he greatly improved himſelf in his art, and contracted a friendſhip with him which laſted as long as their lives. Cardinal Mazarine, a good judge of painting, took great notice of Le Brun, and often ſat by him while he was at work. A painting of St. Stephen, which he finiſhed in 1651, raiſed his reputation to the higheſt pitch. Soon after this, the king, upon the repreſentation of Mr. Colbert, made him his firſt painter, and conferred on him the order of St. Michael. His majeſty employed two hours every day in looking upon him, whilſt he was painting the family of Darius at Fontainbleau. About 1662, he began his five large pieces of the hiſtory of Alexander the Great, in which he is ſaid to have ſet the actions of that conqueror in a more glorious light than Quintus Curtius in his hiſtory. He procured ſeveral advantages for the royal academy of painting and ſculpture at Paris, and formed the plan of another for the ſtudents of his own nation at Rome. There was ſcarce any thing done for the advancement of the fine arts in which he was not conſulted. It was through the intereſt of M. Colbert, that the king gave him the direction of all his works, and particularly of his royal manufactory at the Gobelins, where he had a handſome houſe, with a genteel ſalary aſſigned to him. He was alſo made director and chancellor of the royal academy, and ſhewed the greateſt zeal to encourage the fine arts in France. He was endowed with a vaſt inventive genius, which extended itſelf to arts of every kind. He was well acquainted with the hiſtory and manners of all nations. Beſides his extraordinary talents, his behaviour was ſo genteel, and his addreſs ſo pleaſing, that he attracted the regard and affection of the whole court of France: where, by the places and penſions conferred on him by the king, he made a very conſiderable figure. He died at his houſe in the Gobelins in 1690, leaving a wife, but no children. He was author of a curious treatiſe "Of Phyſiognomy;" and of another, "Of the Characters of the Paſſions."

BRUNO (JORDANO), was born at Nola, in the kingdom of Naples. About the year 1582, he began to call in queſtion ſome

Digitized by Google

of the tenets of the Romiſh church, which occaſioned his retiring to Geneva. After two years ſtay here, he expreſſed his diſlike to Calviniſm in ſuch a manner, that he was expelled the city. He went firſt to Lyons, afterwards to Toulouſe, and then to Paris, he was made profeſſor extraordinary, becauſe the ordinary profeſſors were obliged to aſſiſt at maſs. From Paris he came to London, and continued two years in the houſe of M. Caſtelneau, the French ambaſſador. He was very well received by queen Elizabeth and the politer part of the court. His principal friends were Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Fulke Greville. At Sir Philip's requeſt, he compoſed his "Spaccio della beſtia triumphante," which was printed in 8vo, 1584. and dedicated to that gentleman. From England he removed, in about two years, to Wittemberg, where he was profeſſor for the ſpace of two years more. He next went to Prague, and printed in that city ſome tracts, in which he openly diſcovered his atheiſtical principles. After viſiting ſome other towns of Germany, he made a tour to Venice, where he was apprehended by order of the inquiſition, tried, and convicted of his errors. Forty days being allowed him to deliberate, he promiſed to retract them. At the expiration of that term, he ſtill maintained his errors, and obtained a further reſpite for forty days. At laſt, it appearing that he impoſed upon the pope in order to prolong his life, ſentence was finally paſſed upon him on the 9th of February, 1600. He made no offer to retract during the week that was allowed him afterwards for that purpoſe, but underwent his puniſhment on the 17th, by being burnt at a ſtake.

BRUSCHIUS (GASPAR), a Latin hiſtorian and poet, was born at Egra in Bohemia, 1518. He was devoted to books from his childhood, and eſpecially to poetry; in which he ſo happily ſucceeded, that he could make a great number of verſes, and thoſe not bad ones, extempore. He began early to publiſh ſome of them on ſeveral ſubjects; and he got ſo much reputation by them, that he attained to the poetical crown, to the dignity of poet laureat, and of count palatine. He received that honour at Vienna from Ferdinand of Auſtria, king of the Romans, in 1552. His buſineſs thither was to preſent a work to Maximilian, king of Hungary, which he had dedicated to him. It was the "Firſt Century of the German Monaſteries." In his return from Vienna, he ſtopped at Paſſau; where, finding a patron in Wolfgang biſhop of Salms, he reſolved to ſettle, and to remove his library and family. He hoped that he could better go on there with a great work he had undertaken, which was, "The hiſtory of all the biſhoprics and biſhops of Germany." He had travelled much, and looked into ſeveral records and libraries, to gather materials for his purpoſe. How long he ſtayed there does not appear; but he was at Baſil in June 1553, and lived in the citadel of Oporin, that famous printer's houſe. Here he

Digitized by Google

he publiſhed writings he had finiſhed at Paſſau, ſome in proſe, and others in verſe. Bruſchius was married, but had no children. He was far from being rich; ſo far that, if his poetical patrons had not aſſiſted him, he would have had much ado to have maintained himſelf. He received preſents alſo from the abbots and abbeſſes, whoſe manaſteries he deſcribed. He was very well received by the abbeſs of the convent of Caczi: he ſupped and danced with her, and obtained ſome preſents from her. This, Melchior Adam ſays, was owing to his having deſcribed the antiquities of that convent. The liberalities of ſome abbots, while he was with Oporin at Baſil, enabled him to buy a new ſuit of cloaths; but when he found that appearing well-dreſſed in the ſtreets procured him many marks of reſpect from the vulgar, he tore his new finery to pieces, as ſlaves (ſays the ſame author) that had uſurped their maſters honours." Bruſchius ſeems to have been too great a philoſopher for the age he lived in, or indeed for any age; for what is it that procures a man reſpect and deference from the vulgar, the great vulgar and the ſmall? nothing a jot ſuperior to fine cloaths. We think that Bruſchius had better have preſerved his cloaths: for the veneration they procured him could do him no harm, it might do him good; and then it would be far preferable to the veneration of judges and critics, when it ſuffers a learned and deſerving man, as it does but too often, to want almoſt the common neceſſaries of life. This unhappy man was murdered in the foreſt of Scalingenbach, between Rottemberg on the Tauber and Winſheim: and it was believed that this aſſaſſination was concerted and carried into execution by ſome gentlemen againſt whom Bruſchius was about to write ſomething.

BRUTUS (John-Michael), a very learned Venetian, was born about 1518, and ſtudied at Padua. It appears from his letters, that he was obliged to leave his country in ſuch a manner, that he was looked upon as an exile: but he does not ſay on what account, only that it was without any blemiſh to his honour. In 1562 he publiſhed his "Hiſtory of Florence." He travelled much, paſſing part of his life in Spain, England, France, Germany, Tranſylvania, and Poland. Notwithſtanding this itinerant kind of life, he made himſelf very learned, as appears from his notes on Horace, Cæſar, Cicero, &c. He was in Tranſylvania in 1574; having been invited thither by prince Stephen, in order to compoſe a hiſtory of that country. One of his letters, dated from Cracow, Nov. 23, 1577, informs us, that he had followed that prince, then king of Poland, in the expedition into Pruſſia. He had a convenient apartment aſſigned him in the Caſtle of Cracow, that he might apply himſelf the better to his function of hiſtoriographer. He left Poland after the death of that monarch; and lived with William of St. Clement, ambaſſador from the king of Spain to the Imperial court. He was honoured with the title of his Imperial majeſty's hiſ-

Digitized by Google

toriographer. He was at Prague Jan. 1590; but what became of him afterwards, and when and where he died is uncertain.

His writings, become very ſcarce, were ſo earneſtly ſought after by the beſt judges, that there was great joy in the republic of letters, on hearing that Mr. Cromer had undertaken to publiſh a new edition of them.

BRUYERE (JOHN DE LA), a celebrated French author, was born at Dourdan about 1644. He wrote characters, or deſcribed the manners of his age, in imitation of Theophraſtus, which characters were not always imaginary, but deſcriptive of real perſons. In 1693, he was, by an order of the king, choſen a member of the French academy, and died 1696. Father Bouhours, Menage, and other French critics, have ſaid vaſt things of his characters; and Monſ. l'Abbe Fleuri, who ſucceeded him in the academy, and according to cuſtom made his elogy, calls his book "a work very ſingular in it's kind, and, in the opinion of ſome judges, even ſuperior to that great original Theophraſtus, whom the author himſelf at firſt did only propoſe to imitate."

"The Characters of Bruyere (ſays Voltaire) may juſtly be ranked among the extraordinary productions of this age. Antiquity furniſhes no examples of ſuch a work. A ſtyle rapid, conciſe, and nervous; expreſſions animated and pictureſque; an uſe of language altogether new, without offending againſt it's eſtabliſhed rules, ſtruck the public at firſt; and the allulions, which are crowded in almoſt every page, completed it's ſucceſs."

BUC (GEORGE), a learned antiquary, was deſcended of an ancient family, and born in Lincolnſhire. In the reign of James I he was made one of the gentlemen of his majeſty's privy chamber, and knighted: he was alſo appointed maſter of the revels. His writings are, 1. "The Life and Reign of Richard III." in five books. This is properly a defence of that king, whom he would not allow to have had any deformity in body or mind. 2. "The Third univerſiy of England; or, A treatiſe of the foundations of all the colleges, ancient ſchools of privilege, and of houſes of learning and liberal arts within and about the moſt famous city of London. With a brief report of the ſciences, arts, and faculties therein profeſſed, ſtudied, and practiſed." He alſo wrote "A Treatiſe of the art of Revels."

BUCER (MARTIN), was born in 1491, at Scheleſtadt, a town of Alſace. At the age of ſeven he took the religious habit in the order of St. Dominic, and with the leave of the prior of his convent went to Heidelberg to learn logic and philoſophy. Having applied himſelf afterwards to divinity, he made it his endeavour to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew. About this

Digitized by Google

this time ſome of Eraſmus's pieces came abroad, which he read greedily. Meeting afterwards with certain tracts of Luther, and comparing the doctrine there delivered with the ſacred ſcriptures, he began to entertain doubts concerning ſeveral things in the popiſh religion. His uncommon learning and his eloquence, which was aſſiſted by a ſtrong and muſical voice, and his free cenſure of the vices of the times, recommended him to Frederick elector palatine, who made him one of his chaplains. After ſome conferences with Luther at Heidelberg in 1521, he adopted moſt of his religious notions, particularly thoſe of juſtification. However, in 1532, he gave the preference to the ſentiments of Zuinglius concerning religion; but uſed his utmoſt endeavours to reunite the two parties, who both oppoſed the Romiſh religion. He is looked upon as one of the firſt authors of the Reformation at Straſburgh, where he taught divinity for twenty years, and was one of the miniſters of the town. He aſſiſted at many conferences concerning religion, and, in 1548, was ſent for to Augſburgh to ſign that agreement betwixt the proteſtants and papiſts, which was called the Interim. His warm oppoſition to this project expoſed him to many difficulties and hardſhips; the news of which reaching England, where his fame had already arrived, Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, gave him an invitation to come over, which he readily accepted. In 1549, an handſome apartment was aſſigned him in the univerſity of Cambridge, and a ſalary to teach theology. King Edward VI. had the greateſt regard for him: being told that he was very ſenſible of the cold of this climate, and ſuffered much for want of a German ſtove, he ſent him an hundred crowns to purchaſe one. He died of a complication of diſorders in 1551, and was buried at Cambridge with great funeral pomp. Five years after, in the reign of queen Mary, his body was dug up and publicly burnt, and his tomb demoliſhed; but it was afterwards ſet up again by order of queen Elizabeth. He married a nun, by whom he had thirteen children. This woman dying of the plague, he married another, and according to ſome, upon her death he took a third wife.

BUCHANAN (George), an illuſtrious perſon, was born near Kellerne, in the ſhire of Lenox, in Scotland, 1506. His family, never very rich, was ſoon after his birth reduced to great ſtraits, by the bankruptcy of his grandfather, and the death of his father, who left a widow with five ſons and three daughters, whom, nevertheleſs, ſhe brought up by her prudent management. Her brother Mr. James Heriot, obſerving a promiſing genius in George when at ſchool, ſent him to Paris for his education; but in two years the death of his uncle, and his own bad ſtate of health and want of money, forced him to return. About the year after he made a campaign with the French auxiliaries, in which he ſuffered ſo many hardſhips that he was confined to his bed by ſickneſs all the enſuing winter.

Digitized by Google

winter. Early in the ſpring he went to St. Andrew's to learn logic under Mr. John Mair, whom he followed in ſummer to Paris. Here he embraced the Lutheran tenets, which at that time began to ſpread; and, after ſtruggling for near two years with ill fortune, he went in 1526, to teach grammar in the college of St. Barbe, which he did for two years and an half. The young earl of Caſſels meeting with him, took a liking to his converſation; and valuing his parts, kept him with him for five years, and carried him into Scotland. Upon the earl's death, about two years after, Buchanan was preparing to return to France to reſume his ſtudies; but James V. detained him, to be preceptor to his natural ſon James, afterwards the famous earl of Murray, regent of Scotland. Some ſarcaſms thrown out againſt the Franciſcan friars, in a poem, entitled, "Somnium," which Buchanan had written to paſs an idle hour, ſo highly exaſperated them, that they repreſented him as an atheiſt. This ſerved only to increaſe that diſlike, which he had already conceived againſt them, on account of their irregularities. Some time after, the king having diſcovered a conſpiracy againſt his perſon, in which he was perſuaded ſome of the Franciſcans were concerned, commanded Buchanan to write a poem againſt them. Our poet, unwilling to diſoblige either the king or the friars, wrote a few verſes ſuſceptible of a double interpretation. But the king was diſpleaſed, becauſe they were not ſevere enough; and the others held it a capital offence ſo much as to mention them but to their honour. The king ordered him to write others more poignant, which gave occaſion to the piece, entitled, "Franciſcanus." Soon after, being informed by his friends at court, that the monks ſought his life, and that cardinal Beaton had given the king a ſum of money to have him executed, he fled to England. But things being there in ſuch an uncertain ſtate that Lutherans and Papiſts were burnt in the ſame fire on the ſame day, whilſt Henry VIII. ſtudied more his own intereſt than the purity of religion, he went over to France. On his arrival at Paris, he found his inveterate enemy cardinal Beaton at that court, with the character of ambaſſador: wherefore he retired privately to Bourdeaux, at the invitation of Andrew Govianus, a learned Portugueſe. He taught in the public ſchool lately erected there three years; in which time he wrote four tragedies, which were afterwards occaſionally publiſhed. The "Baptiſta" was the firſt written though it was the laſt publiſhed, and then the "Medea" of Euripides. He wrote them to comply with the rules of the ſchool, which every year demanded a new fable; and his view in chooſing theſe ſubjects was, to draw off the youth of France as much as poſſible from the allegories, which were then greatly in vogue, to an imitation of the ancients, in which he ſucceeded beyond his hopes. Mean while cardinal Beaton ſent letters to the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, to cauſe him to be apprehended; but theſe luckily fell into the hands of ſome of Buchanan's friends, who prevented their effect.

Not

Digitized by Google

Not long after he went into Portugal with Andreas Govianus, who had received orders from the king his maſter to bring him a certain number of men able to teach philoſophy and claſſical learning, in the univerſity he had lately eſtabliſhed at Coimbra. Every thing went well whilſt Govianus lived; but after his death, which happened the year following, the learned men who followed him, and particularly Buchanan, who was a foreigner and had few friends, ſuffered every kind of ill uſage. His poem againſt the Franciſcans was objected to him by his enemies, though they knew nothing of it's contents; the eating of fleſh in Lent, which was the common cuſtom throughout the kingdom, was charged upon him as a crime; ſome things which he had ſaid glancing at the monks, but at which none but a monk would have been offended, were alſo objected to him. It was reckoned a heinous offence in him to have ſaid, in a private converſation with ſome Portugueſe youths, that he thought St. Auſtin favoured rather the Proteſtant than the Popiſh doctrine of the Euchariſt; and two men were brought to teſtify, that he was averſe to the Romiſh religion. After cavilling with them a year and a half, his enemies, that they might not be accuſed of groundleſsly harraſſing a man of reputation, ſent him to a monaſtery for ſome months, to be better inſtructed by the monks, who indeed were not bad men, Buchanan tells us, but knew nothing of religion. It was chiefly at this time that he tranſlated the "Pſalms of David" into Latin verſe. Upon obtaining his liberty, in 1551, he applied to the king for a paſſport, to return to France; but his majeſty aſked him to ſtay, and ſupplied him with money for his current expences, till he could give him a place. Tired out with delays, Buchanan went aboard a ſhip, which brought him to England, where things were in ſuch confuſion during the minority of Edward VI. that he refuſed ſome very advantageous offers to ſtay here, and went to France in the beginning of 1552. In July 1554, he publiſhed his tragedy of "Jephtha," with a dedication to Charles de Coſſi, marſhal of France; with which the marſhal was ſo much pleaſed, that the year following he ſent for Buchanan into Piedmont, and made him preceptor to his ſon. He ſpent five years in France with this youth, employing his leiſure hours in the ſtudy of the Scriptures, that he might be the better able to judge of the controverſies which at that time divided the Chriſtian world. He returned to Scotland in 1563, and joined the reformed church in that kingdom. In 1565 he went again to France, whence he was recalled the year following, by Mary Queen of Scots, who had fixed upon him to be preceptor to her ſon, when that prince ſhould be of a proper age to be put under his care. In the mean time ſhe made him principal of St. Leonard's college, in the univerſity of St. Andrew's, where he reſided four years; but, upon the misfortunes of that queen, he joined the party of the earl of Murray, by whoſe order he wrote his "Detection," reflecting on the queen's cha-

Digitized by Google

racter and conduct. He was by the ſtates of the kingdom appointed preceptor to the young king, James VI. He employed the laſt twelve or thirteen years of his life in writing the hiſtory of his country, in which he happily united the force and brevity of Salluſt, with the perſpicuity and elegance of Livy. He died at Edinburgh, February 28, 1582. The popiſh writers, angry at the part he acted with regard to Queen Mary, repreſent him in the moſt odious colours; but Sir James Melvil, who was of the oppoſite party to him, and therefore cannot be ſuppoſed to be partial in his favour, tells us that Buchanan was a man of notable endowments for his learning and knowledge in Latin poeſy, much honoured in other countries, and religiouſly diſpoſed.

BUDÆUS (WILLIAM), was deſcended of an ancient and illuſtrious family, and born at Paris, in 1467. He was placed young under maſters; but barbariſm prevailed ſo much in the ſchools of Paris, that he took an utter diſlike to them. He was then ſent to the univerſity of Orleans, to ſtudy law, where he paſſed three years without adding to his knowledge; for his parents, ſending for him back to Paris, found his ignorance no leſs than before, and his reluctance to ſtudy, and love of gaming and other pleaſures, much greater. They talked no more to him of learning of any kind; and as he was heir to a large fortune, left him to follow his inclinations. He was paſſionately fond of hunting, and took great pleaſure in horſes, dogs, and hawks. The fire of youth beginning to cool, and his uſual pleaſures to pall upon his ſenſes, he was ſuddenly ſeized with an irreſiſtible paſſion for ſtudy. He immediately diſpoſed of all his hunting equipage, and even abſtracted himſelf from all buſineſs, to apply himſelf wholly to letters, in which he made, without any aſſiſtance, a very rapid and amazing progreſs, particularly in the Latin and Greek languages. The work which gained him greateſt reputation was his treatiſe "De aſſe." His erudition and high birth were not his only advantages; he had an uncommon ſhare of piety, modeſty, gentleneſs, and good-breeding. He tooſt a ſingular pleaſure in ſerving his friends, and procuring eſtabliſhments for men of letters. Francis I. often ſent for him, and, at his perſuaſion, and that of Du-Belay, founded the royal college of France, for teaching the languages and ſciences. The king ſent him to Rome, with the character of his ambaſſador to Leo X. and in 1522 made him maſter of requeſts. The ſame year he was choſen proveſt of the merchants. He died at Paris, in 1540.

BUDGELL (EUSTACE), eſq. a very ingenious and polite writer, was born at St. Thomas near Exeter, about 1685, and educated at Chriſt-church, Oxford. His father was Gilbert Budgell, doctor of divinity, deſcended of an ancient family in Devonſhire; his mother Mary, only daughter of Dr. William Gulſton, biſhop of Briſtol, whoſe

Digitized by Google

whoſe ſiſter Jane married Dean Addiſon, and was mother to the famous Addiſon. After ſome years ſtay in the univerſity, Mr. Budgell went to London, and was entered of the Inner Temple, in order to be bred to the bar, for which his father always intended him; but, inſtead of the law, he followed his own inclinations, which carried him to the ſtudy of polite literature, and to the company of the genteeleſt perſons in town. During his ſtay at the Temple, he contracted a ſtrict intimacy and friendſhip with Addiſon, who was firſt couſin to his mother; and when Addiſon was appointed Secretary to Lord Wharton, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, he made an offer to his friend Euſtace of going with him, as one of the clerks of his office, which Mr. Budgell readily accepted. This was in April 1710, when he was about twenty-five years of age. He had by this time read the claſſics, the moſt reputed hiſtorians, and the beſt French, Engliſh, and Italian writers. It was now that Mr. Budgell commenced author, and became concerned with Steele and Addiſon in writing the Tatler. The Spectators being ſet on foot in 1710-11, Mr. Budgell had likewiſe a ſhare in them, all the papers marked with an X being written by him; as was indeed the whole eighth volume by Addiſon and himſelf, without the aſſiſtance of Steele. Several little epigrams and ſongs, which have a good deal of wit in them, together with the epilogue to "The Diſtreſſed Mother," which had a greater run than any thing of the kind before, were alſo written by Mr. Budgell near this time; all which, together with the known affection of Addiſon for him, raiſed his character ſo much, as to make him very generally known and talked of. Upon the laying down of the Spectator, the Guardian was ſet up; and in this work our author had a hand along with Addiſon and Steele. In the preface it is ſaid, that thoſe papers marked with an aſteriſk were written by Mr. Budgell.

Having regularly made his progreſs in the ſecretary of ſtate's office in Ireland, upon the arrival of his late majeſty in England he was appointed under ſecretary to Addiſon, and chief ſecretary to the lords juſtices of Ireland. He was made likewiſe deputy clerk of the council in that kingdom, and ſoon after choſen member of the Iriſh parliament, where he became a very good ſpeaker. He acquitted himſelf in all theſe poſts with great exactneſs and ability, and with very ſingular diſintereſtedneſs. In 1717, when Addiſon became principal ſecretary of ſtate in England, he procured for Mr. Budgell the place of accomptant and comptroller-general of the revenue in Ireland, and might have had him for his under-ſecretary, but it was thought more expedient for his majeſty's ſervice that he ſhould continue where he was. He held theſe ſeveral places till 1718, at which time the duke of Bolton was appointed lord lieutenant. His grace carried over with him one Mr. Edward Webſter, whom he made a privy counſellor, and his ſecretary. A miſunderſtanding ariſing, on ſome account or other, between this gentleman

Digitized by Google

and Mr. Budgell, the latter treated Mr. Webſter himſelf, his education, his abilities, and family, with the utmoſt contempt. Mr. Budgell was indiſcreet enough (for he was naturally proud, and full of reſentment), to write a lampoon prior to this, in which the lord lieutenant was not ſpared; and which he publiſhed, in ſpite of all Addiſon could ſay againſt it. Hence many diſcontents aroſe between them; till at length the lord lieutenant, in ſupport of his ſecretary, ſuperſeded Mr. Budgell, and very ſoon after got him removed from the place of accomptant-general. Mr. Budgell, not thinking it ſafe to continue longer in Ireland, ſet out for England, and very ſoon after his arrival publiſhed a pamphlet, repreſenting his caſe, entitled, "A Letter to the Lord * * *, from Euſtace Budgell, eſq. Accomptant-General of Ireland, and late Secretary to their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices of that Kingdom;" eleven hundred copies of which were ſold off in one day, ſo great was the curioſity of the public in that particular. Afterwards in the Poſtboy of Jan. 17, 1718-19, he publiſhed an advertiſement to juſtify his character againſt reports which had been ſpread to his diſadvantage; and he did not ſcruple to declare in all companies, that his life was attempted by his enemies, which deterred him from attending his ſeat in parliament. His behaviour about this time made many of his friends conclude him delirious: his paſſions were certainly very ſtrong, nor were his vanity and jealouſy leſs ſo. Addiſon, who had reſigned the ſeals, and was retired into the country for the ſake of his health, found it impoſſible to ſtem the tide of oppoſition, which was every where running againſt his kinſman, through the influence and power of the duke of Bolton; and therefore diſſuaded him in the ſtrongeſt terms from publiſhing his caſe, but to no manner of purpoſe.

Mr. Budgell's great and noble friend, Lord Halifax, to whom, in 1713, he had dedicated a Tranſlation of Theophraſtus's Characters, was dead; and Lord Orrery, who held him in the higheſt eſteem, had it not in his power to ſerve him. Addiſon had indeed got a promiſe from Lord Sunderland, that, as ſoon as the preſent clamour was a little abated, he would do ſomething for him; but that gentleman's death, happening in 1719, put an end to all hopes of ſucceeding at court, where he continued, nevertheleſs, to make ſeveral attempts, but was conſtantly kept down by the weight of the duke of Bolton. In 1720, the fatal year of the South Sea, he was almoſt ruined, for he loſt above twenty thouſand pounds in it. He tried afterwards to get into parliament, at ſeveral places, and ſpent five thouſand pounds more in unſucceſsful attempts, which completed his ruin. And from this period he began to behave and live in a different manner from what he had done before; wrote libellous pamphlets againſt Sir Robert Walpole and the miniſtry, and did many unjuſt things in regard to his relations, being diſtracted in his own private fortune, as indeed he was judged to be in his ſenſes.

Digitized by Google

In 1727 he had a thouſand pounds given him by the ducheſs of Marlborough, to whoſe huſband, the famous duke, he was related by his mother's ſide, with a view to his getting into parliament. She knew that he had a talent for ſpeaking in public, that he was acquainted with buſineſs, and would probably run any lengths againſt the miniſtry; but this ſcheme failed, for he could never get choſen. In 1730 he cloſed in with the writers againſt the adminiſtration, and publiſhed many papers in the Craftſman. He publiſhed alſo, about the ſame time, many other pieces of a political nature. In 1733 he began a weekly pamphlet entitled "The Bee," which continued for about a hundred numbers, that bound into eight volumes, 8vo. During the progreſs of this work, Dr. Tindal died, by whoſe will Mr. Budgell had two thouſand pounds left him.

It was thought he had ſome hand in publiſhing Dr. Tindal's "Chriſtianity as old as the Creation;" for he often talked of another additional volume on the ſame ſubject, but never publiſhed it However he uſed to inquire very frequently after Dr. Conybeare's health, who had been employed by her late majeſty to anſwer the firſt volume, and rewarded with the deanery of Chriſt-church for his pains.

After the ceſſation of "The Bee," he became ſo involved in law-ſuits, that he was reduced to a very unhappy ſituation. He got himſelf called to the bar, and attended for ſome time in the courts of law; but finding himſelf incapable of making any progreſs, and being diſtreſſed to the utmoſt, he determined, at length, to make away with himſelf. Accordingly, in 1736, he took a boat at Somerſet ſtairs, after filling his pockets with ſtones, and ordered the waterman to ſhoot the bridge; and while the boat was going under, threw himſelf into the river, where he periſhed immediately. Several days before he had been viſibly diſtracted in his mind, and almoſt mad, which makes ſuch an action the leſs wonderful. He was never married, but left one natural daughter behind him, who afterwards took his name, and was ſome time an actreſs at Drury-lane. The morning before he committed this act upon himſelf, he endeavoured to perſuade this lady to accompany him; which ſhe however very wiſely refuſed. Upon his bureau was found a ſlip of paper, on which were written theſe words:

"What Cato did, and Addiſon approv'd,
"Cannot be wrong."

Mr. Budgell, as a writer, is very agreeable; nor argumentative or deep, but ingenious and entertaining: and is ſtyle is ſo peculiarly elegant, that it may in that reſpect be almoſt ranked with Addiſon's, and is certainly ſuperior to that of moſt Engliſh writers. A conciſe epitaph, which he wrote in memory of a very fine young lady, is worth preſerving:

She

Digitized by Google

"She was, she is, (what can there more be said?)
"On earth the first, in heaven the second maid."

BUFALMACO (BONAMICO), an eminent Italian painter, who was as pleasant in his conversation, as he was ingenious in his compositions. A friend, whose name was Bruno, consulting him one day how he might give more expression to his subject, Bufalmaco answered, that he had nothing to do but to make the words come out of the mouths of his figures by labels, on which they might be written. Bruno, thinking him in earnest, did so, as several foolish painters did after him; who, improving upon Bruno, added answers to questions, and made their figures enter into a kind of conversation. Bufalmaco died in 1340.

BUFFIER (CLAUDE), a French writer, and of French parents, was born at Poland, 1661: he became a Jesuit in 1679, and died at Paris in 1737. There are many works of this author, which shew deep penetration, and accurate judgment; the principal of which is, "A Course of Sciences upon Principles new and simple." This collection includes an excellent French Grammar upon a new plan, a philosophic and practical Treatise upon Eloquence, the Art of Poetry, Elements of Metaphysics, an Examination into Vulgar Prejudices, a Treatise of Civil Society, and an Exposition of the Proofs of Religion; all full of reflections just as well as new. He was the author of other works, in verse and prose.

BUFFON (GEORGE LEWIS LE CLERK, COUNT DE), lord of Monthard, marquis of Rougement, and viscount of Quincy, the greatest natural historian that ever appeared in any age or country, was the son of Benjamin le Clerk de Buffon, counsellor in the parliament of Burgundy, and was born at Monthard, in that province, on the 7th of September, 1707. His birth entitled him to aspire to the highest functions of magistracy; but the attractions of science were more powerful than the most honourable prospects and lucrative advantages of the law. He prosecuted his youthful studies at Dijon; and his indefatigable activity, his acuteness, penetration, and robust constitution, fitted him to pursue business and pleasure with equal ardour. His first application was to the mathematics; but he did not neglect the cultivation of other sciences, although his genius did not yet irresistibly impel him to devote himself to any one in particular. At the age of twenty-one, he accompanied an English nobleman and his governor to Italy. On his return to France, he fought, on some occasional quarrel, with an Englishman, whom he wounded, and was obliged to repair to Paris, where he translated into French Sir Isaac Newton's Fluxions, and Dr. Hales's Statics. At the age of twenty-five he visited England, and his residence here, which was three months, terminated his travels.

Digitized by Google

In 1739 M. de Buffon was appointed intendant of the king's gardens and cabinet of natural history. This appointment fixed his taste to the study of natural history only; at least, the other sciences were only so far attended to, as they had any relation to the grand object of his attachment. The first volume of his "Natural History," the result of the most arduous researches, did not appear till ten years after. The other volumes, to the number of thirty-three, followed at successive periods.

At the age of twenty-one, M. de Buffon lost his mother, whose maiden name was Merlin: from her he inherited an estate, valued at three hundred thousand livres, or 13,125l. sterling. In 1757 he married mademoiselle de St. Belin, whose birth, as well as personal and intellectual charms, amply compensated for her want of fortune. Notwithstanding the disparity of their years, this lady evinced, on all occasions, the most tender affection for her husband, and (like Caliphurnia, the wife of Pliny) the most earnest solicitude for his fame. Each new work of her husband's, every fresh laurel added to his renown, was to her a source of the most exquisite enjoyment. M. de Buffon lived long exempt from the infirmities of age, enjoying all his senses and faculties to perfection. At last, however, he was attacked by the stone, and refusing to submit to the operation of cutting, he fell a victim to that disorder, April 16, 1788, in the eighty-second year of his age. He left one son, who was second major in the regiment of Angoumois, and who bore with honour, in a different career, a name immortal in the annals of science, letters, and philosophy.

This illustrious philosopher was treasurer-perpetual of the Academy of Sciences and of the French Academy; fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Royal and Literary Societies of Berlin, Petersburgh, Bologna, Florence, Edinburgh, Philadelphia, Dijon, &c. In point of style, he was one of the most elegant writers in France; a man of uncommon genius, and transcendent eloquence; the most astonishing interpreter of nature that ever existed. He might have said, "*Je ne dois qu' à moi seul toute ma renommée.*"—"I am indebted for my fame to myself alone." Notwithstanding the nature and extent of his works, his application was indefatigable, and his life, even to a few months before his death, constantly devoted to the sciences. His body, embalmed, was presented on the 18th at St. Medard's church, and conveyed afterwards to Montbard in Burgundy, where he had requested in his will to be interred, in the same vault with his wife. His funeral was attended with a pomp rarely bestowed on dignity, opulence, or power. A numerous concourse of academicians, and persons distinguished by rank and polite literature, met, in order to pay the sincere homage due to so great a philosopher. Full twenty thousand spectators crowded the streets through which the hearse was to pass, and expressed the same curiosity as if the ceremony had been for a monarch. Such is the reve-

rence

Digitized by Google

rence we feel for the learned in general: nor ought an anecdote to be omitted, that fully evinces the truth of this aſſertion. During the laſt war, the captains of Engliſh privateers, whenever they found in their prizes any boxes addreſſed to the Count de Buffon (and many were addreſſed to him from every part of the world), immediately forwarded them to Paris, without opening them; whereas thoſe directed to the king of Spain were generally ſeized: and thus did the commanders of cruizing veſſels ſhew more reſpect to genius than to ſovereignty.

The Count de Buffon was in his perfect ſenſes till within a few hours of his diſſolution: the very morning of the 15th he ordered ſome work to be done in the botanic garden (*Jardin du Roi*). At the opening of the corpſe, fifty-ſeven ſtones were found in his bladder, ſome as large as a ſmall bean; thirty of them were cryſtalliſed in a triangular form, and weighed altogether two ounces and ſix drachms. All his other parts were perfectly ſound. The brain was found of a ſize rather greater than ordinary. The gentlemen of the faculty, who were preſent at the opening of the body, unanimouſly agreed that he might have been eaſily cut, and without the leaſt danger; but M. de Buffon's conſtant doubts of the exiſtence of ſuch an obſtruction, and his dreadful apprehenſions for the ſucceſs of the operation, made him perſiſt in letting Nature perform her functions undiſturbed: he repeatedly ſaid, he would truſt to her. And indeed none could rely ſo well on the effects of bounteous Nature as the count, for none had ſhe more liberally gratified. On his manly and noble figure ſhe had ſtamped the exterior indications of uncommon underſtanding.

The ſovereigns, and foreign princes that viſited France, were ever eager to pay their homage to the illuſtrious Buffon. The empreſs of Ruſſia laviſhed upon him the moſt affecting marks of approbation: ſhe ſent to him, from all parts of her vaſt territories, whatever could excite and gratify his curioſity.

Le Comte de la Cepede, in his deſcription of the four lamps ſuſpended in the Temple of Genius, erected in the boſom of France, has given a pompous eulogy of Monteſquieu, Voltaire, Rouſſeau, and Buffon. We ſhall conclude this ſubject by tranſlating the laſt. "It was no longer night: a ſtar, created by nature to illuminate the univerſe, ſhone with majeſty. His courſe was marked by dignity, his motion by harmony, and his repoſe by ſerenity: every eye, even the weakeſt, was eager to contemplate it. From his car, reſplendent over the univerſe, he ſpread his magnificence. As God incloſed in the ark all the works of creation, he collected on the banks of the Seine, the animals, vegetables, and minerals, diſperſed in the four quarters of the globe. Every form, every colour, all the riches and inſtincts of the world were offered to our eyes, and to our underſtandings. Every thing was revealed, every thing ennobled, every thing

Digitized by Google

thing rendered interesting, brilliant, or graceful. But a funeral groan was heard;—nature grieved in silence:—with Buffon the last lamp was extinguished!"

BULL (JOHN), a celebrated musician, was born in Somersetshire about 1563, and educated under Blitheman, organist of Queen Elizabeth's chapel. In 1586 he was admitted bachelor of music at Oxford, having been a practitioner fourteen years; and, we are told, would have proceeded in that university, "had he not met," says Wood, "with clowns and rigid puritans there, that could not endure church music." In 1591 he was appointed organist of the queen's chapel; and the year after, was created doctor in the university of Cambridge. He was greatly admired for his fine hand upon the organ, as well as for his compositions. Upon the establishment of Gresham college, he was chosen the first professor of music there; and, not being able to speak Latin, was permitted to deliver his lectures in English: this was through the management of Queen Elizabeth, who had recommended him. In 1601 he went abroad for the recovery of his health, and travelled into France and Germany, where he distinguished himself in his art, to the astonishment of foreigners. Ward relates, that, upon the decease of Elizabeth, he became chief organist to King James: he was certainly in the service of Prince Henry, his name standing first in the list of that prince's musicians in 1611, with a salary of 40l. per annum. In 1613 he quitted England, perhaps because his art grew out of fashion, and went to reside in the Netherlands, where he was admitted into the service of the archduke. Wood says he died at Hamburg; others, at Lubec. There is a picture of him yet remaining in the music school at Oxford. Ward has given a long list of his compositions in manuscript; but the only works in print are his lessons in the collection entitled "Parthenie; or the Maidenhead of the first Music that ever was printed for the Virginals." He appears, from some lessons in this work, to have possessed a power of execution on the harpsichord far beyond what is generally conceived of the masters of that time.

BULL (GEORGE), bishop of St. David's, descended from an ancient family in Somersetshire, was born at Wells in that county, March 25, 1634. His father dying when he was but four years of age, he was left, with an estate of two hundred pounds a year, to the care of guardians, by whom he was first placed at a grammar-school in Wells, and afterwards at the free-school at Tiverton in Devonshire. He was entered a commoner in Exeter college, Oxford, July 10, 1648. Being now transplanted from the strictest discipline to more manly liberty, he neglected his studies to pursue pleasure; but still his genius discovered itself. As he had naturally a close, strong way of reasoning, he soon made himself

Digitized by Google

maſter of logic, and gained the reputation of a ſmart diſputant. Refuſing to take the oath to the commonwealth of England, he retired in January 1649, with his tutor, Mr. Ackland, to North Cadbury, in Somerſetſhire. In this retreat, which laſted till he was nineteen years of age, he had frequent converſation with one of his ſiſters, whoſe good ſenſe and incomparable parts were directed by the moſt ſolid piety. By her affectionate recommendation to her brother of that religion her own conduct ſo much adorned, ſhe won him from every tincture of lightneſs and vanity, and influenced him to a ſerious proſecution of his ſtudies. He now put himſelf, by the advice of his guardians, under the care, and boarded in the houſe, of Mr. William Thomas, rector of Ubley, in Somerſetſhire, from whom he received little or no real improvement; but the acquaintance he made with his tutor's ſon, Mr. Samuel Thomas, made ſome amends. This gentleman perſuaded him to read Hooker, Hammond, Taylor, and Epiſcopius, with which he ſupplied him, though at the hazard of his father's diſpleaſure, who never found any of thoſe books in his ſtudy without diſcovering viſible marks of his diſpleaſure; and eaſily gueſſing from what quarter they came, would often ſay, "My ſon will corrupt Mr. Bull." About two years after he had quitted Mr. Thomas, he was by Dr. Skinner, the ejected biſhop of Oxford, ordained deacon and prieſt in one day, being at that time twenty-one years of age; after which he accepted the benefice of St. George's, near Briſtol, worth about thirty pounds a year. A little occurrence, ſoon after his coming to this living, contributed greatly to eſtabliſh his reputation as a preacher. One Sunday, when he had begun his ſermon, as he was turning over his Bible to explain ſome texts of ſcripture which he had quoted, his notes, which were written on ſeveral ſmall pieces of paper, flew out of his Bible into the middle of the church. Many of the congregation fell into laughter, concluding that their young preacher would be nonpluſſed for want of materials; but ſome of the more ſober and better-natured ſort gathered up the ſcattered notes, and carried them to him in the pulpit. Mr. Bull took them; and perceiving that moſt of the audience, conſiſting chiefly of ſea-faring perſons, were rather inclined to triumph over him under that ſurprize, he clapped them into his book again, and ſhut it, and then, without referring any more to them, went on with the ſubject he had begun.

The prevailing ſpirit of thoſe times would not admit of the public and regular uſe of the Book of Common Prayer; but Mr. Bull formed all his public devotions out of the Book of Common Prayer, and was commended as a perſon who prayed by the Spirit, by many who condemned the Common Prayer as a beggarly element and carnal performance.

In 1658 Mr. Bull married a daughter of Mr. Alexander Gregory, miniſter of Cirenceſter, and the ſame year was preſented by the lady

Digitized by Google

lady Pool to the rectory of Suddington St. Mary, near Cirenceſter. In 1659, being privy to the deſigns in favour of King Charles, his houſe was choſe for one of the places of meeting. After the Reſtoration, in 1662, he was preſented by the lord chancellor to the vicarage of Suddington St. Peter's, at the requeſt of his dioceſan, Dr. Nicholſon, biſhop of Glouceſter. During the twenty-ſeven years Mr. Bull was rector of Suddington, he compoſed moſt of his works, ſeveral tracts of which are entirely loſt, through his own neglect in preſerving them. In 1669 he publiſhed his "Harmonia Apoſtolica." In 1675 came abroad his "Examen Cenſuræ," &c. and "Apologia pro Harmonia;" in anſwer to two authors who had written againſt his Apoſtolical Harmony. About three years after, he was promoted by the earl of Nottingham, then lord chancellor, to a prebend in the church of Glouceſter. In 1685 he publiſhed his "Defenſio Fidei Nicenæ." Five years after the publication of of this book, Mr. Bull was preſented by Philip Sheppard, Eſq. to the living of Avening in Glouceſterſhire, worth 200l. a year.

June the 10th, the univerſity of Oxford, for the great ſervices he had done the whole church, by his excellent defence of the Nicene faith, conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity; and the 20th of the ſame month, he was inſtalled into the archdeaconry of Llandaff, to which he was preferred by Archbiſhop Sancroft. He preached very warmly againſt popery in King James the Second's reign, and after the Revolution was put into the commiſſion of the peace. In 1694, while rector of Avening, he publiſhed his "Judicium eccleſiæ Catholicæ." His laſt work was, "Primitiva apoſtolica traditio dogmatis in eccleſia catholica recepti de J. C. ſalvatoris noſtri divinatione;" which, with his other Latin works, was printed in 1703. April 29, 1705, he was promoted to the ſee of St. David's. A few months after his conſecration he went down to his dioceſe, where he conſtantly after reſided till his death, Feb. 17, 1709.

BULLIALDUS (ISMAEL), a very celebrated aſtronomer, was born at Laon, in the iſle of France, 1605. He travelled in his youth for the ſake of improving himſelf in natural knowledge, and afterwards publiſhed ſeveral works. 1. De natura lucis, at Paris, in 1638. 2. Philolaus, divided into four books; in which he endeavours to eſtabliſh the Philolaic ſyſtem of the world, which Copernicus had revived: Amſterdam, 1639. 3. Aſtronomia Philolaica; opus novum, in quo motus planetarum per novam veram hypotheſin demonſtrantur, &c Additur nova methodus computandi eclipſes ſolares, &c. Paris, 1645. In the prolegomena to this work, he deſcribes curſorily the riſe and progreſs of aſtronomy. He takes particular notice of Kepler, whoſe ſagacity in eſtabliſhing the ſyſtem of the world he greatly admires; yet complains of him, and juſtly, for ſometimes deſerting geometrical, and having recourſe to phyſical ſolutions. Ricciolus, in his preface to his Almageſt, tells

Digitized by Google

us, that Bullialdus had ſcarcely publiſhed his new method of calculating eclipſes, when he had the mortification to obſerve an eclipſe of the ſun, deviating conſiderably from his own calculations. This eclipſe happened upon the 21ſt of Auguſt, in 1645. 4. Aſtronomiæ Philolaicæ fundamenta clarius et explicata et aſſerta adverſus Sethi Wardi impugnationem. Paris, 1657. In the beginning of this work, he ſhewed from four eſtabliſhed obſervations of Tycho Brahe, that Ward's hypotheſis could not be brought to agree with the phenomena of Mars. This was Seth Ward, biſhop of Exeter, and afterwards of Saliſbury. Bullialdus publiſhed alſo another piece or two upon geometry and arithmetic. In 1661 he paid Hevelius a viſit at Dantzic, for the ſake of ſeeing his optical and aſtronomical apparatus. Afterwards he became a preſbyter at Paris, and died there in 1694.

BULLEYN (WILLIAM), a learned phyſician and botaniſt, was deſcended from an ancient family, and born in the Iſle of Ely, about the beginning of Henry the Eighth's reign. He was bred up at Cambridge, as ſome ſay; at Oxford, according to others; but the truth ſeems to be, that both thoſe nurſeries of learning had a ſhare in his education. We know but little of this perſon, though he was famous in his profeſſion, and a member of the College of Phyſicians in London, except what we are able to collect from his works. Tanner ſays, that he was a divine as well as a phyſician, that he wrote a book againſt tranſubſtantiation, and that in June 1550 he was inducted into the rectory of Blaxhall in Suffolk, which he reſigned in November 1554. From his works we learn, that he had been a traveller over ſeveral parts of Germany, Scotland, and eſpecially England; and he ſeems to have made it his buſineſs to acquaint himſelf with the natural hiſtory of each place, with the products of it's ſoil, eſpecially vegetables. It appears, however, that he was more permanently ſettled at Durham, where he practiſed phyſic with great reputation; and, among others of the moſt eminent inhabitants, was in great favour with Sir Thomas Hilton, knight, baron of Hilton, to whom he dedicated a book in the laſt year of Queen Mary's reign. In 1560 he went to London, where, to his infinite ſurpriſe, he found himſelf accuſed, by Mr. William Hilton of Biddick, of having murdered his brother, the baron aforeſaid; who really died among his own friends, of a malignant fever. The innocent doctor was eaſily cleared: yet did not his enemy ceaſe to thirſt after his blood, but hired ſome ruffians to aſſaſſinate him. But this alſo proving ineffectual, the ſaid William Hilton arreſted Dr. Bulleyn in an action, and confined him in priſon a long time, where he wrote ſome of thoſe medical treatiſes which ſhall be mentioned juſt now. He was a very learned, experienced, and able phyſician. He was very intimate with the works of the ancient phyſicians and naturaliſts, both Greek, Roman, and Arabian. He was alſo a man of probity

Digitized by Google

probity and piety; and, though he lived in the times of popery, does not appear to have been tainted with it's principles. He died in 1576, and was buried in the same grave with his brother Richard Bulleyn, a divine, who died 13 years before, in the church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

He wrote, 1. The government of health, 1558, 8vo. 2. Regimen against the pleurisy, 1562, 8vo. 3. Bulwark of defence against all sickness, soreness, and wounds, that daily assault mankind, &c. 1562, folio. This work consists of, first, "The book of compounds," with a table of their names, and the apothecaries rules or terms; secondly, "The book of the use of sick men and medicines," before which is prefixed a wooden print of an old man, in a fur gown, and a flat bonnet, his purse or scrip by his side, supporting himself on a staff, and a death's head at his feet. These are both composed in dialogues between sickness and health. Then follows, thirdly, "The book of simples," being an Herbal in the form of a dialogue; at the end of which are the wooden cuts of some plants, and of some limbecks or stills; and fourthly, "A dialogue between Soreness and Chirurgery, concerning impostumations and wounds, and their causes and cures." This tract has three wooden cuts in it; one representing a man's body on the forepart full of sores and swellings; the other, in like manner, behind; the third is also a human figure, in which the veins are seen directed to, and named, which are to be opened in phlebotomy. 4. A dialogue both pleasant and pitiful, wherein is shewed a godly regimen against the plague, with consolations and comfort against death, 1564, 8vo. Some other pieces of a smaller nature are ascribed to Dr. Bulleyn.

BULLINGER (HENRY), was born at Bengarten, a village near Zurich, in Switzerland, July 18, 1504. At the age of 12, he was sent by his father to Embrick, to be instructed in grammar-learning. After continuing here three years, he went to Cologn. At this time his father, to make him feel for the distresses of others, and be more frugal and modest in his dress, and temperate in his diet, withdrew that money with which he was wont to supply him, so that Bullinger was forced, according to the custom of those times, to subsist on the alms he got by singing from door to door. At Cologn he studied logic, and commenced B. A. at 16 years old. He afterwards betook himself to the study of divinity and canon law, and to the reading of the fathers. He had early formed a design of turning Carthusian, but the writings of Melancthon and other reformers made him change his resolution, and gave him a dislike to the doctrines of the church of Rome, from which, however, he did not immediately separate. In 1522, he commenced M. A. and returning home, he spent a year in his father's house, wholly employing himself in his studies. The year after, he was called by Ionar abbot of Kapella near Zurich, to teach in his convent, which he

Digitized by Google

he did with great reputation for four years. He was very instrumental in causing the reformation of Zuevius to be received, 1536, in the abbey of Kapella. In 1527, he attended the lectures of Zuinglius at Zurich, during five months. He was with Zuinglius at the famous disputation held at Bern in 1528. The year following, he was called to be minister of the protestant church, in his native place at Bengarten, and married a wife, who brought him six sons, and five daughters, and died in 1564. He met with great opposition from the papists and anabaptists in his parish. The victory gained by the Romish cantons over the protestants in a battle fought 1521, forced him, together with his father, brother, and colleague, to fly to Zurich, where he was chosen pastor in the room of Zuinglius, slain in the late battle. He died September 17, 1575. Besides printed works, which fill ten volumes, he left many in manuscript. He greatly assisted the English divines who fled into Switzerland from the persecutions raised in England by queen Mary. His confutation of the pope's bull excommunicating queen Elizabeth, has been translated into English. The magistrates of Zurich, by his persuasion, erected a new college in 1538. He also prevailed with him to erect, in a place that had formerly been a nunnery, a new school, in which fifteen youths were trained up under an able master, and supplied with food, raiment, and other necessaries. In 1549, he by his influence hindered the Swiss from renewing their league with Hen. II. of France; representing to them, that it was neither just nor lawful for a man to suffer himself to be hired to shed another man's blood, who generally was innocent, and from whom himself had never received any injury.

BUNEL (PETER), was born at Toulouse in 1499. He studied in the college of Coqueret at Paris, where he was distinguished by his fine genius. On his returning to Toulouse, finding his family unable to maintain him, he went to Padua, where he was supported by Emilius Perrot. He was afterwards taken into the family of Lazarus de Baif, the French ambassador at Venice, by whose generosity he was not only subsisted, but enabled to study the Greek tongue. Afterwards he studied Hebrew. George de Selve, bishop of Lavaur, who succeeded de Baif as an ambassador, retained Bunel in his service, and when his embassy was finished, carried him with him to Lavaur. Upon the death of that prelate, which happened in 1541, Bunel returned to Toulouse, where he would have been reduced to the greatest indigence, had not Messieurs de Faur, the patrons of virtue and science, extended their liberality to him unasked. One of these gentlemen appointed him tutor to his sons; but whilst he was making the tour of Italy with them, he was cut off at Turin by a fever, in 1546. He was one of the politest writers of the Latin tongue in the sixteenth century; but though he was advantageously distinguished by the eloquence of his [illegible] Ciceronian style,

Digitized by Google

ſtile, he was ſtill more ſo by the ſtrictneſs of his morals. The magiſtrates of his native town of Toulouſe ſet up a marble ſtatue to his memory in their town-houſe. He left ſome Latin epiſtles written with the utmoſt purity, which were firſt publiſhed by Charles Stevens in 1521, and afterwaads by Henry Stevens in 1581.

BUNYAN (John), author of the juſtly admired allegory of the Pilgrim's Progreſs, was born at Elſtow, near Bedford, 1628. His parents, though very mean, took care to give him that learning which was ſuitable to their condition, bringing him up to read and write: he quickly forgot both, abandoning himſelf to all manner of wickedneſs, but not without frequent checks of conſcience. One day being at play with his companions (the writer of his life tells us) a voice ſuddenly darted from heaven into his ſoul, ſaying, "Wilt thou leave thy ſins and go to heaven, or have thy ſins and go to hell?" This put him into ſuch a conſternation, that he immediately left his ſport; and looking up to heaven, thought he ſaw the Lord Jeſus looking down upon him, as one highly diſpleaſed with him, and threatening him with ſome grievous puniſhment for his ungodly practices. At another time, whilſt he was belching out oaths, he was ſeverely reproved by a woman, who was herſelf a notorious ſinner: ſhe told him he was the uglieſt fellow for ſwearing that ever ſhe heard in all her life, that he was able to ſpoil all the youth of the town, if they came but into his company. This reproof coming from a woman, whom he knew to be very wicked, filled him with ſecret ſhame; and made him, from that time, very much refrain from it. His father brought him up to his own buſineſs, which was that of a tinker. Being a ſoldier in the parliament army, at the ſiege of Leiceſter, in 1645, he was drawn out to ſtand centinel; but another ſoldier of his company deſired to take his place, to which he agreed, and thereby eſcaped being ſhot by a muſket-ball, which took off his comrade. About 1655, he was admitted a member of a Baptiſt congregation at Bedford, and ſoon after choſen their preacher. In 1660, being convicted at the ſeſſions of holding unlawful aſſemblies and conventicles, he was ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment, and in the mean time committed to gaol, from which he was diſcharged after a confinement of twelve years and an half, by the compaſſionate interpoſition of Dr. Barlow, biſhop of Lincoln. During his impriſonment, his own hand miniſtered to his neceſſities, making many an hundred groſs of long-tagged thread laces, which he had learned to do ſince his confinement. At this time he alſo wrote many of his tracts. Afterwards, being at liberty, he travelled into ſeveral parts of England, to viſit and confirm the brethren, which procured him the epithet of biſhop Bunyan. When the declaration of James II. for liberty of conſcience was publiſhed, he, by the contributions of his followers, built a meeting

Digitized by Google

ing-houſe in Bedford, and preached conſtantly to a numerous audience. He died in London of a fever, 1688, aged ſixty.

BURGH (JAMES), a worthy and ingenious moral and political writer, was born at Madderty, in Perthſhire, North Britain, in the latter end of the year 1714. After a ſchool education at Madderty, where he diſcovered great quickneſs and facility, he was removed to the univerſity of St. Andrew's, with a view of becoming a clergyman in the church of Scotland; but did not continue long at the college, being obliged to leave it on account of bad health. This circumſtance inducing him to lay aſide the thoughts of clerical profeſſion, he entered into trade in the linen way; which not proving ſucceſsful, he came to England, where his firſt employment was to correct the preſs for an eminent printer; and at his leiſure hours he made indexes. After being engaged about a year in this way, he removed to Great Marlow, as an aſſiſtant at a free grammar-ſchool of that town; where he firſt commenced author, by writing a pamphlet, entitled, "Britain's Remembrancer," 1746; which went through five large editions in two years, was reprinted in England, Ireland, and America; was aſcribed to ſeveral biſhops; and was quoted by churchmen and diſſenters in their pulpits.

When Mr. Burgh quitted Marlow, he engaged himſelf as an aſſiſtant to Mr. Kenroſs at Enfield; who at the end of one year, very generouſly told him, "that he ought no longer to loſe his time, by continuing in the capacity of an aſſiſtant; that it would be adviſable for him to open a boarding-ſchool for himſelf; and that, if he ſtood in need of it, he would aſſiſt him with money for that purpoſe." Accordingly, in 1747, Mr. Burgh commenced maſter of an academy, at Stoke Newington, in Middleſex; and in that year he wrote "Thoughts on Education." The next production of his pen was "An Hymn to the Creator of the world;" to which was added, in proſe, "An Idea of the Creator, from his works." A ſecond edition, in octavo, was printed in 1750. After Mr Burgh had continued at Stoke Newington three years, his houſe not being large enough to contain the number of ſcholars that were offered to him, he removed to a more commodious one at Newington Green. Here, for nineteen years, he carried on his ſchool with great reputation and ſucceſs, many young perſons having been trained up by him to knowledge and virtue. Few maſters have been animated with a more ardent ſolicitude for forming the morals, as well as the underſtandings of their ſcholars. In 1751, Mr. Burgh married Mrs. Harding, a widow lady, who zealouſly concurred in promoting his laudable and uſeful undertakings. In the ſame year, at the requeſt of Dr. Stephen Hales, and Dr. Hayter, biſhop of Norwich, he publiſhed a ſmall piece, in 12mo, entitled, "A Warning to Dram Drinkers." Our author's next publication was his great work, entitled, "The Dignity of Human Nature; or, a brief Acc[illegible] of the certain

Digitized by Google

certain and eſtabliſhed means for attaining the true End of our Exiſtence." This treatiſe appeared in 1754, in one volume quarto, and was reprinted in two volumes octavo, 1767. In 1756, "Youth's friendly Monitor," of which a ſurreptitious copy had been printed under a diſguiſed title, was publiſhed by himſelf, in 12mo. In 1758, he printed a pamphlet under the title of "Political ſpeculations;" and the ſame year "The Rationale of Chriſtianity," tho' he did not publiſh this laſt till 1760; when he printed a kind of Utopian Romance, entitled, "An account of the firſt Settlement, Laws, Form of Government, and Police, of the Ceſſares, a people of South America; in Nine Letters, from Mr. Vander Neck, one of the Senators of the Nation, to his friend in Holland, with Notes by the Editor," 8vo. In 1762, Mr. Burgh publiſhed, in 8vo. "The Art of Speaking;" of which a fifth edition was printed in 1782. The late Sir Francis Blake Delaval, who had ſtudied the ſubject of elocution, and who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the private acting of ſeveral plays, in conjunction with ſome other perſons of faſhion, had ſo high an opinion of Mr. Burgh's performance, that he ſolicited, on that account, an interview with him. Our author's next appearance in the literary world was in 1766, in the publication of the firſt volume, in 12mo, of "Crito, or Eſſays on various Subjects." To this volume is prefixed a dedication, not deſtitute of humour, "To the Right Rev. Father (of three years old) his Royal Highneſs Frederic Biſhop of Oſnaburgh." The Eſſays are three in number: the firſt is of a political nature; the ſecond is on the difficulty and importance of education, and the third upon the origin of evil. In the ſame year Mr. Burgh wrote "Propoſals (humbly offered to the public) for an Aſſociation againſt the iniquitous practices of Engroſſers, Foreſtallers, Jobbers, &c. and for reducing the Price of Proviſions, eſpecially Butchers Meat," 8vo. In 1767 came out the ſecond volume of Crito, with a long dedication (which is replete with ſhrewd and ſatirical obſervations, chiefly of a political kind) "To the good people of Britain of the 20th century." The reſt of the volume contains another Eſſay on the origin of evil, and the rationale of Chriſtianity, and a poſtſcript, conſiſting of further explanations of the ſubjects before conſidered, and of detached remarks on various matters.

Mr. Burgh having for many years led a very laborious life, and having acquired a competent though not a large fortune, he determined to retire from buſineſs. In embracing this reſolution, his more immediate object was, to complete his "Political Diſquiſitions," for which he had, during ten years, been collecting ſuitable materials. Upon quitting his ſchool in 1771, he ſettled in Colebrooke Row, Iſlington, where he continued till his deceaſe. He had not been long in his new ſituation, before he became convinced (of what was only ſuſpected before) that he had a ſtone in his bladder. With this dreadful malady he was deeply afflicted

Digitized by Google

for the four latter years of his life; and for the two laſt of theſe years, his pain was exquiſite. Nevertheleſs, to the aſtoniſhment of all who were witneſſes of the miſery he endured, he went on with his "Political Diſquiſitions." The two firſt volumes were publiſhed in 1774, and the third volume in 1775. He died Aug. 26, 1775, in the 61ſt year of his age.

Beſides the publications already mentioned, and a variety of manuſcripts which he left behind him, he wrote, in 1753 and 1754, ſome letters in the General Evening Poſt, called "The Free Enquirer;" and in 1770, a number of papers, entitled, "The Conſtitutionaliſt," in the Gazetteer; which were intended to recommend Annual Parliaments, Adequate Repreſentation, and a Place Bill. About the ſame time, he alſo publiſhed another periodical paper in the Gazetteer, under the title of "The Coloniſts Advocate;" which was written againſt the meaſures of Government with reſpect to the Colonies. He printed, likewiſe, for the ſole uſe of his pupils, "Directions, prudential, moral, religious, and ſcientific;" which were pirated by a bookſeller, and afterwards publiſhed by himſelf, under the title of "Youth's friendly Monitor."

BURGOYNE (JOHN), a privy counſellor, lieutenant-general in the army, colonel of the 4th regiment of foot, M. P. for Preſton, and author of a much celebrated comedy, entitled, "The Heireſs." In 1774 we ſee him conducting the fete champetre given by the earl of Derby at the Oaks, June 9 that year. The year following he was ordered on the ſervice in America, where, after various ſucceſſes, he was captured, together with his whole army. He returned from thence Dec. 11, 1776. In 1779 he reſigned all his emoluments, to the amount of 3500l. a year. He died in London, Aug. 4, 1792. His death was occaſioned by a ſudden attack of the gout; he had been out, apparently, in good health the day before. He died richer in eſteem than in money, for in the ſaving or ſecuring of that he had no talent. His match with lady Charlotte Stanley having been an affair of love, contracted at Preſton, when the General was a ſubaltern, was, at firſt, vehemently reſented by the late earl of Derby, her father, who vowed never to ſee them again. As time, however, unfolded the General's character, the earl became convinced that his daughter had married an accompliſhed gentleman, an able ſcholar, and a benevolent man. Lady Charlotte had accordingly, during his lordſhip's life, the ſame ſtipend as her ſiſters, 300l. per annum, and, at his death, the ſame legacy, 25,000l. Her ladyſhip died, without iſſue, June 7, 1776.

BURIDAN (JOHN), a renowned French philoſopher of the 14th century, was born at Bethune in Artois. He diſcharged a profeſſor's place in the univerſity of Paris with great reputation; and wrote commentaries on Ariſtotle's logic, ethics, and metaphyſics, which were

Digitized by Google

were much esteemed. Some say, that he was rector of the university of Paris in 1320. Aventinus relates, that he was a disciple of Ockam; and that, being expelled Paris by the power of the Realists, which was superior to that of the Nominalists, he went into Germany, where he founded the university of Vienna.

BURKITT (WILLIAM), a celebrated commentator on the New Testament, was born at Hitcham in Northamptonshire, July 25, 1650. He was sent first to a school at Stow-market, and from thence to another at Cambridge. After his recovery from the small-pox, which he catched there, he was admitted of Pembroke-hall, at the age of no more than fourteen years; and upon his removal from the university, when he had taken his degree, he became a chaplain in a private gentleman's family, where he continued some years. He entered young upon the ministry, being ordained by bishop Reynolds: and the first employment which he had was at Milden in Suffolk, where he continued 21 years a constant preacher, (in a plain, practical, and affectionate manner) first as curate, and afterwards as rector of that church. In 1692, he had a call to the vicarage of Dedham in Essex, where he continued to the time of his death, which happened in the latter end of October 1703. He was a pious and charitable man. He made great collections for the French protestants in the years 1687, &c. and by his great care, pains, and charges, procured a worthy minister to go and settle in Carolina. Among other charities, he bequeathed by his last will and testament the house wherein he lived, with the lands thereunto belonging, to be an habitation for the lecturer that should be chosen from time to time to preach the lecture at Dedham. He wrote some books, and among the rest a commentary upon the New Testament.

BURLAMAQUI (JOHN-JAMES), an illustrious civilian, was born at Geneva in 1694; and became afterwards professor of civil law there. Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, who was his pupil, took him home with him in 1734, and kept him some years. Upon his return to Geneva, he was named counsellor of state, and died there in 1748. His "Principles of Natural Law," written in French, have made him known to great advantage in the republic of letters. He is supposed to have incorporated into this work all the best things from Grotius, Pufendorf, and their commentator Barbeyrac. It is a system, or chain, of just and interesting ideas; clearly developed, happily connected, and expressed with accuracy and precision. He published, some time after, the "Principles of Political Law;" which was written in the same language, and equally well received.

BURMAN (PETER), professor of history and eloquence in the university of Leyden, was rector magnificus of the university of

Digitized by Google

Leyden; and, as is cuſtomary in foreign univerſities, made an oration when he quitted the rectorſhip on the 8th of February, 1720. His oration was publiſhed, and is remarkable. It is "againſt the ſtudies of humanity, ſhewing, that the learned languages, hiſtory, eloquence, and criticiſm, are not only uſeleſs, but alſo dangerous to the ſtudies of law, phyſic, philoſophy, and, above all, of divinity; to which laſt, poetry is a ſpecial help." The profeſſor, obſerving the great decay of the politer ſtudies, and the contempt with which the men of ſcience affected to treat them, endeavoured to expoſe their objections, while he ſeemed to juſtify them. He ridicules the barbarous ſtyle in which moſt lawyers, phyſicians, and philoſophers write; but eſpecially the jargon of divines, who, as he intimates, ſhamefully neglected the ſtudy of the original languages, and inveighed frequently againſt the abuſe of hiſtory and criticiſm in ſuch a manner as would in effect deſtroy the uſe of them. The celebrated Dr. Bentley, who both ſpoke and thought highly of Burman, has pronounced this oration "a very fine one in it's way, all writ in Lucian's manner, a thorough irony and jeer."

Among the many quarrels and altercations which Burman had, one was with the excellent Le Clerc; of which we will give ſome account, for the ſake of illuſtrating the temper and character of our profeſſor. In 1703, Le Clerc, under the aſſumed name of Theodorus Gorallus, publiſhed an edition of the remains of Pædo Albinovanus and Cornelius Severus; and prefixed a diſcourſe upon the right method of interpreting the ancient authors. Now whether Le Clerc here let drop any thing which might ſeem to diſcredit verbal criticiſm, and ſo increaſed the diſguſt he had already given to that ſort of men in his Parrhaſiana; or whether he was thought to have gone out of his province, and to have undertaken what he was not qualified to perform, we know not: but offence was taken by Burman, and the ſame year was publiſhed a ſatirical piece, entitled, "A Dialogue between Spudæus and Gorallus;" which, as Clerc tells us, every body agreed to have been written by him. Le Clerc replied in a ſhort and general way to it, in the preface to his ſecond volume of the Bibliotheque Choiſee; but without mentioning either the work or the ſuppoſed author. He was twice, he tells us, in Burman's company afterwards, at the houſes of common friends, but did not take the leaſt notice. In 1709, Burman publiſhed Petronius; and in the preface, made an open and virulent attack upon Le Clerc, upon a pretence that he had ſaid ſomething againſt Grævius. Mr. Le Clerc replied in form to this preface, and vindicates his perſon and his writings from the reproachful imputations caſt upon both. One may ſee, ſays Le Clerc, that Mr. Burman has profited exceedingly from the ſtudy of Petronius; and that he is perfectly free from that hypocriſy which he imputes to the monks. His delicacy, adds he, is further obſervable in the promiſe he has made the public, in the ſame preface; where he ſays that "he

Digitized by Google

has a deſign, if God ſhall grant life and ſtrength, not only to publiſh another volume of the verſes aſcribed to Petronius, but alſo to enrich it with the Catelecta Scaligeri, &c." that is, ſays Le Clerc, Mr. Burman intends, with God's bleſſing, not only to publiſh a collection of moſt bawdy poems, among which are included the Priapeia, but alſo to enrich them with a commentary of his own. Theſe things, ſays he, are very unbecoming a profeſſor of a chriſtian univerſity, who ought to preſerve the youth about him from corruption, inſtead of throwing incitements in their way; not to mention his imprudence in talking after this manner, at a time when an action was commenced againſt him by a young girl for having debauched her.

In 1704, was publiſhed at Florence, a Latin performance, entitled, "Chreſtomathia Petronio-Burmanniana." Burman afterwards abuſed Le Clerc, in a piece called, "The Lying Gazetteer," &c. to which Le Clerc made no other reply, than by inſerting in the ſecond part of the 20th tome of his Bibliotheque Choiſee, printed in 1710, a ſhort article entitled, "Reaſons for not anſwering a libel of Peter Burman."

Burman, though not allowed by the critics to be an adept in the Greek, had ſkill and abilities as an editor of Latin claſſics; of which he publiſhed Virgil, Ovid, Petronius, Quintilian, Suetonius, Juſtin, Velleius, Phædrus, &c. He died in 1740.

BURNET (GILBERT), biſhop of Saliſbury, was born at Edinburgh, Sept. 18, 1643. His father was the younger brother of an ancient family in Aberdeenſhire, and bred to the civil law, in which, though he made no ſhining figure at the bar, his modeſty depreſſing too much his abilities, he raiſed himſelf to ſo great a reputation, that at the reſtoration of Charles II. he was, in reward of his conſtant attachment to the royal party, appointed one of the lords of ſeſſion at Edinburgh. His mother was ſiſter to the famous Sir Alexander Johnſtoun, and a warm zealot for preſbytery. Mr. Burnet being out of employment, by reaſon of his refuſing to acknowledge Cromwell's authority, took upon himſelf the charge of his ſon's education, who at ten years of age was ſent to the college of Aberdeen. His father, who ſtill continued to be his principal inſtructor, obliged him to riſe to his ſtudies at four o'clock every morning; by which means he contracted ſuch a habit, as he never diſcontinued till a few years before his death, when age and infirmities rendered a greater proportion of reſt neceſſary to him. Though his father had deſigned him for the church, yet he would not divert him from purſuing his own inclination to civil and feudal law, to which ſtudy he applied a whole year; and received from it (he was often heard to ſay) juſter notions concerning the foundation of civil ſociety and government than are maintained by ſome divines. He altered his reſolution of proſecuting this ſtudy, and applied, with his father's

Digitized by Google

warm approbation, to that of divinity. In his hours of amusement he ran through many volumes of history, and, as he had a very strong constitution and a prodigious memory, this close application was no inconvenience to him, so that he made himself master of a vast extent of learning, which he had ready for his use upon all occasions. At 18 he was admitted a probationer, or expectant preacher, and soon after an offer of a good benefice was made him, which he declined. In 1663, about two years after the death of his father, he came into England, and, after six months stay at Oxford and Cambridge, returned to Scotland, which he soon left again to make a tour of some months, in 1664, to Holland and France. At Amsterdam, by the help of a Jewish rabbi, he perfected himself in the Hebrew language; and likewise became acquainted with the leading men of the different persuasions tolerated in that country, as Calvinists, Arminians, Lutherans, Anabaptists, Brownists, Papists, and Unitarians, amongst each of which, he used frequently to declare, he met with men of such unfeigned piety and virtue, that he became fixed in a strong principle of universal charity, and an invincible abhorrence of all severities, on account of religious dissensions. On his return to Scotland, he was admitted into holy orders, by the bishop of Edinburgh, in 1665, and presented to the living of Saltoun. The conduct of the Scotch bishops seemed to him so unbecoming the episcopal character, that he drew up a memorial of their abuses. In 1668, he was employed in negociating the scheme of accommodation between the episcopal and presbyterian parties, and, by his advice, many of the latter were put into the vacant churches. The year following he was made divinity professor at Glasgow, where he continued four years and a half, equally hated by the zealots of both parties. In the frequent visits he made to the duchess of Hamilton, he so far gained her confidence as to be intrusted with the perusal and arrangement of her papers, relating to her father's and uncle's ministry; which put him upon writing Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, and occasioned his being invited to London by the earl of Lauderdale, who offered to furnish him with some anecdotes towards compiling those memoirs. During his stay in London, we are told by himself and his son, he was offered the choice of four bishoprics in Scotland, which he refused. On his return to Glasgow, he married lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter to the earl of Cassiles, a lady of great piety and knowledge, highly esteemed by the presbyterians, to whose sentiments she was strongly inclined. As there was some disparity in their ages, that it might remain past dispute that this match was wholly owing to inclination, not to avarice or ambition, the day before their marriage he delivered the lady a deed, whereby he renounced all pretension to her fortune, which was very considerable, and must otherwise have fallen into his hands, she herself having no intention to secure it. In 1672, he published "A Vindication, [illegible] of the [illegible]

Digitized by Google

church and ſtate of Scotland;" which at that juncture was looked upon as ſo great a ſervice, that he was again offered a biſhopric, and a promiſe of the next vacant arch-biſhopric, but did not accept of it, becauſe he remarked, that the great deſign of the court was to advance popery. In 1673, he took another journey to London; and, by the king's own nomination, after hearing him preach, was made one of his chaplains in ordinary.

Upon his return to Scotland, he retired to his ſtation at Glaſgow, but was obliged the next year to return to court to juſtify himſelf againſt the accuſations of duke Lauderdale, who had repreſented him as the cauſe of the miſcarriages of all the court meaſures in Scotland. The king received him very coldly, and ordered his name to be ſtruck out of the liſt of chaplains; yet, at the duke of York's intreaty, conſented to hear what he could offer in his own juſtification, with which he ſeemed to be ſatisfied. Nevertheleſs, as Lauderdale had not dropt his reſentment, Mr. Burnet, who was told that his enemies had a deſign to get him impriſoned, reſigned his profeſſor's chair at Glaſgow, and reſolved to ſettle in London. He preached in ſeveral churches, and had been actually choſen miniſter of one, had not the electors been deterred from it by a meſſage in the king's name. About this time the living of Cripplegate being vacant, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's (in whoſe gift it was) hearing of his circumſtances, and the hardſhips he had undergone, ſent him an offer of the benefice, but as he had been informed of their firſt intention of conferring it on Dr. Fowler, he generouſly declined it. In 1675, at the recommendation of lord Hollis, whom he had known in France, ambaſſador at that court, he was, by Sir Harbottle Grimſtone, maſter of the rolls, appointed preacher of the chapel there, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the court. He was ſoon after choſen a lecturer of St. Clement's, and became one of the preachers that were moſt followed in town. In 1679, he publiſhed the firſt volume of his "Hiſtory of the Reformation;" for which he had the thanks of both houſes of parliament: and two years after, the ſecond volume, which met with the ſame approbation as the firſt. About this time he attended a ſick perſon, who had been engaged in an amour with the earl of Rocheſter. The manner in which he treated her during her illneſs, gave that lord a great curioſity of being acquainted with him. Whereupon for a whole winter, he ſpent one evening in a week with Mr. Burnet, who diſcourſed with him upon all thoſe topics, upon which ſceptics and men of looſe morals attack the Chriſtian religion. The happy effect of theſe conferences occaſioned the publication of his account of the life and death of that earl.

In 1682, when the adminiſtration was changed in favour of the duke of York, being much reſorted to by perſons of all ranks and parties, in order to avoid returning viſits, he built a laboratory, and went for above a year, through a courſe of chemical experiments.

Not

Digitized by Google

Not long after, he refuſed a living of three hundred a year offered him by the earl of Eſſex, on the terms of not reſiding there, but in London. His behaviour at the lord Ruſſel's trial, and his attendance on him in priſon and at his execution, having drawn on him the indignation of the court, he took a ſhort tour to Paris, where unuſual civilities were ſhewn by the king of France's expreſs direction. He became acquainted with ſeveral eminent perſons; but not thinking it right to be longer abſent from the duties of his calling, he returned to London, and that very year, in purſuance of the king's mandate, was diſcharged from his lecture-ſhip at St. Clement's: and having, on the 5th of November, 1684, preached a ſermon at the Rolls chapel, ſeverely inveighing againſt the doctrines of Popery and the principles of the Papiſts, he was, in December following, forbid to preach there any more.

On king James's acceſſion to the throne, having obtained leave to go out of the kingdom, he firſt went to Paris, and lived in great retirement, till contracting an acquaintance with brigadier Stouppe, a proteſtant gentleman in the French ſervice, he made a tour with him to Italy. He met with an agreeable reception at Rome. Pope Innocent II. hearing of our author's arrival, ſent the captain of the Swiſs guards to acquaint him, that he would give him a private audience in bed, to avoid the ceremony of kiſſing his holineſs's ſlipper. But Dr. Burnet excuſed himſelf as well as he could.

One evening upon viſiting cardinal Howard, he found him diſtributing ſome relics to two French gentlemen. Whereupon he whiſpered to him in Engliſh, that it was ſomewhat odd, that a clergyman of the church of England ſhould be at Rome, helping them off with the ware of Babylon. The cardinal ſmiled at the remark, and repeating it in French to the gentlemen, bade them tell their countrymen how bold the heretics, and how mild the cardinals were at Rome. Some diſputes, which our author had at Rome, concerning religion, beginning to be taken notice of, made it proper for him to quit that city, which, upon an intimation given him by prince Borgheſe, he accordingly did. He purſued his travels through Switzerland and Germany. In 1688, he came to Utrecht, with an intention to ſettle in ſome of the Seven Provinces. There he received an invitation from the prince and princeſs of Orange (to whom their party in England had recommended him) to come to the Hague, which he accepted: he was ſoon made acquainted with the ſecret of their counſels, and adviſed the fitting out of a fleet in Holland ſufficient to ſupport their deſigns and encourage their friends. This and the account of his travels, in which he endeavoured to blend popery and tyranny together, and repreſent them as inſeparable, with ſome papers, reflecting on the proceedings of England, that came out in ſingle ſheets, and were diſperſed in ſeveral parts of England, moſt of which Mr. Burnet owns himſelf the author of, alarmed king James; and were the occaſion of his [illegible] twice

Digitized by

againſt him to the princeſs of Orange, and inſiſting, by his ambaſſador, on his being forbid the court, which after much importunity was done, though he continued to be truſted and employed as before, the Dutch miniſters conſulting him daily. But that which gave, he tells us, the criſis to the king's anger, was, the news of Burnet's being to be married to a conſiderable fortune at the Hague. To put an end to theſe frequent conferences with the miniſters, a proſecution for high treaſon was ſet on foot againſt him both in England and Scotland; but Burnet, receiving the news thereof before it came to the ſtates, avoided the ſtorm, by petitioning for, and obtaining without any difficulty, a bill of naturalization, in order to his intended marriage with Mary Scot, a Dutch lady, of conſiderable fortune, who, with the advantage of birth, had thoſe of a fine perſon and underſtanding.

After his marriage with this lady, being legally under the protection of Holland, he undertook, in a letter to the earl of Middleton, to anſwer all the matters laid to his charge; and added, that being now naturalized in Holland, his allegiance was, during his ſtay in theſe parts, transferred from his majeſty to the ſtates-general; and in another letter, that if, upon non-appearance, a ſentence ſhould be paſſed againſt him, he might, to juſtify himſelf, be forced to give an account of the ſhare he had in affairs, in which he might be led to mention what he was afraid would not pleaſe his majeſty. Theſe expreſſions gave ſuch offence to the Engliſh court, that dropping the former proſecution, they proceeded againſt him as guilty of high treaſon, and a ſentence of outlawry was paſſed upon him; and thereupon the king firſt demanded him to be delivered up, and afterwards inſiſted on his being baniſhed the Seven Provinces, which the ſtates refuſed, alledging that he was become their ſubject; and if the king had any thing to lay to Dr. Burnet's charge, juſtice ſhould be done in their courts. This put an end to all farther application to the ſtates; and Dr. Burnet, ſecured from any danger, went on in aſſiſting and forwarding the important affair of the Revolution. He gave early notice of it to the court of Hanover, intimating, that the ſucceſs of that project muſt naturally end in a ſucceſſion of that illuſtrious houſe to the Britiſh crown. He wrote alſo ſeveral pamphlets in ſupport of the prince of Orange's deſigns, and aſſiſted in drawing up his declaration, &c. and when he undertook the expedition to England, Dr. Burnet accompanied him as his chaplain. After his landing, at Exeter he propoſed and drew up the aſſociation, and was of no ſmall ſervice on ſeveral occaſions, by a ſeaſonable diſplay of pulpit eloquence, to animate the prince's followers, and gain over others to his intereſt. Nor did his ſervices paſs unrewarded, for King William had not been many days on the throne, before Dr. Burnet was advanced to the ſee of Saliſbury, in the room of Dr. Seth Ward, deceaſed, being conſecrated May 31, 1689. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Houſe of Lords,

Digitized by Google

by declaring for moderate measures with regard to the clergy, who scrupled to take the oaths, and for a toleration of the Protestant Dissenters. A passage in his pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, concerning the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to King William and Queen Mary, dated May 15, 1689, which seemed to ground their title to the crown on the right of conquest, gave such offence to both houses of parliament, that they ordered it to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman. As soon as the session of parliament in 1686 was ended, he went down to his diocese, where he was very exact in the discharge of his function, and was particularly scrupulous in conferring orders and admitting to livings.

In 1698 he lost his wife by the small-pox; and as he was almost immediately after appointed preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, in whose education he took great pains, this employment, and the tender age of his children, induced him the same year to supply her loss, by a marriage with Mrs. Berkeley, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Blake, knight.

In 1699 he published his "Exposition on the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England." In 1704 he had the satisfaction to see his project for augmenting poor livings carried into execution. The last five or six years of his life he grew more abstracted from the world than he had been in the former part of it. He lived to see a succession take place, and that family established, in whose interests he had been so zealous. He died March 17, 1714-15, in the 72d year of his age, and was interred in the parish church of St. James's, Clerkenwell. After his death, his "History of His Own Times, with his Life annexed," was published by his son, Thomas Burnet, esq.

BURNET (Dr. THOMAS), a most ingenious and learned writer, was born at Croft in Yorkshire, in or about the year 1635. His first education was at the free-school of North Alverton in that county, from whence he was removed, in June 1651, to Clare-hall, in Cambridge. Here he had the excellent Tillotson for his tutor; under whom, it is probable, he improved, if not imbibed, that free, generous, noble way of thinking, for which he is so much distinguished, and will be ever memorable. The very learned Dr. Cudworth was at that time master of Clare-hall, but removed from it to the mastership of Christ's college, in 1654, and thither our author followed him. Under his patronage he was chosen fellow of it in 1657, commenced master of arts in 1658, and became senior proctor of the university in 1661; but how long afterwards he continued his residence there, does not appear.

The next situation and character we find him in, is that of governor to the young earl of Wiltshire, son of the marquis of Winchester, with whom he travelled abroad, and gave such satisfaction, that, soon after his return to England, he was invited and prevailed

Digitized by Google

on by the first duke of Ormond, to travel once more in the like character with the young earl of Ossory, his grace's grandson and heir apparent. These honourable connections introduced him into what may properly be called the world; in which he afterwards confirmed and propagated the reputation he already had for fine parts and learning, by the publication of his "Sacred Theory of the Earth," originally published in Latin, in two volumes quarto: the two first books, "concerning the Deluge and Paradise," in 1681: the two last, "concerning the burning of the World, and the New Heavens and New Earth," in 1689. The uncommon approbation this work met with, and the particular encouragement of Charles II. who was exceedingly taken with it, put the author upon translating it into English. He did so; and published the two first books in 1684, folio, with an elegant dedication to the king; as he did the two last, in 1689, with a no less elegant dedication to Queen Mary. The English edition is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground, there being several additional chapters in it, and several new moulded.

May 19, 1685, he was made master of the Charter-house, by the interest of the duke of Ormond, and soon after commenced LL. D. At what time he entered into orders is not exactly known; but it is plain that he was a clergyman at his election to this mastership, from the objection then made against him by some of the bishops who were governors, namely, "that he generally appeared in a lay habit." This objection, however, was over-ruled by his patron the duke of Ormond; who asserted, in his favour, that he had no living, or other ecclesiastical preferment, and that his life and conversation were in all respects suitable to the clerical character. In the latter end of 1686, Dr. Burnet's integrity, prudence, and resolution, were fully tried in his new station upon the following occasion: one Andrew Popham, a Roman Catholic, came to the Charter-house, with a letter from King James to the governors, requiring them to choose and admit him, the said Andrew Popham, a pensioner thereof, "without tendering any oath or oaths unto him, or requiring of him any subscription, recognition, or other act or acts, in conformity to the doctrine and discipline of the church of England, as the same is now established; and notwithstanding any statute, order, or constitution, of or in the said hospital; with which (says his majesty) we are graciously disposed to dispense in his behalf." The governors were assembled, Popham appeared, and the king's letter was read; upon which the lord chancellor Jefferies moved, that without any debate they should proceed to vote, whether Andrew Popham should be admitted a pensioner of the hospital, according to the king's letter: and it was put upon the master, Dr. Burnet, as the junior, to vote first. The master told the governors, that he thought it was his duty to acquaint their lordships with the state and constitution of that hospital; and though this was opposed by some, yet, after a little

Digitized by Google

debate, the maſter was heard; who obſerved, that to admit a penſioner into the hoſpital without his taking the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, was not only contrary to the conſtitution of the hoſpital, but to an expreſs act of parliament for the better eſtabliſhment thereof. One of the governors aſked, what this was to the purpoſe? To whom the duke of Ormond replied, that he thought it much to the purpoſe; for an act of parliament was not ſo ſlight a thing as not to deſerve a conſideration. After ſome other diſcourſe, the queſtion was put, whether Popham ſhould be admitted, and paſſed in the negative. A ſecond letter from the king was afterwards ſent; to which the governors, in a letter addreſſed to his majeſty, humbly replied, and gave their reaſons why they could not comply with his pleaſure, in admitting Andrew Popham as a penſioner of the hoſpital. This not ſatisfying King James, he ordered Chancellor Jefferies to find out a way how he might have right done him at the hoſpital; and the maſter was particularly threatened to be ſummoned before the eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners: but by this time they were quarrelling with the univerſities, and had their hands full of buſineſs, and ſo the affair was dropped. This was the firſt ſtand made againſt the diſpenſing power of that reign by any ſociety in England, and did good ſervice to the public; as ſometimes a little frontier garriſon, well defended, gives a check to a great army, and a good example to the reſt of the country, to ſtand ſtoutly upon their defence. A relation of the Charter-houſe proceedings upon this occaſion was publiſhed by Dr. Burnet, in 1689.

After the Revolution, he was introduced to court by his honoured tutor and worthy friend Archbiſhop Tillotſon; was made chaplain to the king, and ſoon after clerk of the cloſet. He was now looked upon as in the high-road to great preferment, and had certainly a fine proſpect before him, when he ruined all by ſome unadviſed ſtrokes of his pen. In 1692 he publiſhed "Archæologiæ Philoſophicæ; ſive, Doctrina Antiqua de Rerum originibus," in quarto, with a dedication to King William, whoſe character he there draws with great ſtrength of genius and art, and in that beautiful ſtyle which was peculiar to himſelf. But neither the high rank and authority of his patron, nor the great elegance and learning diſplayed throughout the work, could protect the author from the clamours raiſed againſt him for allegorizing the ſcripture account of the fall of our firſt parents; which, it muſt be confeſſed, is done with too great an air of ridicule. Burnet himſelf ſeems afterwards to have been ſenſible of this; for it appears from a Latin letter, written by himſelf to Wolters, a bookſeller at Amſterdam, dated September 14, 1694, that he choſe to have the moſt offenſive parts omitted in the future editions of that work. This, however, proved inſufficient to lay the ſtorm raiſed againſt him; which was rather increaſed than abated, by the encomium which Mr. Charles Blount, the deiſtical author of the "Oracles of Reaſon," thought proper to beſtow upon his work; for

Digitized by Google

for these gentlemen are always ready to receive a writer with open arms, when the bigots are caballing to push him over to their party, and, indeed, sometimes before. Blount, in a letter to his friend Gildon, tells him, that, "according to his promise, he has sent him a translation of the seventh and eighth chapters, and also the appendix, of the great and learned Dr. Burnet's Archæologiæ Philosophicæ, &c. a piece which he thinks one of the most ingenious he ever read, and full of the most acute, as well as learned observations." These seventh and eighth chapters, here translated for Mr. Gildon's use, were unfortunately the most exceptionable in the whole work; and being immediately adopted by an infidel writer, did give such a plausible colour to the complaints of the clergy, that it was judged expedient, in that critical season, to remove him from his place of clerk of the closet. He withdrew accordingly from court; and, if Mr. Oldmixon can be credited, actually missed the see of Canterbury, upon the death of Tillotson, on account of this very work, which occasioned him to be then represented by some bishops as a sceptical writer. He retired to his beloved studies and contemplations in the Charter-house, without seeking, or perhaps desiring, any farther preferment; for he was a man of many virtues, and does not appear to have had any ambition in his nature. There he lived in a single state to a good old age; and there he died, Sept. 27, 1715.

In 1727, two other learned and elegant Latin works of our author were published in 8vo; one "De Fide et Officiis Christianorum;" the other, "De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium." Burnet had himself caused to be struck off at the press a few copies of each of these works, for the use of himself and some private friends; but did not intend them for the public, there being some points discussed in them not so proper to be communicated openly. Yet, surreptitious copies from proof sheets getting into the world, and the works being terribly mangled and full of faults, Mr. Wilkinson of Lincoln's Inn, Burnet's particular friend, and who was in possession of all his papers, thought it right to oblige the learned with a true copy of them, corrected by the doctor himself, as he did in 1727. To the second edition, in 1733, of "De statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium," is added an appendix, "De Futura Judæorum Restauratione;" it appearing to the editor, from Burnet's papers, that it was designed to be placed there. He is said also to have been the author of three small pieces without his name, under the title of "Remarks upon an Essay concerning Human Understanding;" the two first published in 1697, the last in 1699.

BURNET (Dr. THOMAS), a physician of Scotland, of whose birth, life, and death, scarce any thing is recorded, except what the title-page of his books set forth, namely, that he was "M. D. Medicus Regius, et Collegii Regii Medicorum Edinburgensis Socius." His

Digitized by Google

His name deſerves to be preſerved, however, for the ſake of two uſeful works which he hath left: one is, "Theſaurus Medicinæ Practicæ," London, 1673, in quarto; the other, "Hippocrates Contractus, in quo Hippocratis omnia in brevem Epitomen redacta habentur," Edinb. 1685, in 8vo.

BURROW (Sir JAMES), maſter of the crown-office, was elected F. R. S. and F. A. S. On the death of Mr. Weſt, in 1772, he was prevailed on to fill the preſident's chair at the Royal Society till the anniverſary election, when he reſigned it to Sir John Pringle; and Auguſt 10, 1773, when the Society preſented an addreſs to his majeſty, he received the honour of knighthood. He publiſhed two volumes of "Reports, 1776;" two others in 1771 and 1776; and a volume of "Deciſions of the Court of King's Bench, upon Settlement Caſes, from 1732 to 1772;" to which was ſubjoined "An Eſſay of Punctuation," in three parts, quarto, 1768, 1772, 1776. He publiſhed, without his name, "A few Anecdotes and Obſervations relating to Oliver Cromwell and his family." He died Nov. 5, 1782.

BURTON (HENRY), was born at Birſall in Yorkſhire, about 1579, and educated at St. John's college in Cambridge, where he took both his degrees in arts. He was afterwards incorporated maſter of arts at Oxford, and took the degree of bachelor in divinity. He firſt was tutor to the ſons of Lord Carey, of Lepington (created in 1625 earl of Monmouth); then clerk of the cloſet to Prince Henry; and, after his death, to Prince Charles, whom he was appointed to attend into Spain in 1623; but, for reaſons unknown, was ſet aſide after part of his goods were ſhipped, and upon that prince's acceſſion to the crown, was removed from being his clerk of the cloſet. Burton, highly diſguſted at this treatment, took every opportunity of expreſſing his reſentment, particularly by railing againſt the biſhops.

In April 1625, he preſented a letter to King Charles, remonſtrating againſt Dr. Neile and Dr. Laud, his majeſty's continual attendants, as popiſhly affected; and for this, and ſome other indiſcretions, was forbid the court. Soon after, he was preſented to the rectory of St. Matthew's, in Friday-ſtreet, London. In December 1636, he was ſummoned to appear before Mr. Duck, one of the commiſſioners for cauſes eccleſiaſtical, who tendered to him the oaths ex officio, to anſwer to certain articles brought againſt him, for what he had advanced in two ſermons, preached in his own church, on the preceding fifth of November. Burton, inſtead of anſwering, appealed to the king: nevertheleſs, a ſpecial high commiſſion court, which was called ſoon after in Doctors-Commons, ſuſpended him in his abſence, from both his office and benefice; upon which he thought fit to abſcond, but publiſhed his two ſermons under the title

Digitized by Google

title of "For God and the King;" together with an Apology, justifying his appeal. February 1, a ſerjeant at arms, with other officers, by virtue of a warrant from the Star-chamber, broke open his doors, ſeized his papers, and took him into cuſtody. Next day he was, by an order of the privy council, committed to the Fleet priſon; from which place he dated one epiſtle to his majeſty, another to the judges, and a third to the true-hearted nobility. March 11, he was proceeded againſt in the Star-chamber, for writing and publiſhing ſeditious, ſchiſmatical, and libellous books, againſt the hierarchy of the church, and to the ſcandal of the government. To this information, he (and Baſtwick and Prynne, who were indicted with him) prepared anſwers. In the end of May, 1637, a perſon came to the Fleet, to examine Burton upon his anſwer; but hearing that the greateſt part of it had been expunged, he refuſed to be examined, unleſs his anſwer might be admitted as it was put in, or he permitted to put in a new anſwer. June 2, it was ordered by the court, that if he would not anſwer to interrogatories framed upon his anſwer, he would be proceeded againſt pro confeſſo. Accordingly, June 14, Burton, and the two others, being brought to the bar, the information was read, and no legal anſwer having been put in in time, nor filed on record, the court began, for this contempt, to proceed to ſentence. The defendants cried out for juſtice, that their anſwers might be read, and that they might not be condemned unheard. Nevertheleſs, becauſe their anſwers were not filed on record, the court proceeded to paſs ſentence; which was, that Burton, Prynne, and Baſtwick pay a fine of five thouſand pounds each, and that Burton, in particular, be deprived of his eccleſiaſtical benefice, degraded from his miniſterial function and degrees in the univerſity, be ſet on the pillory, have both his ears cut off there, confined to perpetual cloſe impriſonment in Lancaſter caſtle, debarred the acceſs of his wife, or any other, except his keeper, and denied the uſe of pen, ink, and paper: all which, except the fine, was executed accordingly. After twelve weeks impriſonment in the common gaol at Lancaſter, where great crowds, pitying his misfortunes, reſorted to him, ſome of his papers being diſperſed in London, he was removed, by an order of council, to Cornet caſtle, in the iſle of Guernſey, October 1637, where he was ſhut up almoſt three years; till in November 1640, the Houſe of Commons, upon his wife's petition, complaining of the ſeverity of his ſentence, ordered that he ſhould be forthwith ſent for to the parliament in ſafe cuſtody. Burton, on his arrival in London, preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth his ſufferings. In conſequence of which, the houſe reſolved, that the ſentence againſt him was illegal, and ought to be reverſed; that he be freed from the fine of five thouſand pounds, and from impriſonment, and reſtored to his degrees in the univerſity, orders in the miniſtry, and to his eccleſiaſtical benefice in Friday-ſtreet, London; alſo have recompence for his impriſonment, and for the loſs of his ears, which

Digitized by Google

which they fixed at ſix thouſand pounds; but, by reaſon of the enſuing confuſions in the kingdom, he never received that ſum. He was however reſtored to his living at St. Matthew's, after which he declared himſelf an Independent, and complied with all the alterations that enſued; but when he ſaw what ſtrange courſes the parliament took, he grew more moderate. He died Jan. 1647-8.

BURTON (WILLIAM), eldeſt ſon of Ralph Burton, eſq. of Lindley, in Leiceſterſhire, was born Auguſt 24, 1575, educated at the ſchool of Sutton-Coldfield, in Warwickſhire, admitted of Brazen-noſe, college, Oxford, 1591, and of the Inner Temple, May 20, 1593, bachelor of arts June 22, 1524, and afterwards a barriſter and reporter in the court of Common Pleas. But his natural genius leading him to the ſtudies of heraldry, genealogies, and antiquities, he became excellent in thoſe obſcure and intricate matters; and, look upon him as a gentleman, was accounted by all that knew him to be the beſt of his time for thoſe ſtudies, as may appear by his deſcription of Leiceſterſhire. In 1602 he corrected Saxton's map of that county, with the addition of eighty towns. His weak conſtitution not permitting him to follow his buſineſs, he retired into the country; and his great work, "The Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire," was publiſhed in folio, 1622. He was aſſiſted in this undertaking by his kinſman, John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, eſq. and Auguſtus Vincent, Rougecroix. He drew up the corollary of Leland's life, prefixed to the "Collectanea," with his favourite device, the ſun recovering from an eclipſe, and motto, "Rilucera," dated Faledi, 1612, from Falde, a pleaſant village near Tutbury, Staffordſhire, and a great patrimony belonging to his family, and then to him. The county hiſtory was dated from the ſame village, Oct. 30, 1622. He alſo cauſed part of Leland's Itinerary to be tranſcribed, 1631, and gave both the tranſcript, and the ſeven original volumes, to the Bodleian library, 1632; as alſo Talbot's notes. To him his countryman, Thomas Purefoy, eſq. of Barwell, bequeathed Leland's Collectanea after his death, 1612. In 1625 he reſided at Lindley, where, among other works, he compiled a folio volume (which ſtill remains in MS.), under the titles of "Antiquitates de Dadlington." He died at Falde, after ſuffering much in the civil war, April 6, 1645, and was buried in the pariſh church thereto belonging, called Hanbury. He left ſeveral notes, collections of arms and monuments, genealogies, and other matters of antiquity, which he had gathered from divers churches and gentlemen's houſes.

BURTON (ROBERT), known to the learned by the name of Democritus Junior, was brother of the preceding, and born at Lindley, Feb. 8, 1676. He was educated at the ſame ſchool with his brother, and in 1593 ſent to the ſame college. In 1599 [illegible] elected

ſtudent of Chriſt-church, and, for form's ſake, as Wood tells us, for he wanted not a tutor, was put under the tuition of Dr. John Bancroft, afterwards biſhop of Oxford. In 1616 he had the vicarage of St. Thomas, in the weſt ſuburb of Oxford, conferred on him by the dean and canons of Chriſt-church, to the pariſhioners of which, it is ſaid, that he always gave the ſacrament in wafers; and this, with the rectory of Segrave in Leiceſterſhire, given him ſome years after by George Lord Berkeley, he held with ſome difficulty (for the ſtorm was gathering over England, and the troubles were coming on) to the day of his death, which happened in January, 1639.

He was a man of general learning, a great philologer, an exact mathematician, and (what makes the peculiarity of his character) a very curious calculator of nativities. He was extremely ſtudious, and of a melancholy turn, yet an agreeable companion, and very humorous. "The Anatomy of Melancholy," by Democritus Junior, as he calls himſelf, ſhews, that theſe ſeemingly different qualities were mixed together in his compoſition. This book was printed firſt in quarto, afterwards many times in folio, to the great profit of the bookſeller, who, as Mr. Wood tells us, got an eſtate by it. Some circumſtances attending his death occaſioned ſtrange ſuſpicions. He died in his chambers at Chriſt-church, at or very near the time which it ſeems he had for ſome years before predicted from the calculation of his nativity; and this exactneſs made it whiſpered about, that for the glory of aſtrology, and rather than his calculation ſhould fail, he became indeed a felo de ſe. This, however, was certainly not notorious; for he was buried with due ſolemnity in the cathedral of Chriſt-church, and had a fair monument erected to his memory, with his buſt in ruff, gown, hair, and beard; on the right hand of which is the calculation of his own nativity, and under it an inſcription made by himſelf.

He left a very choice collection of books, part of which he bequeathed to the Bodleian, and one hundred pounds, to buy five pounds worth of books yearly for Chriſt-church library.

BURTON (JOHN), a learned divine, was born in 1696, at Wembworth, in Devonſhire, of which pariſh his father was rector. The firſt part of his grammatical education he received at Okehampton, and the remainder at Ely. Such were the proofs which young Burton afforded at ſchool of his capacity, diligence, and worthy diſpoſitions, that the learned Dr. Aſhton, maſter of Jeſus college, Cambridge, deſigned to have him admitted into his own college; but in the mean time Dr. Turner, preſident of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, having made an accidental trial of Mr. Burton's literary improvements, procured him a ſcholarſhip in that college in 1713, when he was ſeventeen years of age. Here he made ſo diſtinguiſhed a progreſs, that Dr. Mather, the preſident, appointed

Digitized by Google

pointed him to the important office of tutor when he was only bachelor of arts. Soon after the college conferred upon him the honour of reading the Greek lecture. During the whole course of his studies, his behaviour was at once so chearful and so regular, that he equally recommended himself to the affection of his equals, and the esteem of his superiors. Dr. Potter, in particular, at that time bishop of Oxford, conceived a great regard for him. March 24, 1720, Mr. Burton was admitted to the degree of master of arts. In the exercise of his duty as a tutor, no one could exceed him in attention, diligence, and a zealous concern for the improvement of his pupils. As he was himself unacquainted with mathematics, and ignorant of the Hebrew tongue, he took effectual care that the young men under his tuition should be well instructed in these points. With regard to those of his pupils who were upon charitable foundations, he was solicitous that the acquisition of knowledge should be rendered as cheap to them as possible. He was even anxious that it might be no expence to them at all; and indeed, so disinterested and beneficent was the whole of his conduct, that, after having discharged the office of a tutor almost fifteen years, he was scarcely possessed of fifty pounds when he quitted the university. In reviling, correcting, and improving the exercises of his students, Mr. Burton displayed surprising patience, and indefatigable diligence; and there are still extant his themes, declamations, orations, and poems of every kind, which he composed for the use of his own pupils, and even of others. His attention, however, was not solely confined to the business of tuition. He was anxious for restoring the credit of the university press, and for enabling poor editors to carry on their literary undertakings. With this view, he often prevailed upon Dr. Mather, Dr. Holmes, and other vice-chancellors, to order new types; and by the assistance of some noble friends, he was so strenuous in behalf of the learned Hutchinson, the editor of Xenophon, that no editors, since that time, have had any delay or difficulty in obtaining the exemption from the duty on paper, which has been granted by parliament to books printed at the Clarendon press. It was also by Mr. Burton's persuasion, that Mr. (afterwards lord) Rolle gave 100l. to the university, for the purpose of lending it to editors; and that Dr. Hodges, provost of Oriel college, bequeathed 200l. to the same use. In 1725, when our learned tutor was proctor and master of the schools, he spoke, before the determining bachelors, a Latin oration, entitled "Heli," which was both written and published with the design of enforcing the salutary exercise of academical discipline. The same subject was still more fully considered by him in four Latin sermons, preached before the university, which, likewise, with appendixes, were afterwards given to the public. Indeed, the labour that Mr. Burton, during two years, chearfully went through, as master of the schools, was immense. July 19, 1729.

Digitized by Google

1729, Mr. Burton was admitted to the degree of bachelor of divinity; and in 1732, when the settlement of Georgia was in agitation, being solicited to give his assistance in promoting that undertaking, he preached a sermon in it's recommendation; and his discourse was afterwards published, with an appendix concerning the state of the colony. He was likewise, through his whole life, an ardent promoter of Dr. Bray's admirable scheme of parochial libraries.

Among other youths who were committed to the tuition of Mr. Burton, there were several from Eton school, who excelled in genius and learning. This circumstance introduced him to an epistolary correspondence, and a social intercourse, with the masters of the school, and the provost and fellows of the college; the consequence of which was, that they formed so good an opinion of his disposition and character, as to elect him, in 1733, into a fellowship of their society. About the same time, upon the death of Dr. Edward Littleton, he was presented to the vicarage of Maple-derham, in Oxfordshire; which may be considered as a grand æra in Mr. Burton's life. Upon going to take possession of his new preferment, he found the widow of his predecessor, and three infant daughters, without a home, and without a fortune. A sight so affecting inspired him with compassion, compassion was followed by love, and love by marriage. Mr. Burton shewed the same contempt for money, and perhaps carried it to an excess, after he was settled in his living. His situation being remarkably pleasant, nothing gave him a greater delight than repairing, enlarging, and adorning his house, embellishing his gardens, planting trees, clearing fields, making roads, and introducing such other improvements as he believed would be of advantage to his successors. Works of a similar kind were undertaken by him, when, in 1766, he was instituted to the rectory of Worplesdon, in Surry. In 1748 the death of his wife affected him in the tenderest manner, as is evident from the several parts of his "Opuscula Metrico-Prosaica." This event did not lessen his regard for her three orphan daughters, towards whom he continued to exert the greatest affection, care, and liberality. From henceforward he spent the principal part of the year at Eton college; where he gave himself entirely up to the study of literature, and the assistance of his friends: but wherever there were any public meetings on literary or ecclesiastic affairs, whether at Oxford, London, or Cambridge, he had much satisfaction in being present at them. July 1, 1752, he took the degree of doctor in divinity, and afterwards published his lectures on that occasion. He was intimately connected with many of the bishops; and whilst caressed by the governors of the church, was equally dear to the lowest of the clergy. Nothing was more agreeable to him, than to see all around him easy, chearful, and happy. To such of the young scholars of Eton as appeared to be of promising abilities and dispositions,

Digitized by Google

he ſhewed a particular attention, made them the companions of his hours of leiſure, and afforded them every encouragement which lay in his power.

When Dr. Burton came to an advanced age, and his eyes began to fail him, he thought proper to collect together and publiſh his ſcattered pieces, under the title of "Opuſcula Miſcellanea." Scarcely had he finiſhed this taſk, when he was ſuddenly attacked by an eryſipelous fever, which diſturbed his intellects, and ſhattered his decaying frame. He ſeemed, however, at intervals, to recover, and to be deſirous of reſuming his ſtudies. The day before his death, the lamp of life appeared to be rekindled. In the evening, it being Sunday, he ſent, as had been his cuſtom, for five or ſix promiſing youths, and, after ſupper, diſcourſed to them, with more than uſual perſpicuity and elegance, on ſome important ſubject of divinity. From hence his phyſician and friends conceived hopes, though miſtaken ones, of his recovery; for, after a moſt ſerene ſleep, he quietly departed this life the next morning, being February 11, 1771, aged 76.

BUSBEQUIUS, or BUSBEC (AUGER GISLEN), was the natural ſon of the lord of Buſbec, and born at Commines, a town in Flanders, 1522. The early proofs he gave of an extraordinary genius induced his father to ſpare neither care nor expence to get him properly inſtructed, and to obtain his legitimation from the emperor Charles V. He was ſent to ſtudy at the univerſities of Louvain, Paris, Venice, Bologna, and Padua. He was ſome time at London, whither he attended the ambaſſador of Ferdinand, king of the Romans. In 1554, he was appointed ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, but made a very ſhort ſtay there. Being ſent back the following year, his ſecond embaſſy proved longer and more fortunate, for it laſted ſeven years, and ended in a good treaty. He acquired a perfect knowledge of the ſtate of the Ottoman empire, and the true means of attacking it with ſucceſs; on which ſubject he compoſed a very judicious diſcourſe, entitled, "De re militari contra Turcam inſtituenda conſilium." Without neglecting any thing that related to the buſineſs of his embaſſy, he laboured ſucceſsfully for the republic of letters, collecting inſcriptions, purchaſing manuſcripts, ſearching after rare plants, and inquiring into the nature of animals. When he ſet out the ſecond time to Conſtantinople, he carried with him a painter, to take draughts of the plants and animals that were unknown in the Weſt. The relation which he wrote of his two journeys to Turkey is much commended by Thuanus. He was deſirous of paſſing the latter part of his life in privacy, but the emperor Maximilian made choice of him to be governor to his ſons; and when his daughter princeſs Elizabeth was married to Charles IX. of France, Buſbec was nominated to conduct her to Paris. This queen gave him the whole ſuperinten-

Digitized by Google

dance of her houſhold and of her affairs, and when ſhe quitted France, on her huſband's death, left him there as her ambaſſador. He was continued in that quality by the emperor Rodolph. He died Oct. 1592.

BUSBY (RICHARD), a very eminent ſchoolmaſter, was ſon of Richard Buſby of Weſtminſter, gentleman; and born at Lutton in Lincolnſhire, Sept. 22, 1606. Having paſſed through the claſſes of Weſtminſter-ſchool as a king's ſcholar, he was, in 1624, elected ſtudent of Chriſt-church. He took the degree of B. A. Oct. 21, 1628; and that of M. A. June 18, 1631. July 1639, he was admitted to the prebend and rectory of Cudworth, in the church of Wells. Dec. 13, 1640, he was appointed maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool; and by his ſkill and diligence in the diſcharge of this moſt laborious and important office for the ſpace of 55 years, bred up the greateſt number of eminent men in church and ſtate, that ever adorned at one time any age or nation. After the Reſtoration, Charles II. conferred on him a prebend of Weſtminſter, into which he was inſtalled July 5, 1660; and the 11th of Auguſt following, he was made treaſurer and canon reſidentiary of the church of Wells. He took the degree of D. D. Oct. 19, 1660. At the coronation of Charles II. he carried the ampulla, and in the convocation, which met June 24, 1661, he was proctor for the chapter of Bath and Wells; and one of thoſe who approved and ſubſcribed the common-prayer-book. This great man, after a long and healthy life, the conſequence of his chaſtity, ſobriety, and temperance, died April 6, 1695, aged 89, and was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey, where there is a fine monument erected to him, with a Latin inſcription, of which the following is the ſubſtance: "You ſee below a repreſentation of Buſby's body, and outward appearance. If you would ſee his inward qualifications, behold the lights of both univerſities, and of Weſtminſter-hall, the chief men at court, in the parliament, and in the church. And when you perceive how large, and how plentiful a harveſt of ingenious men was ſown by him, conſider how great was the ſower." He was a perſon very ſagacious in finding out every one's genius and diſpoſition, and no leſs induſtrious in employing them to advantage, and forwarding them ſucceſsfully. He was a perſon, who ſo formed and trained up the minds of youth by his inſtructions, that they learned at the ſame time both to ſpeak and to be wiſe; and whilſt they were inſtructed by him as boys, they inſenſibly grew up to be men. As many ſcholars as he ſent out into the world, ſo many faithful, and, in general, brave champions, did church and ſtate obtain. Whatever reputation Weſtminſter-ſchool enjoys, whatever advantage has thence accrued, is chiefly due to Buſby, and will for ever be due to him. So uſeful a man God bleſſed with a long life, and crowned with riches. And he, on his part, chearfully devoted himſelf and his poſſeſſions,

to

Digitized by Google

to the promoting of piety. To relieve the poor; to ſupport and encourage learned men; to repair churches; that, he thought, was truly enjoying his riches. And what he employed not upon thoſe good uſes in his life-time, he bequeathed to the ſame at his death. He compoſed ſeveral books for the uſe of his ſchool.

BUSSY (ROGER RABUTIN, Count of), a Frenchman, illuſtrious for wit and misfortunes, was born April 3, 1618, of an ancient family in Burgundy. He was trained to letters; after which he entered into the army, and riſing gradually to very high poſts, was much diſtinguiſhed as a military man. But what he had done with his ſword, he ſeems to have undone with his wit; for, expoſing ſome ladies of high rank and influence, in a piece entitled, "Les Amours des Gaules," he was complained of to the king, and impriſoned in the Baſtile. This was about the year 1665. He was releaſed however from this place the year after, on account of illneſs; but releaſed only to be baniſhed into the country, where he lived an exile many years upon his own eſtate.

Beſides the above-mentioned diſgrace, which this book occaſioned him, it drew on him the reſentment of Menage, who was highly offended at the liberty Buſſy had therein taken with him, in regard to Madame de Sevigné; though the injury, as Bayle obſerves, lay not ſo much in any thing ſaid, as in the contempt with which he makes that lady treat him. However, Menage was no irreconcileable enemy, but afterwards did him juſtice.

Buſſy was the author of many other things; as, 1. Memoirs, 1693, in 2 volumes, 4to. 2. Diſcourſe to his Children, upon the uſe to be made of Adverſity, and the different Events of Life, 1694, 12mo. 3. Abridged Hiſtory of Lewis the Great, 1699, 12mo. 4. Letters, 7 vol. 12mo. 5. Poems, ſcattered through his letters, and in other collections. All his works are in French, and were printed in Paris. He died in 1693, aged 75.

BUTE (JOHN, EARL OF), viſcount and baron Mountſtuart, knight of the garter, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, a baronet, ranger of Richmond-park, chancellor of the univerſity of Aberdeen, and preſident of the ſociety of antiquaries in Scotland. This nobleman, after having paſſed through various offices with great ability, was, in 1763, appointed prime miniſter of ſtate; and the nation being nearly exhauſted by a long and expenſive, though ſucceſsful war, he concluded a peace, on terms more advantageous to this country than had ever been obtained before. Though his conduct at that time was attacked by a party in oppoſition to government with much ſeverity and illiberality, yet there is no doubt but the impartial page of hiſtory will do him ample juſtice. Lord Bute declared, on coming into office, that he would reſign as ſoon as he had made the peace, and [illegible] kept his word;

Digitized by Google

word; for, that great work being accompliſhed, he retired, in the plenitude of power, to enjoy a life of learned leiſure. He was naturally diſpoſed to philoſophical ſtudies; his knowledge was extenſive, and his morals irreproachable. He was a lover and an encourager of learning and learned men, eſpecially when genius and reſpectable character were united in the ſame perſon. It was on this principle that he aſked and obtained of his majeſty a penſion of 300l. a year for Dr. Johnſon. His lordſhip married Mary, only daughter of Edward Wortley Montague, eſq. by Mary Pierrepoint, daughter of the firſt duke of Kingſton, by whom he has had iſſue ſeven ſons and ſix daughters. Among many inſtances of his love to the arts, the earl of Bute printed, at his own expence, a botanical work, in nine quarto volumes, of plants appertaining only to England. Only twelve copies were printed; the expence of which amounted to 1000l. Copies were preſented to the queen, to the late ducheſs of Portland, M. de Buffon, lady Suſan Mackenzie, lady Banks, and lord Mountſtuart. Thoſe remaining were reſerved for legacies, and the plates were deſtroyed. His lordſhip died March 10, 1792, aged 79.

BUTLER (SAMUEL), a poet of a very ſingular caſt, was born at Strenſham in Worceſterſhire, and baptized Feb. 14, 1612. Having diſcovered an early inclination to learning, his father, Samuel Butler, a reputable country farmer, placed him at the free-ſchool of Worceſter; whence he was ſent for ſome time to Cambridge, but never matriculated in that univerſity. After reſiding at it ſix or ſeven years, he returned to his native country, and became clerk to one Mr. Jefferys of Earl's Croomb, an eminent juſtice of the peace for that county; with whom he lived ſome years in an eaſy and reputable ſtation. Here he found ſufficient leiſure to apply himſelf to whatſoever learning his inclinations led him, which was chiefly hiſtory and poetry; adding to theſe, for his diverſion, muſic and painting. He was afterwards recommended to that great encourager of learning, Elizabeth counteſs of Kent; in whoſe houſe he had not only the opportunity of conſulting all kinds of books, but of converſing with Mr. Selden, who often employed him to write letters beyond ſea, and tranſlate for him. He lived ſome time alſo with Sir Samuel Luke, a gentleman of an ancient family in Bedfordſhire, and a famous commander under Oliver Cromwell. Whilſt he reſided in this gentleman's family, it is generally ſuppoſed that he planned, if he did not write, the celebrated "Hudibras," under which character it is thought he intended to ridicule that knight. After the Reſtoration of Charles II. he was made ſecretary to Richard earl of Carbury, lord preſident of the principality of Wales, who appointed him ſteward of Ludlow-caſtle, when the court was revived there. In this part of his life, he married Mrs. Herbert, a gentlewoman of a good family; and lived, ſays Wood,

Digitized by Google

Wood, upon her fortune, having ſtudied the common law, but never practiſed it. A fortune ſhe had, ſays his biographer, but it was loſt by bad ſecurities. In 1663, was publiſhed the firſt part, containing three cantos, of the poem of "Hudibras," which, as Prior relates, was made known at court by the taſte and influence of the earl of Dorſet. When it was known, it was neceſſarily admired; the king quoted, the courtiers ſtudied, and the whole party of the royaliſts applauded it. Every eye watched for the golden ſhower which was to fall upon the author, who certainly was not without his part in the general expectation. In 1664 the ſecond part appeared: and the curioſity of the nation was rekindled, and the writer was again praiſed and elated. But praiſe was his whole reward. Clarendon, ſays Wood, gave him reaſon to hope for "places and employments of value and credit;" but no ſuch advantages did he ever obtain. It is reported, that the king once gave him 300 guineas; but of this temporary bounty we find no proof. Wood relates that he was ſecretary to Villiers duke of Buckingham, when he was chancellor of Cambridge: this is doubted by the other writer, who yet allows the duke to have been his frequent benefactor. He died Sept. 25, 1680; and Mr. Longueville, having unſucceſsfully ſolicited a ſubſcription for his interment in Weſtminſter-abbey, buried him at his own coſt in the church-yard of Covent Garden. About ſixty years afterward, Mr. Barber, a printer, mayor of London, and a friend to Butler's principles, beſtowed on him a monument in Weſtminſter-abbey.

After his death were publiſhed five ſmall volumes of his poſthumous works; but from none of theſe pieces can his life be traced, or his character diſcovered. Some verſes, in the laſt collection, ſhew him to have been among thoſe who ridiculed the inſtitution of the Royal Society, of which the enemies were for ſome time very numerous and very acrimonious; for what reaſon it is hard to conceive, ſince the philoſophers profeſſed not to advance doctrines, but to produce facts; and the moſt zealous enemy of innovation muſt admit the gradual progreſs of experience, however he may oppoſe hypothetical temerity. In this miſt of obſcurity paſſed the life of Butler, a man whoſe name can only periſh with his language. The mode and place of his education are unknown; the events of his life are variouſly related; and all that can be told with certainty is, that he was poor.

BUTLER (JOSEPH), late biſhop of Durham, a prelate of moſt diſtinguiſhed learning and piety, was the ſon of a ſubſtantial and reputable ſhop-keeper at Wantage in Berkſhire, and born in 1692. The father, who was a preſbyterian, and had a numerous family, obſerving in this his youngeſt ſon, a ſtrong inclination to learning, ſent him, firſt to the grammar-ſchool in that town, and afterwards to an academy in Glouceſterſhire, in order to qualify him for a diſſenting

Digitized by Google

senting teacher. Before he left this place, he wrote some remarks on Dr. Samuel Clarke's first sermon at Boyle's lecture, which are to be found annexed to the doctor's treatise on the "Being and Attributes of God;" and in which he treats that abstruse and metaphysical subject with a degree of penetration and knowledge greatly superior to his years.

Having made it his business to examine the principles of nonconformity, and having discovered their weakness, he resolved to conform to the established church; and, removing to Oxford, was admitted a commoner of Oriel college, in 1714. Here he contracted a friendship with Mr. Edward Talbot, son of the bishop of Durham, and brother to the lord chancellor; which, in concert with his own rare qualities, laid the foundation of his subsequent advancement. Hence he was first appointed preacher at the Rolls, and rector of Haughton and of Stanhope, two rich and valuable benefices in the bishopric of Durham. He quitted the Rolls in 1726, and published, in 8vo. a volume of sermons, preached at that chapel.

After this he constantly resided at Stanhope, till 1733; when he was called to attend the lord chancellor Talbot as his chaplain, who gave him a prebend in the church of Rochester. In 1736, he was appointed clerk of the closet to queen Caroline, whom he attended every day, by her majesty's special command, from seven to nine in the evening. In 1738, he was nominated to the bishopric of Bristol; and not long afterwards to the deanery of St. Paul's, London. He now resigned his living of Stanhope. In 1746, he was made clerk of the closet to the king; and in 1750 translated to Durham. This rich preferment he enjoyed but a short time, for he died at Bath, June 16, 1752.

His deep learning and comprehensive mind appear sufficiently in his writings, particularly in his work entitled, "The Analogy of Religion natural and revealed to the constitution and course of nature," published in 8vo. 1736.

BUTLER (James), earl, marquis, and duke of Ormond, an able statesman, and most accomplished courtier, was the son of Thomas Butler, esq. eldest son and heir apparent of sir Walter Butler of Kilcash, by Mrs. Elizabeth Poyntz, and was born on the 19th of October 1610, in Newcastle-house at Clerkenwell, which was then inhabited by his grandfather sir John Poyntz. He was sent to Hatfield to a carpenter's wife, by whom he was nursed till he was about three years old, and he was then sent for over to Ireland by his father and mother. Upon the decease of the good old earl, his grandfather, sir Walter Butler of Kilcash, assumed that title, and his father was called by courtesy viscount Thurles; who coming over to England about the law-suits of the family, was unfortunately drowned near the Skerries, December 15, 1619, leaving behind him

Digitized by Google

a widow and ſeven children, in very diſconſolate circumſtances. James Butler, now in the ninth year of his age, was by courteſy ſtiled viſcount Thurles, and the next year was ſent over to England by his mother, and placed under the care of Mr. Conyers, a popiſh ſchoolmaſter at Finchley near Barnet. But ſir William Parſons having, by ſome artifice, entitled the crown to the wardſhip of the young lord Thurles, king James removed him from this ſchool, and ſent him to Lambeth, to be brought up under the care and inſpection of Dr. George Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury, that he might be well fixed in the proteſtant religion.

On the duke of Buckingham's being ſtabbed by Felton, lord Thurles embarked in a new ſcene of life: for finding his couſin, the lady Elizabeth Preſton, at court, and a very agreeable young lady, he began to entertain deſires of compromiſing the diſputes that had been ſo fatal to both their families, by marrying her. He met, however, with many great difficulties in this affair, which might have exhauſted the patience, and been too hard for the prudence of an older man: but his conſtancy in his addreſſes, and his indefatigable attention to remove theſe obſtacles, by degrees got the better of them all at laſt; ſo that, with the king's conſent, ſignified by his letters patent, dated September 8, 1629, he obtained leave to marry her. This marriage was ſolemniſed the Chriſtmas following; and immediately after he went down to Acton in Glouceſterſhire, the ſeat of his uncle, ſir Robert Poyntz; and there, with the aſſiſtance of his uncle's chaplain, he applied himſelf to, and gained a competent knowledge of, the Latin tongue. About the cloſe of the enſuing year, he went over to Ireland, where he ſoon after purchaſed a troop of horſe; but his affairs requiring his preſence in England, he left his lady behind him, and paſſing through the north of Ireland, croſſed over to Scotland, and having viſited his lady's relations in that kingdom, came up to London, where he was at the time of his grandfather's deceaſe, February 24, 1632, by which he became earl of Ormond. He returned to Ireland in the beginning of the month of September in the enſuing year, at a very critical juncture, when the lord Wentworth, afterwards the great earl of Strafford, entered upon the government of Ireland, with the title of lord deputy. He was very early and very advantageouſly taken notice of by that eminent ſtateſman, who, amongſt his other ſhining qualities, was an excellent judge of men. He had ſent a meſſage to the earl of Ormond, in relation to a ſubſcription for the ſupport of the army, which, however legal it might be, was a thing unqueſtionably neceſſary; and this induced the earl to ſecond the lord deputy's deſires, in ſuch a manner, as procured him a very handſome letter of thanks. His lordſhip ſoon after came up to Dublin, to pay his compliments to the deputy; who obſerving him very attentively as he croſſed the Caſtle-yard, ſaw ſomething ſo very extraordinary in his looks and in his mien, that he could not help ſaying to thoſe who ſtood near him,

Digitized by Google

him, "That if his ſkill in phyſiognomy did not fail him, that young nobleman would make the greateſt man of his family:" a prediction which did equal honour to the young earl of Ormond, and to the lord deputy, whoſe ſkill in this inſtance moſt certainly did not deceive him.

When the great rebellion broke out in Ireland, on the twenty-third of October 1641, the earl was at his country ſeat of Carrick, the governor being then in ſir William Parſons and ſir John Borlace, who had the title of Lords Juſtices. As ſoon as the king was informed of it, he thought of the earl of Ormond for lieutenant-general; and though the earl of Leiceſter, at the deſire of the parliament, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, yet the lords juſtices, upon notice of his majeſty's deſignation, ſigned a commiſſion to the earl of Ormond, to be lieutenant-general and commander in chief of the army, which conſiſted at that time of no more than three thouſand men. The earl no ſooner received this commiſſion, than he propoſed acting vigorouſly againſt the rebels, with the ſmall force he had, and what additional troops could be immediately raiſed, that they might not have time to form or arm themſelves effectually: but from ſome fatal diſtaſte which the lords juſtices had to the earl, grounded, as a certain writer tells us, on their apprehenſion, that, if he ſuppreſſed the rebellion, he would be rewarded with the government of Ireland, they oppoſed him in every thing; ſo that with the beſt intention in the world he was not able to do much; but what he could do he did.

The king, being very ſenſible of the earl's entire fidelity to him, ſoon after created him marquis of Ormond, as a farther mark of his favour.

Upon the return of the king from his long exile, the marquis of Ormond accompanied him into England, where he was immediately ſworn of the privy council, and made lord ſteward of the houſehold. He was ſoon after appointed lord lieutenant of Somerſetſhire, and high ſteward of Weſtminſter, Kingſton, and Briſtol, and reſtored to his office of chancellor of the univerſity of Dublin: neither was it long before the king gave him farther marks of affection and eſteem, by reſtoring and augmenting the county palatine of Tipperary, which his family had never enjoyed from the time of it's being ſeized by King James. He was alſo created baron of Lanthony and earl of Brecknock, and very particular regard was ſhewn by the parliament alſo in reſpect to his eſtates; to all which the king likewiſe added ſome grants that brought him both honour and advantage. A little before his majeſty's coronation, he was raiſed to the dignity of duke of Ormond, and was created lord high ſteward of England, on account of that ſolemnity, at which he aſſiſted in that high office. On the 4th of October, 1662, he was declared lord lieutenant of Ireland, which was ſo ſatisfactory to that kingdom, that the parliament made his grace a preſent of thirty thouſand pounds; and, at

Digitized by Google

the ſame time that his grace ſent a letter of acknowledgment to the Houſe of Commons for this high and extraordinary favour, Secretary Nicholas acquainted the lords juſtices that his majeſty conſidered that act of the parliament as a mark of affection to himſelf. The king's marriage hindered the duke's going over to Ireland ſo early as he intended, and he did not arrive there till the 27th of July; yet he was ſo active and vigorous in the diſpatch of buſineſs, that he paſſed the Act of Settlement, and ſome other neceſſary laws, on the 27th of September, by which order and good government in that kingdom were reſtored.

In the month of May, 1668, his grace came over to England, as well in obedience to the king's commands, as to take care of his concerns both public and private. When he drew near London, he was met by abundance of perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank and fortune, who, from a rare principle of generoſity, thought it became them to ſhew this mark of reſpect for the duke. He was well received by the king, and upon a very ſevere and ſtrict inquiry into his conduct, there appeared no ground for cenſure. Notwithſtanding this, an opinion generally prevailed that he would not long continue lord lieutenant, of which he ſpoke to the king in very pathetic terms, making uſe, amongſt others, of theſe, "that though it would never trouble him to be undone for his majeſty, yet it would be an inſupportable affliction to be undone by him." The king gave him all the aſſurances in the world, and very probably meant as he ſpoke; but the duke of Buckingham, who now governed all, made him ſo uneaſy, that at length he reſolved to diſplace him, as he did in the ſpring of the year 1669. To ballance the loſs of favour at court, his grace received a new and high office, merely from reſpect to his reputation. Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, being very old and infirm, reſigned his poſt of chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and that learned body, as a mark of their eſteem, unanimouſly elected the duke of Ormond, Auguſt 4, 1669. In 1677 his grace was again appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, and afterwards raiſed to the title of duke in England, by a patent dated Nov. 9, in the thirty-fourth year of his majeſty's reign, by the title of Ormond.

On the death of King Charles, his grace was recalled to England, where he was received with all poſſible marks of reſpect and attention, by all ranks of people, and with great civility by the king, at whoſe coronation he aſſiſted, as at that of King Charles II. and had the honour to carry the crown.

In Auguſt 1686 the king made a progreſs into the weſt, in which his grace attended him as far as Briſtol, and then his majeſty making longer ſtages than were proper for a perſon of his age, the duke returned to London. His affection for the perſon of the king, as well as his ſteady loyalty, induced him to behave to that monarch with all imaginable marks of duty and reſpect; but the violent counſels by which

Digitized by Google

which that unfortunate prince was hurried to his ruin, forced the duke of Ormond, as well as ſeveral others of his beſt ſubjects, to oppoſe his will in caſes that were directly contrary to law.

His grace died July 21, 1688, in the 78th year of his age. He was without doubt one of the beſt, as well as the greateſt, men of his time; had all the virtues requiſite to adorn a man of his rank, and very few foibles. In reſpect to his perſonal accompliſhments, he was exceeded by none, and equalled but by few. He had the look and air of a man of quality; a very graceful and eaſy behaviour, which at the ſame time was full of dignity, and created reſpect in all that ſaw him. To ſum up all, he paſſed through a long life, and a variety of fortunes, with honour and reputation, was eſteemed and beloved by the good men of all parties, and died as much regretted as it was poſſible for man to be.

BUTLER (THOMAS), earl of Oſſory, whoſe ſhining qualities, great parts, andexemplary virtue, independently of his high birth, and the honours to which he attained, rendered him the delight of the age in which he lived, was born when his father was earl of Ormond and Oſſory, in the caſtle of Kilkenny, July 9, 1634. He was educated in his father's houſe, with all imaginable care, and under the beſt maſters that, in thoſe troubleſome times, could be procured, till he was near thirteen; and then his father having ſigned a treaty with the commiſſioners of the parliament, for ſurrendering up Dublin, he came with him over into England. His ſtay was not long at that time; for the marquis of Ormond, being obliged to quit the kingdom in February 1648, took his ſon with him to France, and when, in September following, the marquis went over again to Ireland, his lordſhip, and his brother Richard, were left at the houſe of a Proteſtant miniſter, at Caen in Normandy, for about a year, and were then ſent to a famous academy at Paris, where the earl diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his dexterity in his exerciſes, and by a ſteady and manly behaviour much beyond his years. In December 1650 he came back to Caen, where the marchioneſs of Ormond then was, and remained there till the ſummer of 1652, when he attended her ladyſhip into England, from whence he went with her, in the beginning of the next year, to Ireland. He returned from thence in 1654, with his mother, to London, and reſided with her in Wild-houſe; but being now a man, and much courted and careſſed by perſons of all ranks, who were charmed with his eaſy and polite behaviour, and with the ſingular happineſs of his temper, in which a boundleſs bravery was united with the greateſt gentleneſs and modeſty, he ſoon made a great figure, and his name was almoſt in every body's mouth. This excited the jealouſy of Cromwell to a very high degree; and therefore he thought proper to ſecure him, which he accordingly did, in a very extraordinary manner. He remained in the Tower near eight months, and then falling ill of a fever,

Digitized by Google

fever, which threatened his life, Cromwell, not without great difficulty, conſented to his diſcharge. He went firſt, with the marchioneſs his mother, to Acton in Glouceſterſhire; but the phyſicians having certified that farther change of air was requiſite to reſtore his conſtitution, a paſs was obtained for him, and he went over to Flanders, and took with him his brother Lord Richard, who paſſed for his ſervant. He durſt not remain long there, for fear Cromwell ſhould make it a pretence for ſeizing his mother's eſtate; and therefore he retired into Holland, where he remained about four years, and behaved with ſo much prudence and diſcretion, that he was admired and eſteemed by the greateſt men in the republic, more eſpecially by the Lord Beverweert, a nobleman of the firſt rank, and whoſe virtues were not at all inferior to his diſtinguiſhed birth. His intimacy with that nobleman, gave him an opportunity of converſing with the Lady Emilia Naſſau, his daughter, a lady of very great beauty, and endowed with all the virtues of her ſex; ſo that his lordſhip became very much in love with her, and a treaty of marriage being ſet on foot, the marquis of Ormond came to Holland on purpoſe to conclude it, which he did, though it was attended with ſome difficulties.

Upon the Reſtoration, Lord Oſſory attended the king to England, and by patent, dated February 8, 1661, was appointed colonel of foot in Ireland. On the 13th of June following he was made colonel and captain of horſe. He was ſoon after appointed lieutenant-general of horſe; and in the beginning of 1662 he ſucceeded the earl of Montrath in the command of a regiment of foot and troop of horſe. On the 22d of June, in the ſame year, he was called by writ to the Houſe of Lords in Ireland, and had very extraordinary compliments paid him on that occaſion by both Houſes of Parliament. On the 16th of Auguſt, 1665, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the army in that kingdom; but returning into England the year following, he was with his brother-in-law, the earl of Arlington, at his ſeat at Euſton in Norfolk, where, in the beginning of June, hearing the guns from ſea, he, with Sir Thomas Clifford, found means, on the 3d of that month, to get from Harwich on board the Engliſh fleet under the command of the duke of Albemarle, to whom he brought the firſt news of Prince Rupert's coming to join him, and had his ſhare in that, and in the next day's glorious action. He was ſoon after ſworn of the privy council in England, being then lord of the bed-chamber to the king on his father's reſignation; and on the 14th of September, 1666, he was ſummoned by writ to the Engliſh Houſe of Lords, by the title of Lord Butler of Moore Park. He had not ſat ſix weeks in the Houſe, before he called the duke of Buckingham to an account for ſaying, on the debate of the bill for prohibiting the importation of Iriſh cattle, that none were againſt it but ſuch as had Iriſh eſtates, or Iriſh underſtandings. The duke was to have met him at Chelſea-fields

Digitized by Google

fields the next day; but, in his ſtead, about three hours after the time, came an officer with a guard to ſecure him; and the duke had ſhared the ſame fate, if he had not prudently kept out of the way. The next morning his grace complained to the Houſe of Lords of a breach of privilege, which produced a new quarrel with the earl of Arlington. As ſoon as the king was informed of this complaint, he ordered the earl of Oſſory to be releaſed, who went immediately to the Houſe to make his defence; which did not hinder his being ſent to the Tower, and the duke was committed to the cuſtody of the uſher of the black rod; but in two days they were both releaſed. In May 1670, he attended the king in his journey to Dover, to meet his ſiſter the ducheſs of Orleans; and in October following he was ſent to Holland, to bring over the prince of Orange. At the cloſe of the ſame year he thought himſelf obliged to reſent, in a very extraordinary manner, the inſult offered his father by Colonel Blood, towards the duke of Buckingham, who was thought to be the author of it. In the month of February following, he attended the prince of Orange back to the Hague, from whence he made a tour to the court of France, returned by the way of Holland, and ſoon after he arrived in England. The prince of Orange, as a mark of his high eſteem and regard, ſent him a baſon and ewer of maſſy gold. In the ſummer of 1671 he went over again to Flanders and Holland, and in the beginning of 1672 he had the command of the Reſolution, a third rate man of war, having a little before received a very extraordinary mark of the king's ſincere affection for him. In April he had the command of the Victory given him, which was a ſecond rate. He was in the action off Southwould Bay, which happened May 28, 1672, and acquired great reputation therein, as well as by relieving all the wounded ſeamen in St. Thomas's hoſpital; and on the 30th of September he was elected knight of the Garter. In November following he was ſent envoy extraordinary to France, with compliments of condolance on the death of the duke of Anjou. He was received there with extraordinary honours, and extremely preſſed to accept a command in the army; to induce him to which, he was offered twenty thouſand piſtoles for his equipage, and ten thouſand piſtoles a year: but he excuſed himſelf, though he could not avoid accepting, at his audience of leave, a jewel of the value of two thouſand pounds. In May 1673, his majeſty honoured him with the command of the St. Michael, a firſt rate, and appointed him rear-admiral of the blue on the ſeventeenth of the ſame month, in which poſt he ſerved in the enſuing battle againſt the Dutch, and covered the Prince, which was the ſhip wherein Sir Edward Spragge bore his flag, as admiral of the ſquadron, after his death, and the veſſel's being diſabled, till towards night, and then brought her off in tow, and joined Prince Rupert's ſquadron. Upon this his lordſhip was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the red; and on the 10th of September he diſplayed the union flag, as commander in chief

Digitized by Google

chief of the whole fleet, in the abſence of Prince Rupert, by the king's ſpecial command. In 1675 he was, as a mark of their reſpect, choſen maſter of the brotherhood of Trinity-houſe, and in Auguſt following made one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty. In November 1676 he became lord chamberlain to Queen Catherine. A few years after he was made choice of to go over to Tangier in Barbary, in quality of governor: but while he was preparing every thing for that purpoſe, his lordſhip was ſuddenly taken ill at Arlington-houſe, of a high and malignant fever, which diſturbed his head almoſt from the time he was ſeized. The phyſicians had for two days ſome hopes of his recovery; but he relapſed, and on July 30, 1680, expired, in the 47th year of his age, as univerſally lamented as he had been beloved.

BUXTORF (JOHN), the name of two learned profeſſors of Hebrew at Baſil, the father and ſon, who are allowed a place among thoſe of the firſt rank for Rabbinical learning. The firſt work that Buxtorf the father compoſed was, his great dictionary, entitled "Lexicon Chaldaicum, Talmudicum et Rabbinicum," printed at Baſil in 1639, and is abſolutely neceſſary for underſtanding the Rabbins, being more extenſive than that of R. David of Pomis, printed at Venice in 1587. He wrote alſo a ſmall dictionary of Hebrew and Chaldaic words in the Bible, which is very methodical. There is nothing more complete than his "Treaſury of the Hebrew Grammar." He alſo printed a great Hebrew Bible at Baſil, in 1618, with the Rabbins, the Chaldaic paraphraſes, and the Maſſora, after the manner of the great Bible of Venice; but Father Simon thinks it incorrect. To this Bible is commonly added the Tiberias of the ſame author, which is a commentary upon the Maſſora; where he explains at large what the Rabbins think of it, and expounds in Latin the terms of the Maſſora, which are very difficult. He follows Rabbi Elias the Levite, in his expoſition of thoſe terms. He has alſo publiſhed "Synogaga Judaica," where he expoſes the ceremonies of the Jews; which, though it abounds in learning, does not greatly ſhew the judgment of the compiler, who inſiſts too much upon trifles, merely for the ſake of rendering the Jews ridiculous. The ſmall abridgment of Leo of Modena upon this ſubject, tranſlated by Father Simon, is far better. We have beſides ſome other books of the ſame author, among whom is his "Bibliotheque of the Rabbins," a curious work: but there have been ſince his time a great many diſcoveries made in that part of learning. They who have a mind to write Hebrew, may make uſe of the collection of Hebrew letters which he has publiſhed under the title of "Inſtitutio Epiſtolaris Hebraica." He died at Baſil of the plague in 1629, aged 65 years.

Digitized by Google

BUXTORF (JOHN), the ſon, had no leſs ſkill in the Hebrew and the Rabbins than his father. He tranſlated ſome Rabbins, and, among others, the "Moreh Nevochim of Maimonides," and the book entitled "Cofri." He alſo wrote upon the Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac grammars. His Hebrew Concordance is much eſteemed; and being heir of his father's opinion, as well as Jewiſh literature, he has defended the antiquities of the points and vowels of the Hebrew text againſt Lewis Capellus, in a book entitled "Tractatus de Punctorum, vocalium, et accentuum in libris veteris teſtamenti Hebraicis origine, antiquitate, et authoritate," printed at Baſil, in 1648. There is a great number of paſſages of the Rabbins cited in this book. He has alſo written another book, much more valuable, againſt the critiques of the ſaid Ludovicus Capellus, with this title, "Anticritica," printed at Baſil, in 1653. He compoſed ſeveral diſſertations upon different matters relating to the Jewiſh literature, in which he excelled; and died in 1664.

Many learned men, who admire the Rabbinical excellence of theſe two great men, are not always ſatisfied with their judgment. They believe theſe authors too much led by the Rabbies; and that Capellus, though not ſo deep in Hebrew, has written more judiciouſly upon this argument. They add, that the ſtrong fancy which a great part of the German and Geneva divines have for the Hebrew points, proceeds in good meaſure from the regard they had for the two Buxtorfs, whoſe opinions they blindly followed, not being able to go to the bottom of ſo difficult a diſquiſition. Father Simon has ſpoken but ſlightly of them. "The two Buxtorfs," ſays he, "who have got much reputation, eſpecially among the Proteſtants, have in moſt of their works only ſhewn themſelves extremely prejudiced in favour of the Rabbins, without having conſulted any other authors." But Buxtorf the father received the higheſt encomiums from all the learned of his time. In particular, Gerard Voſſius, in the funeral oration which he made for Erpinius, ſays, that "Europe had not a more knowing and learned man, nor one who was better verſed in the Rabbins, and in ſuch books that related to the Talmud, than Buxtorf." Joſeph Scaliger goes farther, and ſays, that Buxtorf "ought to be conſidered as the maſter of the Rabbins. He declares him to be the only man who underſtood the Hebrew language thoroughly; and that, notwithſtanding his grey beard, he would gladly be his ſcholar:" which was the higheſt compliment that could be paid to ſo young a man as Buxtorf then was.

BYNG (GEORGE) lord viſcount Torrington, was the ſon of John Byng, eſq. and born 1663. At the age of fifteen he went volunteer to ſea with the king's warrant. His early engagement in this courſe of life gave him little opportunity of acquiring learning, or cultivating the polite arts; but by his abilities and activity as a naval commander, he furniſhed abundant matter for the pens of

Digitized by Google

others. We ſhall only juſt mention ſome of his great and gallant actions, and muſt refer thoſe who require a fuller and more circumſtantial account of him to the hiſtorians of his time.

In 1704 he ſerved in the grand fleet ſent to the Mediterranean, under the command of Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, as rear-admiral of the red; and it was he who commanded the ſquadron that attacked, cannonaded, and reduced Gibraltar. He was in the battle of Malaga, which followed ſoon after; and for his behaviour in that action Queen Anne conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1705, in about two months time, he took twelve of the enemy's largeſt privateers, with the Thetis, a French man of war of forty-four guns, and alſo ſeven merchant ſhips, moſt of them richly laden. The number of men taken on board was 2070, and of guns 334. In 1718 he was made admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, and was ſent with a ſquadron into the Mediterranean for the protection of Italy, according to the obligation England was under by treaty, againſt the invaſion of the Spaniards; who had the year before ſurpriſed Sardinia, and this year landed an army in Sicily. In this expedition he detached Captain Walton in the Canterbury, with five more ſhips, in purſuit of ſix Spaniſh men of war, with gallies, fireſhips, bomb-veſſels, and ſtore-ſhips; who took four Spaniſh men of war, with a bomb-veſſel, and a ſhip laden with arms; and burned four, with a fire-ſhip, and bomb-veſſel. The king made the admiral a handſome preſent, and ſent him plenipotentiary powers to negotiate with the princes and ſtates of Italy, as there ſhould be occaſion. He procured the emperor's troops free acceſs into the fortreſſes that ſtill held out in Sicily; ſailed afterwards to Malta, and brought out the Sicilian gallies, and a ſhip belonging to the Turky company. Soon after he received a gracious letter from the emperor Charles VI. written with his own hand, accompanied with a picture of his Imperial majeſty, ſet round with very large diamonds, as a mark of the grateful ſenſe he had of his ſervices. It was entirely owing to his advice and aſſiſtance, that the Germans retook the city of Meſſina, 1719, and deſtroyed the ſhips that lay in the baſon. The Spaniards being much diſtreſſed, offered to quit Sicily; but the admiral declared that the Spaniſh troops ſhould never be ſuffered to quit the iſland till the king of Spain had acceded to the quadruple alliance; which he was at laſt compelled to do.

After performing ſo many ſignal ſervices, the king received him with the moſt gracious expreſſions of favour and ſatisfaction, made him rear-admiral of England, and treaſurer of the navy, one of his moſt honourable privy council, baron Byng of Southill in the county of Bedford, viſcount Torrington in Devonſhire, and one of the knights companions of the Bath, upon the revival of that order.

In 1727, George the Second, on his acceſſion to the crown, placed him at the head of his naval affairs, as firſt lord commiſſioner of the admiralty; in which high ſtation he died Jan. 17, 1733, in

Digitized by Google

the 70th year of his age. He was father of the unfortunate admiral John Byng, who was ſhot at Portſmouth, March 14, 1757.

BYROM (JOHN), a poetical writer, and the inventor of a new ſhort hand, was born at Kerſall, near Mancheſter, in 1691; and was a younger ſon of Mr. Edward Byrom, a linen-draper; who was deſcended from a genteel family in Lancaſhire. Young Byrom having received the firſt rudiments of his education at his native place, was removed to Merchant Taylors School in London, in which excellent ſeminary his genius ſoon began to diſplay itſelf, and where he made ſuch an extraordinary progreſs in claſſical learning, that he was deſtined for the univerſity. Accordingly, at the age of ſixteen, he was ſent to Cambridge, and, on the 6th of July 1708, was admitted a penſioner of Trinity College, under the tuition of Mr. Baker. In the univerſity, he gave no greater ſhare of attention to logic and philoſophy than was neceſſary to qualify him for his degrees. The bent of his inclination was to poetry; and the firſt public ſpecimen of his talents in this way, appeared in his beautiful and natural paſtoral, "Colin to Phœbe," which was printed in the eighth volume of the Spectator, and has always been very much admired. It is, indeed, the beſt of his poems, and has been the chief ground of his poetical reputation. He is ſaid, likewiſe, to have written, in the ſame volume of the Spectator, two ingenious letters on dreams. At Cambridge, Mr. Byrom proceeded to take both his degrees in arts; and, in 1714, he was choſen fellow of his college, the pleaſantry and ſweetneſs of his temper, and the general ſobriety and modeſty of his manners, having recommended him to the particular notice and favour of Dr. Bentley, the maſter. His fellowſhip, however, he did not long hold; being obliged to quit it, by the ſtatutes of the college, in 1716, on account of his not having entered into holy orders. Not long after, being indiſpoſed, he went to Montpellier, for the recovery of his health. During his reſidence in France, he met with father Malebranche's 'Search after Truth,' and ſome pieces of Mademoiſelle Antoinette Bourignon; the conſequence of which was, that he came home ſtrongly attached to the philoſophy of the former, and the religious notions of the latter. He was particularly fond of Malebranche's notion of ſeeing all things in God; and it is evident, from his poems, that, in the latter part of his life, he was attached to Jacob Behmen. Upon his return to London, he had thoughts of applying to the practice of phyſic, but did not proceed ſo far as to take a degree in that ſcience; though, from that time, he uſually went, among his acquaintance, under the title of Dr. Byrom. Whilſt Mr. Byrom was in this undetermined ſtate with regard to his choice of a profeſſion, his mind was rendered ſtill more unſettled by a love affair. Two daughters of his uncle, Mr. Joſeph Byrom, a mercer

Digitized by Google

at Manchester, having occasion to visit London, our poet became deeply enamoured of the younger of them, Miss Elizabeth Byrom. He made known his passion to her before she left London, and soon after followed her to Manchester, where, for a considerable length of time, he prosecuted his addresses with so much ardour, as to obtain the lady's consent. But he was not equally successful with her parents, who, being in opulent circumstances, were extremely averse to the match. Notwithstanding this, he ventured to marry his cousin; and receiving no support from her father, what little fortune he had of his own was soon exhausted. In this exigence he had recourse to his new method of writing short-hand, which he had invented when he resided at Cambridge. He first taught it at Manchester; and, after some time, leaving his wife, by her own consent, to the care of her relations in that place, he came to London, where he continued his instructions in the same art, for several years, by which means he obtained a competent subsistence. What rendered his situation less disagreeable was, that his business being chiefly confined to the winter months, he had leisure to spend the summer season at Manchester with his family, which usually received an annual increase.

On the 29th of March, 1723-4, Mr. Byrom, under the title of M. A. was chosen a fellow of the royal society. At length, the family estate of Kersall devolved to him, by the death of his elder brother, Mr. Edward Byrom, without issue. After this accession of fortune, the business of teaching short-hand was not so assiduously pursued; and our author was at liberty fully to enjoy that conjugal felicity for which he had the highest relish, and which was rendered exquisite by the undeviating fidelity of his wife, whose affection had never been lessened by any events. During the latter part of his life, he employed himself almost entirely in writing a variety of pieces in verse; some of which are of a witty and humorous nature, but still more are on serious subjects. Many of them are discussions of learned and critical questions. It was remarkable in Mr. Byrom, that he had so accustomed himself to the language of poetry, that he always found it the easiest way of expressing his sentiments upon every occasion.

Mr. Byrom died at Manchester, on the 28th of September, 1763, in the seventy-second year of his age.

BZOVIUS (ABRAHAM), a learned Polander, and voluminous writer. The chief of his works is "A continuation of Baronius's Annals." He began at the year 1118, where that cardinal had ended; and composed twelve volumes of Annals of the church. He was descended from a good family, and born in 1567. His parents dying when he was a child, he was educated by his grandmother on the mother's side, in the city of Prosovitz; and he made so good use of the instructions of one of his uncles, that at ten years

of

Digitized by Google

of age he could write Latin, compoſe muſic, and make verſes. After this, he went to continue his ſtudies at Cracow, and there took the habit of a Dominican. Being ſent into Italy, he read ſome lectures of philoſophy at Milan, and of divinity at Bologna. After he returned into his own country, he preached in Poſnania, and in Cracow, with the applauſe of all his hearers; and taught philoſophy and divinity. He was principal of a college of his own order; and did ſeveral conſiderable ſervices to that and to his country. Afterwards he went to Rome; where he was received with open arms by the pope, and lodged in the Vatican. He deſerved that reception, Mr. Bayle tells us; for he imitated Baronius cloſely in his manner of turning all things to favour the power, and raiſe the glory, of the papal ſee. His inconſiderate and violent zeal occaſioned him to take ſteps of which he had reaſon to repent. He had very much abuſed the Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, and razed him ignominiouſly out of the catalogue of emperors. The duke of Bavaria was ſo incenſed at this audaciouſneſs, that, not ſatisfied with cauſing an apology to be written for that emperor, he brought an action in form againſt the annaliſt, and got him condemned to make a public retractation. Bzovius did not get off for this diſgrace: he was ſeverely treated in the "Apology of Lewis of Bavaria," publiſhed by George Herwart; who affirms, that Bzovius had not acted in his annals like a man of honeſty, or wit, or judgment, or memory, or any other good quality of a writer. Bzovius would probably have continued in the Vatican till his death, if the murder of one of his ſervants, and the loſs of a great ſum of money, which was carried off by the murderer, had not ſtruck him with ſuch a terror, as obliged him to retire into the convent of Minerva. Here he died in 1637, aged 70.

C

CABOT (SEBASTIAN), the firſt diſcoverer of the continent of America, was the ſon of John Cabot, a Venetian, who reſided ſeveral years at Briſtol, where he was born in 1467. He was educated by his father in thoſe parts of the mathematics, which were then beſt underſtood; eſpecially arithmetic, geometry, and coſmography. Before he was twenty years of age, he made ſeveral voyages; and by thus adding practice and experience to theory, he became moſt eminent in the art of navigation.

The firſt voyage of conſequence in which Sebaſtian Cabot was engaged, ſeems to have been that made by his father, by commiſſion from Henry VII. for the diſcovery of the North-Weſt paſſage to India. They ſailed in the ſpring of the year 1497, and happily kept

Digitized by Google

kept on their North-West course till June 24, when they first discovered land, which for that reason they called "Prima Vista." Another island, less than the first, they named St. John, because it was founded on the feast of St. John the Baptist. They afterwards sailed down to Cape Florida, and then returned with a good cargo, and three savages on board, into England, where they met with a gracious reception.

It is probable that Sebastian, after his father's death, made several voyages into those parts, to complete his discovery of the coasts of Newfoundland. A map of his discoveries, drawn by himself, with his effigies under it, was hung in the privy gallery at Whitehall.

Stowe and Speed ascribe this discovery wholly to Sebastian, without any mention of the father. And Purchas is very much offended, that America should be so called from Americus Vesputius; and asserts, that it ought rather to be called Cabotiana, or Sebastiana; because, says he, Sebastian Cabot discovered more of it than Americus, or Columbus himself. It is evident that Newfoundland was the first of our plantations, and that it has been the source of riches and naval power to this nation; and it may truly be said of Sebastian Cabot, that he was the author of our maritime strength, and opened the way to those improvements which have since made us so great and flourishing a people.

History leaves a blank in the life of this great man of near twenty years; for the next account we hear of him, is in the 8th of Henry VIII. At this time he entered into a strict correspondence with Sir Thomas Pert, vice-admiral of England, who procured him a good ship of the king's, in order to make discoveries. But it looks as if he had now changed his route, and intended to have passed by the South to the East-Indies: for he sailed first to Brazil, and missing there of his purpose, shaped his course for the islands of Hispaniola and Porto Rico, where he carried on some traffic and then returned; having absolutely failed in the design upon which he went.

This disappointment probably inclined him to leave England, and go to Spain, where he was treated with very great respect, and raised as high as his profession would permit; being declared Pilot-major, or chief pilot of Spain; and by his office, entrusted with reviewing all projects for discovery, which, in those days, were many and important. His great capacity, and approved integrity, induced many rich merchants to treat with him in the year 1524, about a voyage to be undertaken, at their expence, by the new found passage of Magellan, to the Moluccas; which at length he accepted, and of which we have a clear account in the writings of Herrera, the Spanish historian.

He sailed in April, 1525, first to the Canaries, then to the islands of Cape Verde, thence to Cape St. Augustine and the island of Patos. Some of his people began to be mutinous, and refused to be

Digitized by Google

be conducted by him through the Streights: on which account he laid aſide his deſign of going to the Spice Iſlands, left ſome of the principal of the mutineers aſhore on a deſert iſland, ſailed up the rivers of Plate and Paraguay, built ſeveral forts, and not only diſcovered, but ſubdued a large tract of fine country; producing gold, ſilver, and other rich commodities. He diſpatched meſſengers to Spain, to demand a ſupply of proviſions, ammunition, goods to carry on a trade, and a competent recruit of ſeamen and ſoldiers. But finding his requeſt not readily complied with, after having been five years in America, he returned home, where he met with but a cold reception. The merchants were diſpleaſed, becauſe he had not purſued his voyage to the Moluccas; and his ſevere treatment of the mutineers had given umbrage at court.

Theſe unfavourable circumſtances probably induced him to return to his native country, which he did about the latter end of Henry VIII. and ſettled at Briſtol. In the beginning of king Edward's reign, this eminent ſeaman was introduced to the duke of Somerſet, then lord protector; and by his means to the young monarch, who took great delight in his converſation.

He was now in ſuch high favour and eſteem, that a new office was erected for him, equivalent to that which he held in Spain, viz. that of governor of the myſtery and company of merchant adventurers, for the diſcovery of regions, dominions, iſlands, and places unknown; and a penſion of 166l. 13s. 4d. per annum was granted him by letter-patent. From thence great confidence was repoſed in him, and he was conſulted on all matters relating to trade. He was concerned in a very remarkable cauſe, of the utmoſt importance to the Engliſh commerce.

There was at this time a company of merchants in Dowgate ward, who came from the Hanſe towns in Germany, who brought in various articles, but principally ſteel; from whence the place where they dwelt was called the Steel-yard, which name it ſtill retains. The kings of England had encouraged theſe merchants at firſt, and granted them large privileges; among others, that of exporting our woollen manufactures. And when the Engliſh began to apply themſelves to trade, and to import many of the commodities in which they dealt, great controverſies aroſe between them, and the foreigners, on all occaſions, pleaded an excluſive charter. But our Sebaſtian Cabot, at the head of the merchant adventurers, exhibited in council an information againſt them, brought the matter to a fair hearing; and in concluſion it was decreed, that the merchants of the Steel-yard were no legal corporation.

In 1552, an enterprize was entered into by the advice of Cabot, and by his intereſt encouragement was given to it by the court, to fit out ſome ſhips for the ſearch and diſcovery of the Northern parts of the world; and thereby to open a paſſage for traffic to new and unknown regions. This was the firſt voyage the Engliſh made to Ruſſia,

Digitized by Google

Ruſſia, and the beginning of the commerce which hath been carried on ever ſince between the two nations. Upon the firſt ſucceſs, the Ruſſia company was founded, and were formed into a body corporate, by a charter granted by Philip and Mary, of which Sebaſtian was appointed governor for life.

After this we find him very active in the affairs of the company. In the Journal of Mr. Stephen Burroughs, it is obſerved, that on April 27, 1556, he went down to Graveſend, and there went aboard his ſhip, fitted out for Ruſſia; was very liberal to the ſailors and to the poor, deſiring their prayers for the ſucceſs of the voyage. He died ſoon afterwards, aged above 70 years. Beſides the many ſervices which he did to mankind in general, and to this kingdom in particular, it is remarked of him, that he was the firſt who took notice of the variation of the needle.

CÆLIUS (AURELIANUS), or, as ſome have called him, Lucius Cælius Arianus, an ancient phyſician, and the only one of the ſect of the Methodiſts of whom we have any remains, was of Sicca, a town of Numidia, in Africa. This we learn from the elder Pliny, and we might almoſt have collected it, without any information at all, from his ſtyle, which is very barbarous, and much reſembling that of the African writers. It is half Greek, half Latin, harſh, and difficult: yet ſtrong, maſculine, full of good ſenſe, and valuable for the matter it contains. It is frequently very acute and ſmart, eſpecially where he expoſes the errors of other phyſicians; and always nervous. What age Cælius Aurelianus flouriſhed in, we cannot determine, there being ſo profound a ſilence about it amongſt the ancients: but it is very probable that he lived before Galen, ſince it is not conceivable that he ſhould mention, as he does, all the phyſicians before him, great as well as ſmall, and yet not make the leaſt mention of Galen. He was not only a careful imitator of Soranus, but alſo a ſtrenuous advocate for him. He had read over very diligently the ancient phyſicians of all the ſects; and we are obliged to him for the knowledge of many dogmas, which are not to be found but in his books, "De celeribus & tardis paſſionibus." The beſt edition of theſe books is that publiſhed at Amſterdam, 1722, in 4to. He wrote, as he himſelf tells us, ſeveral other works, but they are all periſhed.

CÆSALPINUS (ANDREAS), an eminent philoſopher and phyſician, was born at Arezzo, about 1519. After being long profeſſor at Piſa, he became firſt phyſician to Pope Clement VIII. It ſhould ſeem from a paſſage in his "Quæſtiones Peripateticæ," that he had ſome idea of the circulation of the blood. "The lungs, ſays he, drawing the warm blood, through a vein [the pulmonary artery] like the arteries, out of the right ventricle of the heart, and returning it by an anaſtomoſis to the venal artery [the pulmonary vein] which

Digitized by Google

which goes to the left ventricle of the heart, the cool air being in the mean time let through the canals of the aſpera arteria, which are extended along the venal artery, but do not communicate with it by inoſculations, as Galen imagined, cools it only by touching. To this circulation of the blood out of the right ventricle of the heart through the lungs into it's left ventricle, what appears upon diſſection anſwers very well: for there are two veſſels which end in the right ventricle, and two in the left; but one only carries the blood in, the other ſends it out, the membranes being contrived for that purpoſe." His treatiſe "De Plantis" entitles him to a place among the capital writers in botany; for he there makes the diſtribution of plants into a regular method, formed on their natural ſimilitude, as being the moſt ſafe and the moſt uſeful for helping the memory and diſcovering their virtues. Yet, which is very ſurprizing, it was not followed, nor even underſtood, for near a hundred years. The reſtorer of method was Robert Moriſon, the firſt profeſſor of botany at Oxford. Cæſalpinus died at Rome, Feb. 23, 1603. His "Hortus ſiccus," conſiſting of 768 dried ſpecimens paſted on 266 large pages, is ſtill in being.

CÆSAR (CAIUS JULIUS), the firſt of the Roman emperors, is a perſon, who, though very illuſtrious, would not be entitled to a place in this work, but for ſome beautiful memoirs, which he has left us in his author-character. Indeed to write his life, like that of other famous kings and warriors, would be to write the hiſtory of his times; and there is, farther, the leſs neceſſity for it here, as we muſt be very copious in the hiſtory of Cicero, which will unavoidably contain a general hiſtory of Cæſar.

He was born about 90 years before Chriſt, and ſlain in the ſenate-houſe in his 56th year. By his blood he may be ſaid to have founded the Roman empire; for, after his death, the republic, though for ſome time it preſerved the forms of liberty, became an abſolute monarchy: the conſtant fate of all governments, whatever freedom they might once have, when luxury and profligate manners have grown univerſal. He had a prodigious wit, and univerſal learning; was noble by birth, a conſummate ſtateſman, a wiſe and brave general, and a moſt heroic prince: and the activity of his ſpirit was ſuch, that, as he himſelf ſaid, "he thought nothing done, while there was any thing left to do." However, amidſt all his concerns civil or military, he found time to be the author of many works: none of which have been preſerved from the ravages of time, except ſeven books "De Bello Gallico."

CÆSAR (JULIUS), a learned civilian, was born of an ancient family near Tottenham, in Middleſex, in 1557. He took the degree of B. A. May 15, 1575, as a member of Magdalen-hall, Oxford; and went afterwards to ſtudy in the univerſity of Paris; where,

Digitized by Google

in the beginning of 1581, he was created doctor of the civil law; to which degree he was also admitted in 1583 at Oxford, and two years after became doctor of the canon law. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, he was master of the court of requests, judge of the high court of admiralty, and master of St. Catherine's hospital near the Tower. Upon king James's accession, he was knighted by that prince at Greenwich. He was also constituted chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer; and, July 5, 1607, sworn of his majesty's privy council. He obtained a reversionary grant of the office of master of the Rolls, and succeeded to it Oct. 1, 1614; upon which he resigned his place of chancellor of the exchequer. He was continued privy counsellor by king Charles I. and appears to have been also custos rotulorum of the county of Hertford. Fuller says, he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He died April 28, 1636, aged 79, and lies buried in the church of Great St. Helen within Bishopsgate, London, under a monument designed by himself; which is in chancery characters, in form of a deed, and made to resemble ruffled vellum, in allusion to his office as master of the Rolls. He was a man of great gravity and integrity, and remarkable for his extensive bounty and charity to all persons of worth, or that were in want.

CAGLIARI (PAUL), a most excellent painter, was born at Verona in 1532. Gabriel Cagliari, his father, was a sculptor; and Antonio Badile, his uncle, was his master in painting. He was not only esteemed the best of all the Lombard painters, but for his copious and admirable invention, for the grandeur and majesty of his composition, for the beauty and perfection of his draperies, and for his noble ornaments of architecture, stiled by the Italians Il pittor felice, "The happy painter." He drew his first pieces at Mantua, and some other cities in Italy; but meeting with more employment at Venice, he settled there: and the best of his works were made, after he returned thither from Rome, and had studied the antique. There is scarce a church in Venice, which has not some piece or other of his; and De Piles says, that "his picture of the marriage at Cana, in the church of St. George, is to be distinguished from his other works, as being not only the triumph of Paul Veronese, but almost the triumph of painting itself." When the senate sent Grimani, procurator of St. Mark, to be their ambassador at Rome, Paul attended him, but did not stay long, having left some pieces at Venice unfinished. Philip II. king of Spain, sent for him to paint the Escurial, and made him great offers; but Paul excused himself from leaving his own country, where his reputation was so well established, that most of the princes of Europe ordered their several ambassadors to procure something of his hand at any rate. He was a person of a noble spirit, used to go richly dressed, and generally wore a gold chain, which had been presented to him by the

Digitized by Google

the procurators of St. Mark, as a prize he won from ſeveral artiſts his competitors. He had a great idea of his profeſſion, having been often heard to ſay, that it was a gift from heaven; that to judge of it well, a man muſt underſtand abundance of things; and, what gives us the higheſt opinion of his moral make, that the ſovereign quality of a true painter is probity and integrity of manners. He was highly eſteemed by all the principal men in his time; and ſo much admired by the great maſters, as well his contemporaries, as thoſe who ſucceeded him, that Titian himſelf uſed to ſay, he was the ornament of his profeſſion. And Guido Reni being aſked, which of the maſters his predeceſſors he would chooſe to be, were it in his power, after Raphael and Corregio, named Paul Veroneſe; whom he always called his Paolino. He died of a fever at Venice, in 1588, and had a tomb and a ſtatue of braſs erected in the church of St. Sebaſtian.

Paul left great wealth to his two ſons, Gabriel and Charles, who were painters, and lived very happily together. They joined in finiſhing ſeveral pieces left imperfect by their father; and followed his manner ſo cloſely in other excellent works of their own, that the connoiſſeurs do not eaſily diſtinguiſh them from thoſe of Paul's hand. Charles had a very fine genius for painting, and at eighteen years of age had done ſome rare pieces. It is thought, if he had lived, that he would have exceeded his father; but contracting an impoſthume in his breaſt, by applying too intenſely to his profeſſion, he died of it in 1596, when he was only twenty ſix years old. Gabriel had no great genius for painting, and therefore, after his brother's deceaſe, applied himſelf to merchandiſe. Yet he did not quite lay aſide his pencil, but made a conſiderable number of portraits, and ſome hiſtory-pieces of good taſte. He died of the plague in 1631, aged 63.

There was alſo BENEDICT CAGLIARI, a painter and ſculptor, who was Paul's brother, and lived and ſtudied with him. He aſſiſted him, and afterwards his ſons, in finiſhing ſeveral of their compoſitions; but eſpecially in painting architecture, in which he chiefly delighted. His ſtyle in painting was like his brother's; and not being ambitious enough of fame to keep his productions ſeparate, they are in a great meaſure confounded with Paul's. He practiſed for the moſt part in freſco; and ſome of his beſt pieces are in chiaro-obſcuro. He poſſeſſed, moreover, a tolerable ſtock of learning, was ſomething of a poet, and had a peculiar talent in ſatire. He died in 1598, aged 60.

CAJETAN, a cardinal, was born in 1469, at Cajeta, a town in the kingdom of Naples. His proper name was Thomas de Vio; but he took that of Cajetan from the place of his nativity. He was entered of the order of St. Dominic, of which he became an

Digitized by Google

illuſtrious ornament; and having taken a doctor's degree when he was about twenty-two years of age, he taught philoſophy and divinity, firſt at Paris, and afterwards at Rome. He went regularly through all the honours of his order, till he was made general of it, which office he exerciſed for ten years. He defended the authority of the Pope, which ſuffered greatly at the council of Nice, in a work entitled "Of the Power of the Pope;" and for his zeal upon this occaſion was made biſhop of Cajeta. Then he was raiſed to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Palermo; and in 1517 was made a cardinal by Pope Leo X. The year after he was ſent a legate into Germany, to quell the commotions which Luther had raiſed by the oppoſition he had given to Leo's indulgences: but Luther, being under the particular protection of Frederic elector of Saxony, ſet him at defiance; and though, in obedience to the cardinal's ſummons, he repaired to Auſburg, yet he rendered his endeavours of none effect. Cajetan was employed in ſeveral other negociations and tranſactions, being not only a man of letters, but having a peculiar turn for buſineſs; and at length died, in 1534, when he was 65 years old.

Sixtus Senenſis tells us, that he was a moſt ſubtle logician, an admirable philoſopher, and an incomparable divine. He wrote commentaries upon Ariſtotle's philoſophy, and upon Thomas Aquinas's theology. He gave a literal tranſlation of all the books of the Old and New Teſtaments from the originals, excepting Solomon's Song and the Prophets, which he had begun, but did not live to proceed far in; and the Revelations of St. John, which he deſignedly omitted, ſaying, that to explain them, it was neceſſary for a man to be endued, not with parts and learning, but with the ſpirit of prophecy.

CAILLE (Nicholas Lewis de la), a French mathematician and aſtronomer, was born at Rumigny in 1714, and went through his early ſtudies at the college of Liſieux in Paris. His turn for aſtronomy ſoon connected him with the celebrated Caſſini, who procured him an apartment in the obſervatory; and, aſſiſted by the counſels of this maſter, he ſoon acquired a name among the aſtronomers. He divided with M. de Thury the immenſe labour of projecting the meridian line, which, paſſing through the obſervatory, extended to the extremities of the kingdom. In 1739 he was named, without his knowledge, profeſſor of mathematics in the college of Mazarine; and, in 1741, admitted into the Academy of Sciences. Moſt of the academies in Europe did him this honour. In 1750, countenanced and protected by the court, he undertook a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, with a view of examining the ſouthern ſtars, which are not viſible in our horizon, and in the ſpace of two years determined the poſition of near ten thouſand ſtars, till then unknown. Upon his return to France, he continued his aſtronomical purſuits, publiſhed his "Catalogue of the Stars, and

Digitized by Google

the Obſervations on which it was drawn up," and was every year producing new works in aſtronomy, mathematics, and navigation, when a malignant fever took him off in 1762, aged 48.

CAIUS, or KAYES (Dr. JOHN), a very eminent Engliſh phyſician, was born at Norwich, Oct. 6, 1510; and after he had been well inſtituted in the belles lettres at a ſchool in that city, was ſent to Gonvil-hall, in Cambridge, Sept. 12, 1529. He took the degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts at the regular times, and was choſen fellow of his college in 1533. To accompliſh himſelf as much as poſſible, he formed a ſcheme of travelling; and in 1539 he ſet out for Italy, making France, Flanders, and Germany in his road. He ſtudied at the univerſity of Padua under John Baptiſt Montanus, and took a doctor of phyſic's degree there in 1541. He returned to England in 1544; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo greatly by his learning, and uncommon ſkill in his profeſſion, that he became at length phyſician to King Edward VI. and was afterwards continued in that place by the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, till 1568, when he was turned out, as it is ſaid, upon a ſuſpicion of being too much attached to the popiſh religion. He wrote a great many books in Latin, among which were, 1. De ephemera Britannica. 2. De antiquitate Cantabrigienſis academiæ. 3. De canibus Britannicis. 4. De antiquis Britanniæ urbibus. 5. De annalibus collegii Gonevilli et Caii. Beſides theſe original works, he tranſlated a great part of Galen and Celſus into Latin, and made large annotations upon thoſe authors. He died at Cambridge in 1573; and at his death gave his eſtate to build a new college to Gonvil-hall, and, to maintain ſome ſtudents therein. This houſe is now called Gonvil and Kayes college, where the founder has a monument in the chapel, with this inſcription, *Fui Caius*.

There was alſo another JOHN CAIUS, who lived ſomewhat earlier, and was poet laureat to Edward IV. This Caius travelled alſo into Italy, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome literary labours; particularly by a tranſlation from the Latin of the Hiſtory of the ſiege of the iſle of Rhodes, which he dedicated to that king.

There was likewiſe THOMAS CAIUS, a Lincolnſhire man, who, as Anthony Wood tells us, "was an eminent Latiniſt, Grecian, poet, orator, excellent for all kinds of worth, and at length Antiquitatum Oxonienſium planè helluo." He was brought up at Oxford, and elected fellow of All Souls college in 1525. He was made regiſter of the univerſity, which place he quitted about 1530, upon his becoming domeſtic chaplain to John Longland, biſhop of Lincoln. In 1559 he was made a prebendary of Sarum, and maſter of Univerſity college in Oxford, in 1561. All which preferments, together with the rectory of Tredington, in Worceſterſhire, to which he was preſented in 1563, he held to the day of his death; and this happened

Digitized by Google

happened in his lodge, at University college, in May 1572. He wrote various learned works.

CALAMY (EDMUND), an eminent Presbyterian divine, was born at London, Feb. 1600, and educated at Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1619, and that of bachelor of divinity in 1632. His attachment to the Anti-arminian party hindered him from obtaining a fellowship, but he was at length chosen tanquam socius of that college. Dr. Felton, bishop of Ely, took him afterwards into the number of his chaplains; in which station he pursued his studies with great vigour, employing therein sixteen hours a day. He was presented by that prelate to the vicarage of St. Mary's, in Swaffham Prior, in Cambridgeshire, which he resigned on being chosen, after Felton's death, which happened in 1626, one of the lecturers of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. Here he continued ten years, and is said by some writers to have been a very strict conformist; but when Bishop Wren's articles, and the Book of Sports, came to be insisted on, he thought it his duty to avoid conforming for the future, and apologized for his former conduct in a recantation sermon, preached at Bury. After this, he was presented by the earl of Essex to the rectory of Rochford in Essex; and then chosen minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, which brought him to London in 1639. In July, the same year, he was incorporated into the university of Oxford. Upon the opening of the long parliament, in Nov. 1640, he distinguished himself in defence of the Presbyterian cause, and had a principal hand in writing the famous "Smectymnuus," which, himself says, gave the first deadly blow to episcopacy. The authors of this tract were five, the initial letters of whose names compose the word Smectymnuus; viz. Stephen Marshal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow. It was published at London in 1641, in quarto. The "Smectymnuus" is mentioned by Bishop Wilkins, in his discourse concerning the gift of preaching, as a capital work against episcopacy. In 1641 the House of Lords appointed Calamy to be a member of the sub-committee for considering of ways to accommodate ecclesiastical affairs: "in which," says Dr Calamy, in his Account of Ejected Members, "things were brought into a very hopeful posture; but the whole design was spoiled by bringing into the House the bill against bishops," &c.

Calamy was afterwards an active member of the assembly of divines, and often ordered to preach before the parliament. He was at the same time one of the Cornhill lecturers, and his ministerial abilities procured him very great interest in the city of London. His preaching was attended not only by his own parish, but by other eminent citizens, and even persons of quality. He was a strenuous opposer of the sectaries, and used his utmost endeavours to prevent those

Digitized by Google

thoſe violences which were committed after the king was brought from the Iſle of Wight. The repreſentation of the London miniſters to the general and his council of war, preſented January 18, 1648 (which Collier, in his Church Hiſtory, ſtyles an inſtance of handſome plain-dealing, and a bold reprimand of a victorious army), was drawn up to enforce what Calamy, and ſome other miniſters of the ſame perſuaſion, had delivered in two conferences; the firſt with the general and his council, the ſecond with the chief officers of the army.

In Cromwell's time he lived as privately as he could. When a favourable opportunity offered, he was very aſſiduous to procure the return of Charles II. and actually preached before the parliament the day they voted for the king's reſtoration, and was one of the divines ſent over to compliment him in Holland. June 1660 he was made one of his majeſty's chaplains, and was offered the biſhopric of Coventry and Litchfield, which he refuſed. It was ſaid in the city, on this occaſion, as we are told by Baxter, in his "Reliquiæ," that "if Calamy ſhould accept of a biſhopric, who had preached, and written, and done ſo much againſt epiſcopacy, never Preſbyterian would be truſted for his ſake: for the clamour was very loud againſt his acceptance of it."

Calamy was one of the commiſſioners for the conference at the Savoy. He was turned out of his cure of St. Mary Aldermanbury, on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1662, for nonconformity. Auguſt the 30th following, he preſented a petition to the king, praying that he might be permitted to continue in the exerciſe of his miniſterial office. Next day the matter being debated in council, his majeſty was pleaſed to ſay, that he intended an indulgence, if it were at all feaſible: but Dr. Sheldon, biſhop of London, in a warm ſpeech, declared, "that it was now too late to think of ſuſpending the execution of the act of uniformity, for that he had already, in obedience to it, ejected ſuch of his clergy as would not comply with it on the Sunday before; that the ſuſpenſion of the ſacred authority of this law would render the legiſlature ridiculous and contemptible; and if the importunity of ſuch diſaffected people were a ſufficient reaſon to humour them, neither the church nor ſtate would ever be free from diſtractions and convulſions." So that, upon the whole, it was carried, that no indulgence ſhould be granted. Calamy remained, however, in his pariſh, and came conſtantly to church. On Sunday, Dec. 28, 1662, the expected preacher not coming in due time, ſome of the principal perſons in the pariſh prevailed upon Calamy to ſupply his place. Certain paſſages in his ſermon, on this occaſion, gave ſo much offence, that he was committed to Newgate, by the lord mayor's warrant, for contempt of the act of uniformity; but in a few days the king diſcharged him. The fight of London in aſhes, which he lived to ſee, broke his heart. He died Oct. 29, 1666.

Though a very learned man, he was a plain and practical preacher,

Digitized by Google

preacher, and delivered his ſentiments very freely of the greateſt men; of which his grandſon gives the following inſtance. Having occaſion, when General Monk was his auditor in his own church, a little after the Reſtoration, on a ſacrament day, to ſpeak of filthy lucre: "And why," ſaid he, "is it called filthy, but becauſe it makes men do baſe and filthy things? Some men will betray three kingdoms for filthy lucre's ſake." Saying which, he threw his handkerchief, which he uſually waved up and down whilſt he was preaching, towards the general's pew. Beſides publiſhing ſeveral ſermons preached by him on public occaſions, and ſome others on practical ſubjects, he had a hand in drawing up "The Vindication of the Preſbyterial Government and Miniſtry," printed in 1650; and the "Jus Divinum Miniſterii evangelici Anglicani, printed in 1650."

CALAMY (JAMES), ſon to Edmund Calamy, B. D. before-mentioned, by a ſecond wife, and younger brother to Dr. Benjamin Calamy, of whom in the next article. He was educated at Catharine-hall, in the univerſity of Cambridge; where, in 1672, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1676 that of maſter. Having received holy orders, and being highly conſidered on account of his father's reputation, he was preſented to the rectory of Northill in Bedfordſhire, where he continued till the year 1707, when he was preſented by his intimate friend, Dr. Blackhall, biſhop of Exeter, to that of Cheriton-Biſhops in Devonſhire; and had at the ſame time a prebend in the church of Exeter beſtowed on him. He was a man of great learning, but much greater modeſty, which is the reaſon that he left nothing behind him in print, except his dedication of his brother's ſermons. He led a ſingle life, and on Dec. 14, 1714, was ſurpriſed by a ſudden death.

CALAMY (BENJAMIN), an eminent divine, and excellent preacher, was ſon of Edmund Calamy by a ſecond wife. From St. Paul's ſchool in London, where he was placed when very young, he was ſent to Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and ſucceſſively took the degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts. He became alſo fellow of that hall, and an eminent tutor. April 25, 1677, he was choſen miniſter of St. Mary Aldermanbury, and ſoon after appointed one of his majeſty's chaplains in ordinary. In 1680 he took his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1683 he preached, in his own church, his famous ſermon on Luke xi. 41. which he afterwards publiſhed under the title of "A Diſcourſe about a ſcrupulous Conſcience." It was dedicated to Sir George Jefferies, chief juſtice of Cheſter, afterwards Lord Jefferies, and high chancellor of England. This ſermon was attacked, ſoon after it's publication, by Mr. Thomas Delaune, a zealous Nonconformiſt, in a piece entitled "Delaune's Plea for the Nonconformiſts, &c." in a letter to Dr. Benjamin Calamy, upon the ſermon called "Scrupulous Conſcience, inviting hereto:

to

Digitized by Google

to which is added, a parallel Scheme of the Pagan, Papal, and Chriſtian rites and ceremonies." For the publiſhing this book Delaune was taken up, Nov. 29, 1683, and committed to Newgate. After his commitment, he wrote a long letter to Dr. Calamy, wherein, after having told him that he wrote in obedience to his call, and was impriſoned entirely on his account, he concludes thus: "All I deſire is, that ſcrupulous conſciences, who trouble not the peace of the nations, ſhould be dealt withal, at leaſt, as weak brethren, according to Rom. xiv. 1. and not ruined by penalties, for not ſwallowing what is impoſed under the notion of decency and order, though eccentric to the ſcheme we have of it in our only rule of faith. Sir, I intreat you to excuſe this trouble from a ſtranger, who would fain be convinced by ſomething more like divinity than Newgate, where any meſſage from you ſhall be welcome to your humble ſervant, T. D." To this epiſtle Calamy anſwered, "that if Mr. Delaune had been impriſoned on account of anſwering his book, he would do him any ſervice that became him." Some other letters to the ſame purpoſe were ſent by the priſoner to the doctor, which did not hinder his being tried at the Old Bailey for a libel, January following, and ſentenced to pay a fine of one hundred marks, to remain priſoner till he paid his fine, and give ſecurity for his good behaviour for a year, and his book to be burnt at the Royal Exchange. By which ſentence, himſelf, his wife, and children, periſhed in Newgate, nobody thinking fit, ſays the Obſervator, to raiſe ſo ſmall a ſum for one of the beſt ſcholars in Europe. His death gave great concern to Dr. Calamy, who interceded for his diſcharge with Sir George Jefferies, with whom he was very intimate when he was common-ſerjeant and recorder of London, but to no purpoſe.

In 1683 Calamy reſigned the living of St. Mary Aldermanbury, upon his admiſſion to the vicarage of St. Lawrence Jewry, with St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, annexed. June 18, 1685, he was inſtalled into the prebend of Harleſton, in the cathedral of St. Paul. The fate of Alderman Corniſh, his pariſhioner at St. Lawrence Jewry, affected him in a very ſenſible manner. He had appeared for that gentleman at his trial for high treaſon, and viſited him in Newgate; and being earneſtly preſſed to attend him to the place of execution, he told Mr. Corniſh, that he could as well die with him, as bear the ſight of his death in ſuch circumſtances as he was in. On his repeated applications to Sir George Jefferies in the alderman's favour, he received this anſwer: "Dear doctor, ſet your heart at reſt, and give yourſelf no farther trouble; for I can aſſure you, that if you could offer a mine of gold as deep as the monument is high, and a bunch of pearls as big as the flames at the top of it, it would not purchaſe his life." It is thought the violent death of this gentleman, and a ſenſe of public calamities, brought on his laſt illneſs, which carried him off in January 1686. The pieces he printed

Digitized by Google

in his life-time were, ſeven ſermons on ſeveral occaſions; thirteen others were publiſhed in one volume, after his death.

CALAMY (EDMUND), a very eminent divine among the Nonconformiſts, grandſon to Mr. Edmund Calamy, miniſter of Aldermanbury, by his eldeſt ſon, Mr. Edmund Calamy, (who was ejected out of the living of Moreton in Eſſex, on St. Bartholomew's-day, 1662) was born April 5, 1671. Having made a conſiderable progreſs in grammar learning at ſeveral private ſchools, and under Mr. Hartcliffe at Merchant-Taylors, where he contracted a cloſe friendſhip with Mr. Dawes, afterwards Sir William Dawes, and archbiſhop of York, as alſo with Mr. Hugh Boulter, the late primate of Ireland, he went through a courſe of logic, natural philoſophy, and metaphyſics, under the tuition of Mr. Samuel Craddock, at the academy kept by him at Wickham Brook, in Suffolk. In March 1688, he went over to the univerſity of Utrecht, where he ſtudied philoſophy under De Vries, and civil law under Vander Muyden, and attended Grævius's lectures upon Sophocles and Pufendorf's Introduction. His application to his ſtudies at this place was ſo great, that he ſpent one whole night every week among his books; and his proficiency therein gained him the friendſhip of two of his countrymen at that univerſity, who roſe afterwards to very high ſtations in church and ſtate, Lord Charles Spencer, the famous earl of Sunderland, and his tutor, Mr. Charles Trimnell, afterwards ſucceſſively biſhop of Norwich and of Wincheſter, with both of whom he kept up his acquaintance as long as he and they lived. Whilſt he reſided in Holland, an offer of a profeſſor's chair in the univerſity of Edinburgh was made him by Mr. Carſtairs, principal of that univerſity, ſent over on purpoſe to find a perſon properly qualified for ſuch an office; which he declined, and returned to England in 1691, bringing with him letters from Grævius to Dr. Pocock, canon of Chriſt-church, and regius profeſſor of Hebrew, and to Dr. Edward Bernard, Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy, who obtained leave for him to proſecute his ſtudies in the Bodleian library. His reſiding at Oxford procured him the acquaintance of the learned Mr. Henry Dodwell. Having reſolved to make divinity his principal ſtudy, he entered into an examination of the controverſy between the Conformiſts and Nonconformiſts, and was led to join the latter. Coming to London in 1692, he was unanimouſly choſen aſſiſtant to Mr. Matthew Sylveſter, at Blackfriars; and on June 22, 1694, was ordained at Mr. Anneſley's meeting-houſe, in Little St. Helen's, and ſoon after invited to become aſſiſtant to Mr. Daniel Williams, in Hand-alley. October 20, 1702, he was choſen one of the lecturers at Salters-hall, and in 1703 ſucceeded Mr. Vincent Alſop, as paſtor of a great congregation in Weſtminſter. He drew up the table of contents to Mr. Baxter's "Hiſtory

Digitized by Google

"History of his Life and Times," which was sent to the press in 1696, made some remarks on the work itself, and added to it an index; and reflecting on the usefulness of the book, he saw the expediency of continuing it, for Mr. Baxter's history came no lower than 1684. Accordingly he composed "An abridgment of it; with an account of many others of those ministers who were ejected after the restoration of Charles II. their apology for themselves and their adherents; containing the grounds of their nonconformity and practice, as to stated and occasional communion with the church of England; and a continuation of their history till the year 1691." This work was published in 1702. The year following Mr. Hoadly (afterwards bishop of Winchester) published the two parts of his "Reasonableness of Conformity to the Church of England; in Answer to Mr. Calamy's Abridgment of Mr. Baxter's History, &c." As a reply to these treatises, Mr. Calamy published, the same year, "A Defence of moderate Nonconformity;" and soon after Mr. Hoadly sent abroad "A serious Admonition to Mr. Calamy," occasioned by the first part of his "Defence of moderate Nonconformity."

Next year Mr. Calamy published the second part of his "Defence of moderate Nonconformity;" with an answer to Mr. Hoadly's "Serious Admonition." In 1705 he sent abroad the third part of his "Defence;" to which was added, "A Letter to Mr. Hoadly, in Answer to his Defence of the Reasonableness of Conformity." In 1707 Mr. Hoadly published his "Defence of Episcopal Ordination;" and Mr. Calamy drew up a reply, both to the argumentative and historical part of it, but forbore printing it, as he tells us himself in his "Abridgment of Baxter's Life," that he might not give his antagonist any disturbance in the pursuit of that political contest in which he was so happily engaged, and so much to the satisfaction of the true lovers of his country. In 1709 Mr. Calamy made a tour to Scotland, and had the degree of doctor in divinity conferred on him by the universities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. In 1713 he published a second edition of his "Abridgment of Mr. Baxter's History of his Life and Times;" in which, among other additions, there is a continuation of the history through King William's reign, and Queen Anne's, down to the passing of the Occasional Bill; and in the close is subjoined the reformed liturgy, which was drawn up and presented to the bishops in 1661; "that the world may judge (he says in the preface) how fairly the ejected ministers have been often represented as irreconcileable enemies to all liturgies." In 1718 he wrote "A Vindication of his grandfather, and several other persons, against certain reflections cast upon them by Mr. Archdeacon Echard in his History of England;" and in 1728 appeared his "Continuation of the account of the ministers, lecturers, masters, and fellows of colleges, and school-masters, who were ejected and silenced after the Restoration in 1660, by, or before

Digitized by Google

the Act of Uniformity." He died June 3, 1732, greatly regretted, not only by the Diſſenters, but alſo by the moderate members of the eſtabliſhed church, both clergy and laity, with many of whom he lived in great intimacy. Beſides the pieces already mentioned, he publiſhed a great many ſermons on ſeveral ſubjects and occaſions; particularly, "A Vindication of that celebrated Text, 1 John v. 7. from being ſpurious, and an explanation of it on the ſuppoſition of being genuine, in four ſermons, preached at the Salters-hall lectures."

CALASIO (MARIUS), a Franciſcan, and profeſſor of the Hebrew language at Rome, of whom there is very little to be ſaid, but that he publiſhed there, in the year 1621, "A Concordance of the Bible," which conſiſted of four great volumes in folio. This work, which is properly a concordance of Hebrew words, has been highly approved and commended by both Papiſts and Proteſtants, and is indeed a moſt admirable work. For, beſides the Hebrew words in the Bible, which are in the body of the book, with the Latin verſion over-againſt them; there are in the margin the differences between the Septuagint verſion and the Vulgate; ſo that at one view may be ſeen wherein the three Bibles agree, and wherein they differ. Moreover, at the beginning of every article there is a kind of dictionary, which gives the ſignification of each Hebrew word, and affords an opportunity of comparing it with other Oriental languages, viz. with the Syriac, Arabic, Chaldee; and this is extremely uſeful for determining more exactly the true meaning of the Hebrew words. The plan of this Hebrew concordance was taken from a concordance of Rabbi Nathan, which was printed firſt at Venice, and afterwards at Baſile, much augmented by Rabbi Mordochee. Calaſio's concordance was publiſhed in London by Romaine, Mores, and Lutzena, a Portugueſe Jew, 1747, four volumes, folio; but very incorrectly, as it is ſaid.

CALDERWOOD (DAVID) a famous divine of the church of Scotland, and a diſtinguiſhed writer in behalf of the Preſbyterians, was deſcended of a good family in that kingdom. Being early deſigned for the miniſtry, he applied with great diligence to the ſtudy of the Scriptures in their Oriental tongues, the works of the fathers, the councils, and the beſt writers of church hiſtory. He was ſettled, about 1604, at Crelling, not far from Jedburgh, in the ſouth of Scotland. James VI. of that country, and the firſt of Great Britain, being deſirous of bringing the church of Scotland to a near conformity with that of England, laboured earneſtly to reſtore the epiſcopal authority, and enlarge the powers of the biſhops in that kingdom: but this deſign was very warmly oppoſed by many of the miniſters, and particularly by David Calderwood; who, when James Law, biſhop of Orkney, came to viſit the preſbyteries of the Merſe and

Digitized by Google

and Teviotdale, declined his jurisdiction, by a paper under his hand, dated May 5, 1608. The king however, having it's success much at heart, sent the earl of Dunbar, then high-treasurer of Scotland, Dr. Abbot, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and two other divines, into that kingdom, with instructions to employ every method to persuade both the clergy and the laity, of his majesty's sincere desire to promote the good of the church, and of his zeal for the protestant religion.

Calderwood did not assist at the general assembly held at Glasgow, June 8, 1610, in which lord Dunbar presided as commissioner; and it appears from his writing, that he looked upon every thing transacted in it as null and void. Exceptions were also taken by him and his party against a great part of the proceedings of another general assembly with much solemnity at Aberdeen, Aug. 13, 1616. In May following, king James went to Scotland, and in June held a parliament at Edinburgh: at the same time the clergy met in one of the churches, to hear and advise with the bishops; which kind of assembly, it seems, was contrived in imitation of the English convocation. Mr. Calderwood was present at it, but declared publicly, that he did not take any such meetings to resemble a convocation; and being opposed by Dr. Whitford and Dr. Hamilton, who were friends to the bishops, he took his leave of them in these words: "It is absurd to see men sitting in silks and sattins, and to cry poverty in the kirk, when purity is departing." The parliament proceeded mean while in the dispatch of business; and Calderwood, with several other ministers, being informed that a bill was depending to empower the king, with advice of the archbishops, bishops, and such a number of the ministry as his majesty should think proper, to consider and conclude, as to matters decent for the external policy of the church, not repugnant to the word of God; and that such conclusions should have the strength and power of ecclesiastical laws; against this they protested for four reasons. 1. Because their church was so perfect, that, instead of needing reformation, it might be a pattern to others. 2. General assemblies, as now established by law, and which ought always to continue, might by this means be overthrown. 3. Because it might be a means of creating schism, and disturb the tranquillity of the church. 4. Because they had received assurances, that no attempts should be made to bring them to a conformity with the church of England. They desired therefore that, for these and other reasons, all thoughts of passing any such law may be laid aside; but in case this be not done, they protest, for themselves and their brethren who shall adhere to them, that they can yield no obedience to this law when it shall be enacted, because it is destructive of the liberty of the church; and therefore shall submit to such penalties, and think themselves obliged to undergo such punishments, as may be inflicted for disobeying that law. This protest was signed by Archibald Simpson, on behalf of the

Digitized by Google

the members, who subscribed another separate roll, which he kept for his justification. This protest was delivered to Peter Hewet, who had a seat in parliament, in order to be presented, and another copy remained in Simpson's hand, to be presented in case of any accident happening to the other. The affair making a great noise, Dr. Spotswood, archbishop of St. Andrew's, asked a sight of the protest from Hewet, one day at court; and, upon some dispute between them, it was torn. The other copy was actually presented by Simpson to the clerk register, who refused to read it before the states in parliament. However, the protest, though not read, had it's effect; for although the bill before-mentioned, or, as the Scottish phrase is, the article, had the consent of parliament, yet the king thought fit to cause it to be laid aside; and not long after called a general assembly at St. Andrew's. Soon after, the parliament was dissolved, and Simpson was summoned before the high commission court, where the roll of names, which he had kept for his justification, was demanded from him; and upon his declaring that he had given it to Harrison, who had since delivered it to Calderwood, he was sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh; and Calderwood was summoned to appear before the high commission court at St. Andrew's, on the 8th of July following, to exhibit the said protest, and to answer for his mutinous and seditious behaviour.

July 12, the king came to that city in person, and soon after Hewet and Simpson were deprived and imprisoned. After this, Calderwood was called upon, and refusing to comply with what the king in person required of him, James committed him to prison: and afterwards the privy council, according to the power exercised by them at that time, directing him to banish himself out of the king's dominions before Michaelmas following, and not to return without licence; and upon giving security for this purpose, he was discharged out of prison, and suffered to return to his parish, but forbid to preach. Having applied to the king for a prorogation of his sentence without success, because he would neither acknowledge his offence nor promise conformity for the future, he retired to Holland. In 1623, he published his celebrated treatise, entitled, "Altare Damascenum, seu ecclesiæ Anglicanæ politia, ecclesiæ Scoticanæ obtrusa, a formalista quodam delineata; illustrata & examinata." The writer of the preface prefixed to Calderwood's "True history of the church of Scotland," tells us, that, "the author of this very learned and celebrated treatise doth irrefragably and unanswerably demonstrate the iniquity of designing and endeavouring to model and conform the divinely simple worship, discipline, and government of the church of Scotland, to the pattern of the pompously prelatic and ceremonious church of England: under some conviction whereof it seems king James himself was, though implacably displeased with it, when, being after the reading of it somewhat pensive, and being asked the reason by an English prelate standing

Digitized by Google

ſtanding by, and obſerving it, he told him he had ſeen and read ſuch a book; whereupon the prelate telling his majeſty not to ſuffer that to trouble him, for they would anſwer it, he replied, not without ſome paſſion, What will you anſwer, man? There is nothing here but ſcripture, reaſon, and the fathers." Calderwood having in 1624 been afflicted with a long fit of ſickneſs, and nothing having been heard of him for ſome time, one Patrick Scot (as Calderwood himſelf informs us) took it for granted that he was dead; and thereupon wrote a recantation in his name, as if before his deceaſe he had changed his ſentiments. This impoſture being detected, Scot went over to Holland, and ſtaid three weeks at Amſterdam; where he made diligent ſearch for the author of "Altare Damaſcenum," with a deſign, as Calderwood believed, to have diſpatched him: but Calderwood had privately returned into his own country, where he remained for ſeveral years. Scot gave out that the king furniſhed him with the matter for the pretended recantation, and that he only put it in order.

During his retirement, Calderwood collected all the memorials relating to the eccleſiaſtical affairs of Scotland, from the beginning of the reformation there, down to the death of king James: which collection is ſtill preſerved in the univerſity library at Glaſgow, that which was publiſhed under the title of "The true hiſtory of Scotland," being only an extract from it. In the advertiſement prefixed to the laſt edition of his "Altare Damaſcenum," mention is made of his being miniſter at Pencaithland near Edinburgh, in 1638; but we find nothing ſaid there or any where elſe of his death. That he was a man of quick parts and found learning, is evident from his productions, which are highly valued by the beſt writers on the ſide of Nonconformity.

CALDWALL (RICHARD), or Chaldwell, an Engliſh phyſician, was born in Staffordſhire about 1513. He was admitted into Brazen-noſe college in Oxford, of which he was in due ſeaſon elected fellow. When he took his degree of M. A. he entered upon the phyſic line; and became one of the ſenior ſtudents of Chriſt-church in 1547, which was a little after it's laſt foundation by king Henry VIII. Afterwards he took the degree in the ſaid faculty, and grew into ſuch high eſteem for his learning and ſkill, that he was examined, approved, admitted into, and admitted cenſor of, the college of phyſicians at London, all in one and the ſame day. Six weeks after, he was choſen one of the elects of the ſaid college, and in 1570 made preſident of it. Wood mentions a book, written by Horatio More, a Florentine phyſician, and called, "The Tables of Surgery, briefly comprehending the whole art and practice thereof," which Caldwall tranſlated into Engliſh, and publiſhed at London in 1585. We learn from Camden, that Caldwall founded a chirurgical lecture in the college of phyſicians, and en-

Digitized by Google

dowed it with an handſome ſalary. He died in 1585, and was buried at the church of St. Bennet near Paul's wharf.

CALFHILL or CALFILL (JAMES), a learned divine of the 16th century, otherwiſe named Calfield, Cawfield, Chalfhill, or Calfed, was born in Shropſhire, in the year 1530. He received his education at Eaton School, and from thence was ſent, in 1545, to king's college in Cambridge. But he was removed, with many other Cambridgemen, in 1548, to Chriſt-church in Oxford, newly founded by king Henry VIII. Here he ſhewed himſelf to be a perſon of quick wit, and great capacity; being an excellent poet and author of a tragedy, with other theatrical performances. In 1549, he took his degree of bachelor of arts; and that of maſter, in 1552, being junior of the act celebrated in St. Mary's church, July 18. He was made, in 1560, canon of the ſecond canonry in Chriſt-church cathedral, Oxon; and, on the 12th of December 1561, took the degree of bachelor of divinity. In 1562, he was proctor for the clergy of London, and the chapter of Oxford, in the convocation that made the XXXIX Articles: and on the 16th of May, the ſame year, was admitted to the rectory of St. Andrew wardrobe, London. The 4th of October following, he was preſented by the crown to the prebend of St. Pancras, in the cathedral church of St. Paul: and May 4, 1565, was collated by Matthew Parker, archbiſhop of Canterbury, to the Rectory of Bocking, in Eſſex: as he was alſo, July the 16th following, to the archdeaconry of Colcheſter in Eſſex, by Edmund Grindal, biſhop of London. The ſame year, on the 17th of December, he took the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1568, he preached two ſermons in the Briſtol-Cathedral, on purpoſe to confute ſome opinions of Dr. Cheney, who held that ſee in commendam. In the year 1569, he made application to ſecretary Cecil, chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, for the provoſtſhip of king's college, but Dr. Goad's intereſt prevailed. Upon the tranſlation of Dr. Edwin Sandys from the biſhopric of Worceſter to that of London, in 1570, Dr. Calfhill was nominated by queen Elizabeth to ſucceed him; but, before his conſecration thereto, he died, about the beginning of Auguſt, (having a little before reſigned his canonry of Chriſt-church, and rectory of St. Andrew Wardrobe) and was buried in the chancel of Bocking church. His works were as follow: 1. Querela Oxonienſis Academiæ ad Cantabrigiam; i. e. "The complaint of the Univerſity of Oxford to Cambridge." Lond. 1552, 4to. A Latin poem on the death of Henry and Charles Brandon, ſons of Charles, duke of Suffolk, who died of the ſweating-ſickneſs in the biſhop of Lincoln's houſe at Bugden, July 14, 1551. 2. Hiſtoria de exhumatione Catherinæ nuper uxoris Pet. Martyris; i. e. "The Hiſtory of the digging up the body of Catherine late wife of Peter Martyr." Lond. 1562, 8vo. 3. Anſwer to John Martiall's Treatiſe of the Croſs, gathered out of the Scriptures

Digitized by Google

tures, Councils, and ancient Fathers of the primitive Church. Lond. 1565, 4to. 4. Progne, a Tragedy, in Latin; which probably was never printed. 5. Poemata varia; several poems. As to his character, we are informed, that he was, in his younger days a noted poet and comedian; and in his elder, an exact disputant, and had an excellent faculty in speaking and preaching.

CALLIMACHUS, an ancient Greek poet, was born at Cyrene, a town in Africa; but when, we cannot precisely determine. We say precisely, because it is agreed, that he flourished under the Ptolemies, Philadelphus, and Euergetes; and that Berenice, queen of the latter, having consecrated her locks in the temple of Venus, and a flattering astronomer having translated them from thence into a constellation in the heavens, gave occasion to the fine elegy of this poet, which we have now only in the Latin of Catullus. His common name Battiades has made the grammarians usually assign one Battus for his father; but perhaps he may as well derive that name from king Battus, the founder of Cyrene, from whose line, as Strabo assures us, he declared himself to be descended. But whoever was his father, the poet has paid all his duties and obligations to him in a most delicate epitaph, which we find in the Anthologia; and which shews that Martial had good reason to assign him, as he has done, the crown among the Grecian writers of the epigram.

Before Callimachus was recommended to the favour of the kings of Egypt, he taught a school at Alexandria: and had the honour of educating Apollonius, the author of the Argonautics. But Apollonius making an ungrateful return to his master for the pains he had taken with him, Callimachus was provoked to revenge himself in an invective poem, called "Ibis;" which, it is known, furnished Ovid with a pattern and title for a satire of the same nature. Suidas relates, that Callimachus wrote above 800 pieces; of which we have now remaining only a few hymns and epigrams. These were published at Paris in 1675, by the ingenious mademoiselle le Fevre, afterwards madame Dacier, with notes critical and learned. This female editor had an high opinion of her author; and says, in her preface, that in all the writings of the ancient Greeks, there never was any thing more elegant or polite than the works of Callimachus. Her father Tanaquil Faber, in his lives of the Greek poets, says the same thing; and adds, that Catullus and Propertius did often imitate him, and sometimes stole from him. There have indeed been critics, and we find Gerard Vossius among them, who would not allow Callimachus to have had any great genius for poetry. Yet, with all deference to so great an authority, we think it will be difficult to persuade any one, who has felt the surprising delicacy of his thoughts and turn, to compound for half his applause, and to quit the merit of his invention for that of his judgment. Both these talents are so happily tempered in Callima-

Digitized by Google

chus, that it seems hard to give an instance of him of one virtue, without displaying the other at the same time. We dare not dispute Ovid's judgment in this case, nor would there be the least reason to do it, supposing him to have given it impartially; but we are apt to think with many others, that there was here a small degree of envy or emulation, which withheld him from doing strict justice to his rival's merit. It is plain, he had no higher ambition, than to be thought superior to Callimachus; and he declares, he should be found of a mistress, who should give him that preference. Propertius made choice of Callimachus for a pattern, and desired no higher honour than to have his own poems ranked with his. In short, we think Quintilian very justifiable in having asserted, that Callimachus was the first of all the elegiac poets.

We know no more of the time of this poet's death, than we do of that of his birth; but it was probably in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes; for Apollonius Rhodius, who was his scholar, was chosen by that prince to the care of the Alexandrian library, and after dying in that office was buried in Callimachus's grave. For what reason this was done we cannot guess, unless to make two persons friends when dead, who were very great enemies when they were living.

CALLISTUS (JOHANNES ANDRONICUS), was one of those learned Greeks, to whom we are obliged for bringing learning into the West, after Constantinople was taken by the Turks in 1453. He is said to have been a native of Thessalonica, and afterwards to have settled in Constantinople; where he was a professor of the peripatetic philosophy, and acquired a high reputation for learning. When that city was taken, he fled with many others into Italy, and fixed his residence first at Rome, where he professed to teach the Greek language, and to read lectures upon Aristotle's philosophy. But not meeting with encouragement sufficient to maintain him, he moved next to Florence, where he had a vast concourse of disciples; among whom were Angelus Politianus, Janus Pannonius, Georgius Valla, and others of the same rank. When he had spent several years in Italy, he went into France, hoping for greater advantages there than he had yet obtained; but being very old when he went, he died in a short time after he arrived. Pannonius speaks of him in a poem, as teaching Homer, Demosthenes, and reading lectures upon Aristotle's philosophy, at Florence; and others have represented him, as not only a learned, but as an honest, good-natured, and worthy man. There are some Greek manuscripts in being with his name upon them; one particularly in the late king of France's library at Paris, entitled, "A monody upon the miseries of Constantinople."

Digitized by Google

CALLOT (JAMES), a famous engraver, ſon of John Callot herald of arms in Lorrain, was deſcended from an ancient and noble family, and born at Nancy in 1593. He did not intend, however, that the antiquity and nobleneſs of his family ſhould ſupply the neceſſary accompliſhments of a gentleman; and therefore we find him cheriſhing, from almoſt his infancy, a taſte and ſpirit for the belles lettres, as well as for the fine arts. When he was only twelve years old, he ſet off for Rome, without acquainting any body, in order to ſee the many curioſities there he had heard ſo much talk of; but his cath failing, he joined himſelf to a party of Bohemians, who were going into Italy, and went with them to Florence. There he was taken under the protection of an officer of the great duke, who put him out to learn deſigning under a ſkilful painter and engraver. Afterwards he got to Rome, where he was known by a merchant of Nancy, and ſent immediately home to his parents. When he was about 14 years of age, he gave them the ſlip again, and directed his courſe towards Rome; but he happened upon his elder brother, who was at Turin about buſineſs, and was brought back a ſecond time to Nancy. His paſſion however for ſeeing Rome being ſtill as warm as ever, his father at length gave him leave to go; and he went in the train of a gentleman, whom the duke of Lorrain ſent to the pope.

When he arrived at Rome, he learned to deſign and engrave from Philip Thomaſſin of Troyes in Champagne, who had ſettled in that city. Afterwards he removed to Florence, where the great duke employed him with ſeveral other excellent workmen. Callot now began to deſign in miniature, and had ſo happy a genius for it, that he became incomparable in that way. He quitted his graver, and uſed aquafortis, becauſe this was both the quickeſt way of working, and gave more ſtrength and ſpirit to the performance. After the great duke's death, he began to have thoughts of returning to his own country; and about that very time, prince Charles, coming through Florence, and being uncommonly ſtruck with ſome of his curious pieces, perſuaded Callot to go along with him to Lorrain, and promiſed him a good ſalary from his father-in-law Henry duke of Lorrain. Callot attended him, and had a conſiderable penſion ſettled upon him; and, being in his 32d year, he took a wife, who was a woman of family. His reputation was now ſpread all over Europe, inſomuch that the infanta of Spain ſent for him to Bruſſels, when the marquis of Spinola was laying ſiege to Breda, that he might firſt draw, and afterwards engrave, as he did, the ſiege of that town. He went to France in 1628, when Lewis XIII. made him deſign and engrave the ſiege of Rochelle, and the iſle of Rhee. After he had been amply recompenſed by that monarch, he returned to Nancy; where he continued to follow the buſineſs of engraving ſo aſſiduouſly, that he is ſaid to have left 1380 pieces of his own doing:

Digitized by Google

a prodigious number for ſo ſhort a life as his! When the duke of Orleans, Gaſton of France, withdrew into Lorrain, he made him engrave ſeveral ſilver ſtamps, and went to his houſe two hours every day to learn to draw. In 1631, when the king of France had reduced Nancy, he ſent for Callot to engrave that new conqueſt, as he had done Rochelle; but Callot begged to be excuſed, becauſe that being a Lorrainer he could not do any thing ſo much againſt the honour of his prince and country. The king was not diſpleaſed at his anſwer, but ſaid, "The duke of Lorrain was very happy in having ſuch faithful and affectionate ſubjects." Some of the courtiers inſinuated, that he ought to be forced to do it; to which Callot, when it was told him, replied with great firmneſs, "That he would ſooner cut off his thumb, than be obliged to do any thing againſt his honour." But the king, inſtead of forcing him, endeavoured to draw him into France, by offering to ſettle upon him a very large penſion; to which Callot anſwered, "That he could not leave his country and birth-place, but that there he would always be ready to ſerve his majeſty." Nevertheleſs, when he afterwards found the ill condition Lorrain was reduced to by the taking of Nancy, he projected a ſcheme of returning with his wife to Florence; but was hindered from executing it by his death, which happened on the 28th of March, 1636, when he was only 43 years of age. He was buried in the cloiſter of the Cordeliers at Nancy, where his anceſtors lay; and had an epitaph inſcribed upon a piece of black marble, on which was engraved a half portrait of himſelf.

Evelyn, who was a very good judge of his merit, ſpeaks of him as one, who "gave the utmoſt reputation to his art of which it is capable, and attained, if ever any did, to it's ſublimity; and beyond which it ſeems not poſſible for human induſtry to reach, eſpecially for figures in little: though he hath likewiſe publiſhed ſome in great, as boldly and maſterly performed as can poſſibly be imagined. What a loſs, ſays he, it has been to the virtuoſi, that he did not more delight in thoſe of a greater volume! ſuch as once he graved at Florence, do ſufficiently teſtify, and which likewiſe have exalted his incomparable talent to the ſupremeſt point." Then enumerating ſome of his principal performances, as his St. Paul; the Demoniac cured after Andrea Roſcoli; a Madonna after Andrea del Sarto; St. Luke's fair dedicated to Coſmo di Medicis; the murder of the Holy Innocents; the duke of Lorrain's palace and garden at Nancy; the entrance of the great duke, with all the ſcenes and repreſentations at the duke of Florence's nuptials; the Catafalco erected at the emperor Matthias's death; the famous ſiege at Rochelle, &c. &c. he concludes his account of the ſtupendous works of this inimitable maſter, with obſerving, "that his point and manner of etching was nothing inferior, nay ſometimes even exceeded, the moſt ſkilful burin."

CALMET

Digitized by Google

CALMET (AUGUSTIN), a Frenchman, was born in 1672. He became a Benedictine monk of the order of St. Vannes, in 1688, and discovered early a strong disposition towards the Oriental languages. After having taught philosophy and theology to his younger brethren, he was sent, in 1704, as sub-prior to the abbey of Munster; and there formed a society of eight or ten, whose sole object was to be the study of the Holy Scriptures. Here he composed part of his Commentaries, which Father Mabillon and the Abbé Duguet prevailed on him to publish in French rather than Latin. His labours were recompensed by his being nominated abbot of St. Leopold de Nanci in 1718, and afterwards of Senones, in 1728; in which last house he died, in 1757.

He was a man of vast erudition, and a most voluminous writer; as witnesseth the following list. 1 A literal Commentary upon all the Books of the Old and New Testament, 23 volumes, quarto. These were printing from 1707 to 1716, and afterwards abridged into 14 vols. quarto. 2. Dissertations and Prefaces of his Commentaries, printed separately with nineteen new Dissertations, 3 vols. quarto. Perhaps there are none of his writings more useful than these. 3. The History of the Old and New Testament, 4 vols. quarto. This was intended for an introduction to Fleury's Ecclesiastical History. 4. An Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible. Here every thing in his Commentaries is reduced to alphabetical order. 5. Ecclesiastical and Civil History of Lorrain, 3 vols. folio. 6. Bibliotheque of the Writers of Lorrain, folio. 7. Universal History, sacred and profane, 15 vols. quarto, of which eight only were printed. 8. Dissertations upon Apparitions, Demons, Witches, &c. 9. Literal, Historical, and Moral Commentary upon the Rules of St. Benedict, quarto. All these works are written in the French language.

Calmet, as may easily be imagined, collected every thing which had any relation to the subject he was upon, but it is seldom that he makes his reader think. He deals abundantly more in facts than in reflections; and, it must be owned, that many of his facts are curious and interesting.

CALVERT (GEORGE), descended from the ancient and noble house of Calvert, in the earldom of Flanders, and afterwards created Lord Baltimore, was born at Kipling in Yorkshire, about 1582. In 1593 he became a commoner of Trinity college in Oxford, and in February 1596-7 he took the degree of bachelor of arts. At his return from his travels he was made secretary to Robert Cecil, one of the principal secretaries of state to James I. who continued him in his service when he was raised to the office of lord high treasurer. August 30, 1605, when James was entertained by the university of Oxford, he was created master of arts, with several noblemen and gentlemen. Afterwards he was made one of the clerks of the privy council,

Digitized by Google

council, and in 1617 received the honour of knighthood. Feb. 1618-19, he was appointed to be one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. Thinking the duke of Buckingham had been the chief inſtrument of his preferment, he preſented him with a jewel of great value; but the duke returned it, acknowledging he had no hand in his advancement, for that his majeſty alone had made choice of him on account of his great abilities. May 1620, the king granted him a yearly penſion of a thouſand pounds, out of the cuſtoms. After having held the ſeals about five years, he reſigned them in 1624, frankly owning to the king that he was become a Roman Catholic. The king, nevertheleſs, continued him a privy counſellor all his reign; and in February 1624-5 created him (by the name of Sir George Calvert, of Danbywiſke in Yorkſhire, knight) baron of Baltimore, in the county of Longford, in Ireland. He was at that time a repreſentative in parliament for the univerſity of Oxford.

While he was ſecretary of ſtate, he had obtained a patent for him and his heirs, to be abſolute lord and proprietor (with the royalties of a count-palatine) of the province of Avalon, in Newfoundland. This name he gave it from Avalon in Somerſetſhire, whereon Glaſtonbury ſtands, the firſt-fruits of Chriſtianity in Britain, as the other was in that part of America. He laid out 2500l. in advancing this new plantation, and built a handſome houſe in Ferryland. After the death of King James he went twice to Newfoundland. When M. de l'Arade, with three French men of war, had reduced the Engliſh fiſhermen there to great extremity, Lord Baltimore, with two ſhips manned at his own expence, drove away the French, took ſixty of them priſoners, and relieved the Engliſh. Nevertheleſs, finding his plantation very much expoſed to the inſults of the French, he at laſt determined to abandon it. He went to Virginia; and having viewed the neighbouring country, returned to England, and obtained from Charles I. (who had as great a regard for him as his predeceſſor James had had) a patent to him and his heirs for Maryland on the north of Virginia. He died at London, April 16, 1632, before the grant was made out; but his ſon Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who had been at Virginia, took it out in his own name, and the patent bears date June 20, 1632. He was to hold it of the crown of England in common ſocage, as of the manor of Windſor; paying yearly, on Eaſter Tueſday, two Indian arrows of thoſe parts at the caſtle of Windſor, and the fifth part of the gold and ſilver ore that ſhould be found therein. King Charles himſelf gave that province the name of Maryland, in honour of his queen, Henrietta Maria. The firſt colony ſent thither conſiſted of about two hundred people, Roman Catholics, the chief of whom were gentlemen of good families. Since the firſt planting of this colony, in 1634, it is become very conſiderable and flouriſhing, being chiefly peopled with Roman Catholics, who have tranſplanted themſelves thither, in order to avoid the penal laws made againſt them in England.

Digitized by Google

land. The Baltimore family were in danger of losing their property on account of their religion, by the act which requires all Roman Catholic heirs to profess the Protestant religion, on pain of being deprived of their estates: but this was prevented by their professing the Protestant religion.

George, the first lord, was buried in the chancel of St. Dunstan's in the West, in Fleet-street. As to his character, Lloyd says, "he was the only statesman, that, being engaged to a decried party [the Roman Catholics], managed his business with that great respect for all sides, that all who knew him applauded him, and none that had any thing to do with him complained of him." He wrote, 1. Carmen funebre in D. Hen. Untonum ad Gallos vis legatum, ibique nuper fato functum. 2. Speeches in Parliament. 3. Various Letters of State. 4. The Answer of Tom Tell-truth. 5. The Practice of the Prince. 6. The Lamentation of the Kirk.

CALVIN (JOHN), one of the chief reformers of the church in the sixteenth century, was born at Noyon in Picardy, July 15, 1509. He was instructed in grammar learning at Paris, under Maturinus Corderius, and studied philosophy in the college of Montagu, under a Spanish professor. His father, who discovered many marks of his early piety, particularly in his reprehensions of the vices of his companions, designed him for the church, and got him presented, May 21, 1521, to the chapel of Notre Dame de la Gesine, in the church of Noyon. In 1527 he was presented to the rectory of Marteville, which he exchanged, in 1529, for the rectory of Pont l'Eceque near Noyon. His father afterwards changed his resolution, and would have him study law; to which Calvin, who, by reading the Scriptures, had conceived a dislike to the superstitions of Popery, readily consented, and resigned the chapel of Gesine, and the rectory of Pont, in 1534: he had never been in priest's orders, and belonged to the church only by having received the tonsure. He was sent to study the law, first under Peter l'Etoile (Petrus Stella) at Orleans, and afterwards under Andrew Alciat, at Bourges. He made a great progress in that science, and improved no less in the knowledge of divinity by his private studies. At Bourges he applied to the Greek tongue, under the direction of Professor Wolmar. His father's death having called him back to Noyon, he staid there a short time, and then went to Paris, where he wrote a Commentary on Seneca's treatise "De Clementia," being at this time about twenty-four. Having put his name in Latin to this piece, he laid aside his surname, Cauvin, for that of Calvin, styling himself, in the title-page, Lucius Calvinus civis Romanus. He soon made himself known at Paris to such as had privately embraced the Reformation. A speech of Nicholas Cop, rector of the university of Paris, of which Calvin furnished the materials, having greatly displeased the Sorbonne and the parliament, gave rise to a persecution against the Pro-

Digitized by Google

Proteſtants; and Calvin, who narrowly eſcaped being taken in the college of Forteret, was forced to retire to Xaintonge, after having had the honour to be introduced to the Queen of Navarre, who laid this firſt ſtorm raiſed againſt the Proteſtants. Calvin returned to Paris in 1534. This year the Reformed met with ſevere treatment, which determined him to leave France, after publiſhing a treatiſe againſt thoſe who believe that departed ſouls are in a kind of ſleep. He retired to Baſil, where he ſtudied Hebrew: at this time he publiſhed his "Inſtitutions of the Chriſtian Religion;" a work well adapted to ſpread his fame, though he himſelf was deſirous of living in obſcurity. It is dedicated to the French king, Francis I. This prince being ſolicitous, according to Beza, to gain the friendſhip of the Proteſtants in Germany, and knowing that they were highly incenſed by the cruel perſecutions which their brethren ſuffered in France, he, by advice of William de Bellay, repreſented to them, that he had only puniſhed certain enthuſiaſts, who ſubſtituted their own imaginations in the place of God's word, and deſpiſed the civil magiſtrate. Calvin, ſtung with indignation at this wicked evaſion, wrote this work as an apology for the Proteſtants who were burnt for their religion in France. The dedication to Francis I. is one of the three that have been highly admired; that of Thuanus to his hiſtory, and Caufabon's to Polybius, are the two others. This treatiſe, when firſt publiſhed in 1535, was only a ſketch of a larger work. The complete editions, both in Latin and in French, with the author's laſt additions and corrections, did not appear till 1558. After the publication of this work, Calvin went to Italy to pay a viſit to the ducheſs of Ferrara, a lady of eminent piety, by whom he was very kindly received. From Italy he came back to France; and having ſettled his private affairs, he purpoſed to go to Straſbourg, or Baſil, in company with his ſole and ſurviving brother, Antony Calvin; but as the roads were not ſafe on account of the war, except through the duke of Savoy's territories, he choſe that road. "This was a particular direction of Providence," ſays Bayle: "it was his deſtiny that he ſhould ſettle in Geneva, and when he was wholly intent on going farther, he found himſelf detained by an order from heaven, if I may ſo ſpeak." William Farel, a man of a warm enthuſiaſtic temper, who had in vain uſed many intreaties to prevail with Calvin to be his fellow-labourer in that part of the Lord's vineyard, at laſt ſolemnly declared to him, in the name of God, that if he would not ſtay, the curſe of God would attend him wherever he went, as ſeeking himſelf, and not Chriſt. Calvin therefore was obliged to comply with the choice which the conſiſtory and magiſtrates of Geneva made of him, with the conſent of the people, to be one of their miniſters, and profeſſor of divinity. He wanted to undertake only this laſt office, and not the other; but in the end he was obliged to take both upon him, in Auguſt 1536. The year following he made all the people declare, upon

Digitized by Google

upon oath, their aſſent to a confeſſion of faith, which contained a renunciation of Popery; and becauſe this reformation in doctrine did not put an entire ſtop to the immoralities that prevailed at Geneva, nor baniſh that ſpirit of faction which had ſet the principal families at variance, Calvin, in concert with his colleagues, declared that they could not celebrate the ſacrament, whilſt they kept up their animoſities, and trampled on the diſcipline of the church. He alſo intimated, that he could not ſubmit to the regulation which the ſynod of the canton of Berne had lately made. Whereupon the ſyndics of Geneva ſummoned an aſſembly of the people; and it was ordered that Calvin, Farel, and another miniſter, ſhould leave the town in two days, for refuſing to adminiſter the ſacrament. Calvin retired to Straſbourg, and eſtabliſhed a French church in that city, of which he was the firſt miniſter: he was alſo appointed to be profeſſor of divinity there. During his ſtay at Straſbourgh, he continued to give many marks of his affection for the church of Geneva; as appears, amongſt other things, by the anſwer which he wrote in 1539, to the beautiful but artful letter of Cardinal Sadolet, biſhop of Carpentras, inviting the people of Geneva to return into the boſom of the Romiſh church. Two years after, the divines of Straſbourg, being very deſirous that he ſhould aſſiſt at the diet, which the emperor had appointed to be held at Worms, and at Ratiſbon, for accommodating the religious difference, he went thither with Bucer, and had a conference with Melancthon. Meanwhile the people of Geneva (the ſyndics who promoted his baniſhment being now ſome of them executed, and others forced to fly their country for their crimes), intreated him ſo earneſtly to return to them, that at laſt he conſented. He arrived at Geneva Sept. 13, 1541, to the great ſatisfaction both of the people and the magiſtrates; and the firſt thing he did, after his arrival, was to eſtabliſh a form of church diſcipline, and a conſiſtorial juriſdiction, inveſted with the power of inflicting cenſures and canonical puniſhments, as far as excommunication inclusively. This ſtep was exclaimed againſt by many, as a revival of Romiſh tyranny; nevertheleſs it was carried into execution, the new canon being paſſed into a law in an aſſembly of the whole people, held on November 20, 1541, and the clergy and laity ſolemnly promiſed to conform to it for ever. Agreeably to the ſpirit of this conſiſtorial chamber, which ſome conſidered as a kind of inquiſition, Calvin proceeded to moſt unwarrantable lengths; to which indeed he was but too eaſily impelled by a natural warmth and unrelenting hardneſs of temper. Michael Servetus, a phyſician, having written to him ſome letters upon the myſtery of the Trinity, which appeared to contain heterodox notions, he actually made them the ground-work of a perſecution againſt him; and this perſecution did not ceaſe, or ſtop in it's progreſs, till the unhappy culprit was conſigned to the flames. This pious reformer forgot, that he was exerciſing that ſpirit of intolerance in the church of Geneva, which had ſo much

Digitized by Google

contributed to drive him from the church of Rome; and he is a strong example to countenance the well-known aphorism, "that priests of all religions are the same;" that is, will be persecutors when they can.

The inflexible rigour with which Calvin asserted, on all occasions, the rights of his consistory, procured him many enemies; but nothing daunted him: and one would hardly believe, if there were not unquestionable proofs of it, that, amidst all the commotions at home, he could take so much care as he did of the churches abroad, in France, Germany, England, and Poland, and write so many books and letters. He did more by his pen than by his presence; nevertheless, on some occasions he acted in person, particularly at Francfort, in 1556, whither he went to put an end to the disputes which divided the French church in that city. He was always employed; having almost constantly his pen in his hand, even when sickness confined him to his bed; and he continued the discharge of all those duties, which his zeal for the general good of the churches imposed on him, till the day of his death, May 27, 1564.

He was a man whom God had endowed with very eminent talents; a clear understanding, a solid judgment, and a happy memory: he was a judicious, elegant, and indefatigable writer, and possessed of very extensive learning, and a great zeal for truth. Joseph Scaliger, who was not lavish of his praise, could not forbear admiring Calvin: none of the commentators, he said, had hit so well the sense of the prophets; and he particularly recommended him for not attempting to comment the book of the Revelations. We learn from Guy Patin, that many of the Roman Catholics would do justice to Calvin's merit, if they dared to speak their minds. One cannot help laughing at those who have been so stupid as to accuse him of having been a lover of wine, good chear, money, &c. Artful slanderers would have owned that he was sober by constitution, and that he was not solicitous to heap up riches. That a man who had acquired so great a reputation, and such authority, should yet have had but a salary of one hundred crowns, and refuse to accept of more; and after living fifty-five years with the utmost frugality, should leave but three hundred crowns to his heirs, including the value of his library, which sold very dear, is something so heroical, that one must have lost all feeling not to admire it. When Calvin took his leave of the people of Strasbourg, to return to Geneva, they wanted to continue to him the privileges of a freeman of their town, and the revenues of a prebend, which had been assigned to him; the former he accepted, but absolutely refused the other. He carried one of his brothers with him to Geneva, but he never laboured to raise him to an honourable post, as any other possessed of his credit would have done. He took care, indeed, of the honour of his brother's family, by getting him loosened from an adultéress, and obtaining leave for him to marry again: but even his

enemies

Digitized by Google

enemies relate, that he made him learn the trade of a bookbinder, which he followed all his life.

Calvin, when he was about thirty, by the advice of his patron, Martin Bucer, married at Straſbourg Idoletta de Bure, widow of an Anabaptiſt, whom he had converted. She had ſome children by her firſt huſband, and bore Calvin one ſon, who died ſoon after his birth. The mother died in 1549. Calvin appears, by his letters, to have been extremely afflicted for the loſs of her, and never married again.

CALVISIUS (SETHUS), a learned German, was born at Groſleb, a little town in Thuringia, in 1556. He was famous for his ſkill in chronology, and publiſhed a ſyſtem of it in 1605, upon the principles of Joſeph Scaliger, for which he was not a little commended by Scaliger. "Calviſius," ſays he, "is the only one among the modern chronologers who has ceaſed to be a trifler. His work is a moſt excellent, uſeful work, and full of all kinds of good learning." Iſaac Cauſabon alſo, a better judge in this caſe than Scaliger, as being under leſs temptation to be partial, has ſaid very high things of Calviſius. "I lately ſaw," ſays he, in a letter to Scaliger, "a divine work of a modern writer, whoſe name you firſt acquainted me with; I mean Sethus Calviſius. One would wonder how ſo much parts and learning could remain in obſcurity, and concealed from the world ſo long. But the plain good man ſeems not to have been the leaſt ſolicitous about diſtinguiſhing himſelf, and by ſhining out all at once has ſurpriſed us the more." In 1611 Calviſius publiſhed a work againſt the Gregorian Calendar, under the title of "Elenchus Calendarii a Papa Gregoria XIII. comprobati;" or, "A Confutation of the Calendar approved and eſtabliſhed by Pope Gregory XIII." Voſſius tells us, that he not only attempts in this work to ſhew the errors of the Gregorian Calendar, but offers a new and more conciſe, as well as truer method of reforming the Calendar. He prepared a more corrected edition of his Chronology, but did not live to publiſh it himſelf, for he died in 1617, and it was not publiſhed till 1620. This work is ſaid to have coſt him twenty years pains and ſtudy.

CAMDEN (WILLIAM), one of the moſt illuſtrious men of his age, was born at London, May 2, 1551. His father was a native of Litchfield in Staffordſhire; but, ſettling at London, became a member of the company of painter-ſtainers. His mother was deſcended from the ancient family of the Curwens, of Wirkington in Cumberland. He received the firſt tincture of learning in Chriſt's hoſpital, was afterwards ſent to St. Paul's ſchool, and at fifteen entered as a ſervitor at Magdalen college, in Oxford: he perfected himſelf in grammar learning in the ſchool adjoining, under Dr. Thomas Cooper, afterwards biſhop of Lincoln. Upon miſſing a demi's

Digitized by Google

place, he went from thence to Broadgate hall, now Pembroke college, in the ſame univerſity; where he remained two years and a half, under the tuition of Dr. Thomas Thornton, who, being advanced to a canonry of Chriſt-church, carried Camden along with him, and entertained him in his own lodgings. At this time his friendſhip commenced with the two Carews, Richard and George; the latter of whom was afterwards created earl of Totneſs. By the intereſt of the popiſh party, he loſt a fellowſhip in the college of All Saints. In 1570 he was deſirous of being admitted bachelor of arts, but in this alſo he miſcarried. The year following he came up to London, to proſecute his ſtudies; Dr. Gabriel Goodman, dean of Weſtminſter, and Dr. Godfrey Goodman, his brother, ſupplying him both with money and books. In 1573 he returned to Oxford, where he ſupplicated again for the degree that had been refuſed him, and his requeſt being now granted, he took, but did not complete, it by determination. In 1575 Dr. Gabriel Goodman procured him to be choſen ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. While he diſcharged this laborious office with diligence and faithfulneſs, he was very attentive to whatever might contribute to the perfection of the work he had in view, namely, "A Hiſtory of the ancient Inhabitants of Britain, their Origin, Manners, and Laws," which appeared in 1586, in Latin. The author himſelf tells us, that he ſpent ten years in compiling it; and that he was firſt put upon it by Abraham Ortelius, the moſt learned geographer of his age, who coming over to England, made an acquaintance with Camden, and correſponded with him conſtantly. He began to digeſt his collections the year after he came to Weſtminſter, devoting to it his ſpare hours and holidays. It was reprinted in 1587, and a third edition appeared in 1590. In 1588 Dr. John Piers, biſhop of Saliſbury, conferred on Camden the prebend of Iffarcomb, which he enjoyed during his life without reſidence, and without having been promoted to holy orders. In June, the ſame year, he ſupplicated the univerſity of Oxford for the degree of maſter of arts, which deſire of his was granted, on condition that he ſhould ſtand in the act following; but his admiſſion occurs not in their regiſter. In 1593 he ſucceeded Dr. Edward Grant, as head maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool. The year following he publiſhed the fourth edition of his Britannia, corrected and very much enlarged. In 1597 he publiſhed a new Greek Grammar, entitled, "Grammatices Græcæ Inſtitutio compendiaria, in Uſum Regiæ Scholæ Weſtmonaſterienſis;" which was received in all the public ſchools in England. Dr. Smith ſays, that this grammar had at that time run through very near a hundred impreſſions. It's author was taken from the life of a pedagogue the ſame year, and promoted to be Clarenceux king at arms. In 1600 he ſent abroad an account of all the monuments of the kings, queens, nobles, and others, in Weſtminſter-abbey, with their inſcriptions. This year alſo came out the fifth edition of his Britannia;

Digitized by Google

tannia; to which was annexed, an Apology to the Reader, in answer to what had been published by Rafe Brooke to the prejudice of his work. In 1603 a collect of our ancient historians appeared at Francfort, by Camden's care, under the title of "Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica, Cambrica, a veteribus descripta; ex quibus Asser Menevensis, anonymus de vita Gulielmi Conquæstoris, Thomas Walsingham, Thomas de la More, Gulielmus Gemiticensis, Giraldus Cambrensis; plerique nunc in lucem editi, ex bibliotheca Gulielmi Camdeni." Having laid aside the design he once formed of writing a civil history of England, he thought himself obliged in justice to add to the small stock of materials already prepared by these original and valuable authors. This account he himself gives in his Epistle to Sir Fulke Grevile, to whom he dedicated this collection, in acknowledgment of the good offices he had done him in procuring him to be made king at arms. In the year following he published his "Remaines of a greater Work concerning Britain, the Inhabitants thereof, their Languages, Names, Surnames, Empreses, wise Speeches, Poesies, and Epitaphes." This was a collection of things which had been communicated to him, whilst he was gathering materials for his Britannia. After the discovery of the gunpowder-plot, King James, being desirous to put the reformed churches abroad upon their guard against the enemies of the Protestant religion, and to satisfy foreign princes of the justice of his proceedings, made choice of Camden as best qualified to draw up this whole case in Latin. In 1607, Camden published the complete edition of his Britannia, in folio, amended, enlarged, and adorned with maps and cuts: a translation of which was published in 1695, by Edmund Gibson, of Queen's college, in Oxford, afterwards bishop of London. Dr. Holland, a physician of Coventry, who published a translation of Camden's Britannia, in 1611, had inserted therein several things of his own. These interpolations, which a great many readers could not distinguish, occasioned some writers to alledge the authority and testimony of Camden to prove facts which he never advanced. To prevent this mistake for the future, Gibson resolved to give a new translation of Camden, purged from all foreign interpolations: but because Holland's additions were sometimes good, and it was generally believed that he had consulted Camden himself, when he met with any obscurities, Gibson preserved them, and placed them at the bottom of the page. He also added remarks at the end of each county, either to confirm what Camden had advanced, or to give a more particular account of places which he had described, or description of places omitted by him; with a list of the persons by whom he was furnished with his materials. In 1615 Camden published in Latin his Annals of Queen Elizabeth, under the following title, "Annales Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum, Regnante Elisabetha, ad Annum salutis MDLXXXIX." The continuation of these annals was finished

Digitized by Google

about 1617; but he never would conſent to it's being publiſhed in his life-time.

Camden, not contented with having employed his pen in the ſervice of the republic of letters, reſolved alſo to beſtow part of his property in founding a lecture on hiſtory in the univerſity of Oxford. By a deed executed in due form, March 5, 1621-2, he made over all his right in the manor of Bexley in Kent, with all profits, &c. ariſing therefrom, to the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars of the univerſity of Oxford, and their ſucceſſors, with this proviſo, that the profits of the ſaid manor, which were computed to be of the yearly value of 400l. ſhould be enjoyed by Mr. William Heather, his heirs and executors, for the ſpace of 99 years from the death of the donor, during which time the ſaid William Heather was to pay to the profeſſor of hiſtory in Oxford 140l. per annum, by half-yearly payments; and after the expiration of that term, the whole eſtate to be veſted in that univerſity: for which ample donation he was unanimouſly declared and received into the number of benefactors to the univerſity. He appointed Degory Wheare, M. A. fellow of Exeter college, to be his firſt profeſſor. He died Nov. 9, 1623, at his houſe at Chiſſelhurſt in Kent; where from 1609, he had paſſed all the time that he could be abſent from London. By his will, written by himſelf upon his laſt birth-day, May 2, 1623, (which day, it appears by his diary, was conſtantly ſpent by him in good works and pious meditations) he bequeathed eight pounds to the poor of the pariſh in which he ſhould happen to die; a piece of plate of ten pounds value to Sir Fulke Grevile, lord Brooke, who preferred him gratis to his office; ſixteen pounds to the company of painter-ſtainers of London, to buy them a piece of plate, upon which he directed this inſcription, "Gul. Camdenus Clarenceux, filius Samſonis pictoris Londinenſis, dono dedit;" twelve pounds to the Cordwainers company to purchaſe them a piece of plate, on which the ſame inſcription was to be engraved; ſeveral legacies to his relations, and ſome ſmall memorials to his particular acquaintances. His books and papers he bequeathed to Sir Robert Cotton of Conington. He alſo directed by his will, that he ſhould be buried where he died; but his executors did not follow his intention in that particular: they interred him with great pomp in the ſouth aiſle of Weſtminſter-abbey, near the learned Cauſabon, and over-againſt the celebrated Chaucer. He was not leſs illuſtrious for his virtues, than for his learning. In his writing he was candid and modeſt, in his converſation eaſy and innocent, and in his whole life even and exemplary. With theſe good qualities it is no wonder that he had ſo great a number of illuſtrious friends in England, and in foreign countries. To be particular in his acquaintance (ſays the learned biſhop Gibſon) would be to reckon up all the learned men of his time. When he was young, learned men were his patrons; when he grew up, the learned men were his intimates; and when

Digitized by Google

when he came to be old, he was a patron to the learned. So that learning was his only care, and learned men the only comfort of his life. What an useful and honourable correspondence he had settled both at home and abroad, doth best appear from his letters; and with what candour and easiness he maintained it, the same letters may inform us. The work he was engaged in for the honour of his native country, gained him respect at home and admiration abroad, so that he was looked upon as a common oracle; and for a foreigner to travel into England, and return without seeing Camden, was thought a very gross omission. He was visited by six German noblemen at one time, and at their request wrote his lemma in each of their books, as a testimony that they had seen him.

Dr. Smith published some small pieces, written by Camden, and in the same volume with his life and letters. The most considerable is in Latin, and bears the title of "Gulielmi Camdeni Annales ab anno 1603, ad ann. 1623;" but the running title is, Gulielmi Camdeni regni regis Jacobi I. Annalium apparatus." Wood thought these were Camden's materials for writing annals of king James's reign: but what they really were we learn from bishop Gibson. From the end of queen Elizabeth to his own death, Camden kept a diary of all (rather of many of) the remarkable passages in the reign of king James. Not that he could so much as dream of living to make use of them himself at that age, and under those many infirmities which a laborious life had drawn upon him; but he was willing however to contribute all the assistance he could to any that should do the same honour to the reign of king James, which he had done to that of queen Elizabeth.

CAMERARIUS (JOACHIMUS), an exceedingly learned German, was born at Papeperg in 1500, and sent to a school at Leipsic, when he was 13 years of age. Here he soon distinguished himself by his hard application to Greek and Latin authors, which he read without ceasing; and there goes a story, that when Leipsic was in a tumult on some account or other, Camerarius shewed no concern about any thing, but an Aldus's Herodotus, which he carried under his arm; and which indeed to a scholar at that time was of some consequence, when printing was but lately introduced, and Greek books were not easy to be come at. In 1517, he studied philosophy under Mosellanus; and this was the year, when the indulgences were preached, which gave occasion to the reformation. Camerarius was at St. Paul's church in Leipsic with Heltus, who was his master in Greek and Latin literature, when these notable wares were exposed from the pulpit; but Heltus was so offended with the impudence of the Dominican who obtruded them, that he went out of the church in the middle of the sermon, and ordered Camerarius to follow him. When he had staid at Leipsic five years, he went to Erford; and three years after to Wittemberg, where Luther and Melancthon

Digitized by Google

Melancthon were maintaining and propagating the buſineſs of the reformation. He knew Melancthon before; lived afterwards in the utmoſt intimacy with him; and after Melancthon's death, wrote his life, as is well known, in a very copious and particular manner. He was alſo ſoon after introduced to Eraſmus; and in ſhort, his uncommon abilities, but more uncommon application to letters, made him known to all the eminent men of his time.

In 1525, there was ſuch an inſurrection and tumult among the common people through all Germany, that Camerarius thought it proper to make an excurſion into Pruſſia; but returned very ſoon, and was made profeſſor of the belles lettres in an univerſity which the ſenate of Nuremberg had juſt founded under the direction and ſuperintendency of Melancthon. In 1526, when the diet of Spires was held, Albert earl of Mansfelt was appointed ambaſſador to Charles V. of Spain, and Camerarius to attend him as his Latin interpreter: but this embaſſy dropping through, and Camerarius having no more views of travelling, he ſettled at home, and was married the year after to a gentlewoman of an ancient and noble family. He lived 46 years with this wife in a moſt happy manner, and had four daughters and five ſons by her, who all grew up and did honour to their family. In 1534, he was offered the place of ſecretary to the ſenate of Nuremberg; but, preferring the eaſe and freedom of a ſtudious life to all advantages of a pecuniary nature, he refuſed it. Two years after, Ulric prince of Wittemberg ſent him to Tubinge, to reſtore the diſcipline and credit of that univerſity; and when he had been there above five years, Henry duke of Saxony, and afterwards Maurice his ſon, invited him to Leipſic, whither he went, to direct and aſſiſt in founding an univerſity there.

When Luther was dead, and Germany all in war, Camerarius experienced very great hardſhips, which yet he is ſaid to have borne like a philoſopher. Leipſic was beſieged by the elector of Saxony; on which account he removed all his effects with his family to Nuremberg, not however without conſiderable loſs, and did not return till the war was at an end. In 1556, he went with Melancthon to the diet of Nuremberg; and attended him the year after to that of Ratiſbon. After ſpending a life of letters and happineſs, he died, full of years and honour, at Leipſic, April 17, 1575, ſurviving his beloved wife not quite a year; and Melchior Adam relates, that he was ſo deeply afflicted with her death, as never to be perfectly well after.

END OF VOL. II.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The
Gordon Lester Ford
Collection
Presented by his Sons
Worthington Chauncey Ford
and
Paul Leicester Ford
to the
New York Public Library

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google